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MEN OF PROGRESS.

INDIANA.

A SELECTED LIST OF BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF THE

LEADERS IN BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND OFFICIAL LIFE.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND
CHARACTER OF INDIANA.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF
HUGH J. McGRATH AND
WILLIAM STODDARD.

EDITED BY WILL CUMBACK AND
J B. MAYNARD.

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PREFACE.

THE publishers of "Men of Progress" have endeavored to supply a biography of the men who are active at the present time in the affairs of the State, and who are conspicuous for the part they play in the progress of the day. It has been a laborious and difficult task to interest some men of this character in the work. In such cases the publishers have supplied the data from sources accessible to them.

If omissions are found of persons entitled to appear in this work, either on account of inefficient canvass or indifference of such persons, further editions may be printed with the omissions supplied, if there appears to be any demand for such.

HISTORY OF INDIANA.

HISTORY OF INDIANA.

J. P. DUNN.

IT was in the year 1800 that the name "Indiana" was first applied to the region now included in the state. For thirty years or more before that time, when Indiana was mentioned in this country, the reference was to a tract of land lying in what is now West Virginia, and forming in part the county of Indiana in that state. This tract was a famous Indian land grant, which was the subject of much discussion in the old continental congress, and a bone of contention in the politics of those days, though now it is chiefly of interest as having suggested the name for this state. In 1800 it was Indiana territory, of course, and that year forms a convenient dividing line between the great epochs of the past and the present of the state. At that time Indiana was still a wilderness, chiefly the home of wild beasts and wild men. In the vast extent of the territory, which included practically all of what is now the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, there were less than 6,000 white people, and less than half of them lived in what is now Indiana. There were about 1,500 in and about the town of Vincennes, on the Wabash, the capital city of the new territory; a few scattered along the Wabash at Indian villages; nearly a thousand in Clark's Grant, on the Ohio, and two or three hundred on the lower Whitewater, in the southeastern corner of the state, which was temporarily included in Ohio. The Indian title had not been extinguished in any part of our present territory except these three places, and a few small locations for military posts. The southern and central portions of the state—from the Ohio to the Wabash—were covered with a heavy forest, with but a few small prairies in the northern and western parts.

It is evident that the Indiana of to-day is a development since that date. Before 1800 lies a long period of interesting and romantic history, but it is not the history of the development of a people into a great commonwealth. It is the record of the progress of hardy explorers into an unknown land, of the transactions of traders with the natives, of the establishment of military posts to maintain the claims of European kings, of wars that were the echoes of quarrels across the ocean and were of more importance here in their ultimate results than in bloodshed. When more than a century of all this had passed, and the year 1800 was reached, Indiana was still a wilderness, with only three little spots where the whites had secured a foothold within her borders, and these barely within her borders. Think what a change has been wrought since then! Think of the gigantic physical task of clearing away the trackless forests and bringing the land under cultivation, of opening roads, of building towns and cities, of banding the state with lines of railroad and telegraph. Men sometimes speak with wonder of the work accomplished by the persistent effort of the coral insect, but here is an accomplishment quite as wonderful. Did you ever watch a woodman cut down a tree? Have you noted how slow the process, chip by chip, chip by chip, until the trunk is eaten through? Consider, then, the application of this process to forests covering over half the state of Indiana. And this was but preliminary work, for after it was done, and the trunks disposed of, and the underbrush grubbed out, there was but preparation for the planting of crops to sustain life and to produce the wealth for the future advance of the state.

And this result of physical effort alone was not the most wonderful, for with it has come an industrial development that has utilized every advantage that nature offered. Not only has the face of the earth been made to yield its increase, but the hoarded treasures of its depths have been opened and brought into use. For the conversion of these products into all the uses that the wit of man has devised, the arts and sciences have been called into action in Indiana, and her manufactures are now shipped into every part of the earth. And above all, this progress in material things has been the development of a social organization that compares without disadvantage with that of the oldest and proudest of civilized nations. It is a state of intelligent and happy homes. It is a state of well-governed cities and towns. It is a state whose laws have served as models for older states. Its system of charities and corrections has received wide commendation. Its educational system has attracted the attention and admiration of students of educational science. Indiana is not laggard. It stands in the front ranks, and is pushing forward and upward without ceasing. And what does all this mean? These things are not the result of climate, or soil, or location, or natural products. They are the work of men. The true history of Indiana is in the lives of her people, the men of progress who have laid hold of this rough jewel and shaped and polished it until it is a gem of purest ray. The record of the advance of the state through the various stages is but the meager outline of the lives of the men who caused those advances by their united, patient and admirable efforts. Their good works can never be fully written, but the following pages present some samples from which the rest may be in part imagined, and preliminary to these personal portrayals it is desirable to sketch the outlines of the history of the state to whose greatness they have contributed.

THE ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

As in the other states, the earliest traces of human life in Indiana are the remains of that mysterious race, the mound builders. Who they were nobody knows, but it is reasonably assured that they had no connection with any inhabitants of the state of whom we have knowledge. They must have lived here long before the Indian tribes, and their bones, their architecture, their arts and their numbers all prove that they were of a different race. It is certain that they were quite numerous in this region, and it is possible that a large part of the state was under cultivation in their day, for the forests grew as heavy over their mounds and earthworks when the white men first knew them as on any of the other land. Many of their works are found in the state, especially in the southern counties. Some of the defensive works are large, covering an area of over thirty acres and others are built with remarkable military skill. They have furnished ample material for the study and speculation of the learned and curious, but they remain unsolved problems as they were at first. Beyond this field of conjecture the mounds and the men who made them have had nothing to do with the known history of Indiana.

The earliest Indian claim to this territory that is known was made by the Miamis, and it was conceded by the other tribes, but it is not at all certain that they had resided within the borders of the state long before the French explorers came. They claimed all the land north of the Ohio river from the Wabash to the Scioto and extending north to a line drawn from Chicago to Detroit. Within these limits their ownership was not seriously questioned by other Indians, but they were very hospitable in granting territory to their allies, and the tribal relations became so broken that there is much confusion concerning them. Mr. Gallatin, who aimed to classify the Indians according to language, put the Miamis under the head of the "Western Lenape," with the Menominees, the Illinois, the Sacs and Foxes, the Kickapoos and Mascoutins, and the Piankeshaws. All these nations belong to the Algonquin family, and are evidently descended from a common stock. In the earliest period of exploration of our territory the Miamis, in part at least, were living in the northen part of the state, above the Wabash, and the southern part of the state was uninhabited. In the year 1682-3, LaSalle induced all of the Miamis, and all the other Indians that afterward lived in Indiana, to join his colony on the Illinois river. After his death the colony went to pieces and our tribes slowly made their way to the east, most of them having centered about Detroit by the year 1712. The movement to the south, and the establishment of the tribes on the Wabash, as they subsequently were known to the whites, occurred soon after this time.

The Pottawatomies resided chiefly in the lower peninsula of Michigan, but also made claim to Indiana as far south as the Wabash. This land was also claimed by the Miamis, but the two tribes occupied it jointly. Although they took part in the principal wars the Pottawatomies were rather quiet in disposition and most of them professed adherence to Catholocism. They were very much opposed to removal from the state, and were in fact taken away by force, but they have done very well in their western homes—much better than the other Indians from this state.

The tribal organization of the Miamis is not very definitely understood. De Vaudreuil in 1718 divided them simply into Miamis and Ouiatenons, the latter including all who lived on the Wabash. Chauvignerie, in 1736, says they are divided into two principal families, "the crane and the elk, though some have the bear." Those of the crane totem appear to have kept pretty well together, as the band living on the Maumee were commonly called Twightwees (from the cry of the crane twah-twah), and the other Miamis called them "the older brothers." De Vaudreuil estimated the Miamis at 400 warriors, and the Ouiatenons, including the Piankeshaws, Pepikokias, Eel Rivers and La Gros, at about 1,000 to 1,200 warriors. Col. Bouquet, in 1764, divided our Indians into Miamis 400, Kickapoos 300, Ouiatenons 400, and Piankeshaws 250. At the beginning of the revolutionary war the tribes were estimated at Miamis 300, and Piankeshaws, Musketoons (Mascoutins) and Vermillions 800. All these estimates are on the basis of one warrior to five persons. Mr. Gallatin divided the Miamis into the Miamis proper or Twightwees, the Eel Rivers and the Ouiatenons. The second division included the band occupying the village at the mouth of Eel river, called Kenapacomaqua—the present site of Logansport. They were sometimes known by the French name L'Anguille, or as Volney's translator corrupts it, "Long Isles." The Ouiatenons, whose name is found in all sorts of fanciful variations, from "Wawyachtenokes" or "Wayoughtanies" to "Ouijas," or "Weas," were located just below the site of Lafayette. Associated with these were the remnants of the Kickapoos and Mascoutins, who had also been a part of LaSalle's confederacy, but who were almost exterminated in war with the French and the other Indians in 1712. Lower down on the Wabash were the Piankeshaws, also members of LaSalle's confederacy, and now closely allied with the Miamis. The Delawares came into Indiana about the middle of the last century, and were granted lands for residence by the Miamis on White river. The Shawnees, of whom there were never many in Indiana, came at a still later date. It is not probable that there were ever 10,000 Indians residing within the borders of Indiana at any time after it was visited by the whites, but they were allied with all the other Indians of the northwest in their warfare against the Americans, and jointly they were able to do a great deal of damage.

During the French occupancy the Indians gave very little trouble until the English began their movement into the Ohio valley and won a part of the Indians to their support. From that time there were hostilities of more or less importance, but most of the Indians sided with the French to the close of the French and Indian war. When the French abandoned the contest, the Indians continued their opposition to the British, and under the brilliant leadership of Pontiac managed to keep the British out of the northwest for two years longer. Then they made peace with the British, and remained their faithful allies to the close of the revolutionary war. After the close of that war they resisted the entrance of the Americans north of the Ohio, and were encouraged and abetted by the British, who wished to keep an indeoendent Indian state as a "buffer" between the Americans and the English possessions. This was the period of most of the Indian troubles in Indiana, and it was ended by Wayne's victory in 1795, and the treaty of Greenville in the same year, by which the Indian title to the small tracts of land mentioned as occupied by the whites in 1800 was extinguished.

The tide of immigration made it desirable to open more land to settlement, and vigorous efforts to do this were begun. The southern part of the state was entirely uninhabited, and treaties were made in 1804 and 1805 by which the lands along the Ohio running back for thirty or forty miles were acquired from the Piankeshaws and Delawares. These cessions did not arouse much opposition from the Indians, but a little later Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet returned to Indiana and began the formation of a confederacy of the northwestern tribes to protect their hunting grounds from further encroachments by the whites. The times were propitious, for continued friction of daily life had aroused the feeling of hostility between whites and Indians. In 1809 treaties were made for the purchase ot two tracts of land, one running some thirty miles north of the Vincennes tract, and bounded by what was known as "the ten o'clock line," and the other running twelve miles west from the Greenville treaty line. Only a part of the Indians joined in these treaties, and Tecumseh earnestly opposed them. The attitude of the Indians grew more hostile until in 1811 Gov. Harrison took the field against them and defeated them at the battle of Tippecanoe. The troops under Harrison numbered about 1,000 and the Indians have been variously estimated at from 350 to 730, with probabilities nearer the larger number.

After this fight there was comparative quiet until the war of 1812 began, and then most of the Indians went to the aid of the British. During that war the most important Indian warfare in Indiana occurred—Pigeon Roost massacre, the attack on Fort Harrison, the siege of Fort Wayne, the battle of Mississinewa and numerous smaller massacres and encounters. In 1815 the Indians ceded practically all the land south of the Wabash except a few reserves, and by supplemental treaties in 1818 surrendered additional lands above the Wabash. There were no real Indian hostilities in the state after 1815, but only a few acts of individual lawlessness. In 1826 and 1828 the Miamis and Pottawatomies relinquished their general claims and took reservations. From 1834 to 1838 they surrendered their reservations and were removed west of the Mississippi except a few individuals who retained lands in Indiana that have been assigned in severalty. It was but a wretched remnant that was removed—less than 400 Weas and Piankeshaws and 1,100 Miamis—but it went to pieces still more rapidly in the new prairie home. Dissipation and disease did deadly work, and during the civil war and the Kansas troubles preceding it they seemed exposed to every untoward influence. Under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, part of the Miamis and Weas reformed and made some progress, but when the remnants of the tribes were gathered up and moved to Quapaw reservation in 1873 there were only about 150 left. Probably a part had scattered and mixed with other Indians or with whites, but most of them had disappeared forever.

There is no room for question that the worst enemy of the Indians of Indiana was whiskey. The records by observers of their awful debauches are too numerous and too uniform to leave any doubt. So long as they remained in this state there was no prohibition of liquor on the reservations, and it was sold in unlimited quantities by the licensed traders at the distributions of annuities. The Indians went into their drunks systematically and unanimously. Everybody in the tribe got drunk and stayed drunk as long as liquor could be procured. Their fatal passion for drink meant to them destitution, disease and death. The reduction of their numbers by 75 per cent. from the beginning of the revolutionary war to 1836 was due chiefly to this cause, as was most of their decrease after their removal from the state. At the beginning of the revolutionary war the Indians of the Wabash were approaching a semi-civilized state. They cultivated corn quite extensively, and raised some potatoes, cabbage and turnips. They had some fruit trees, bred some poultry and pigs and had a few cattle. They compared very favorably with the Creeks and Choctaws at that time. But in their war with the Americans, for the first time in a century, they were struck in their homes. Expedition after expedition swooped down on them from the great forest as noiselessly and as mercilessly as they ever fell upon a frontier cabin. Their villages were burned, their stores of corn destroyed, their fields ravished. In the vicissitudes of that long struggle they lost much of the advance they had made, and in the succeeding years they did no more than to regain their lost ground, if so much.

It is not commonly known that at the time of the discovery of America the Indians generally were cannibals, but such is the fact, and many of them continued in this practice for at least two centuries later. The early chronicles recount numerous instances of it, and the evidences of its prevalence are beyond question. With the Miamis it continued longer than with other tribes, but with them it became a sort of religious ceremony, and was restricted to a society or brotherhood, such as is commonly formed among Indians for various purposes. The latest recorded instance of the practice was near the close of the revolutionary war, when a young Kentuckian was killed and eaten at the site of Ft. Wayne. The immediate cause of the decadence of cannibalism was the growth of slavery. Both the British and the French colonists were slaveholders, and from motives of humanity ransomed prisoners from the Indians to save them from torture and death. Of course if the released captive was a negro or an Indian he was held in slavery. The Indians soon found that their prisoners had an exchange value in goods and firewater superior to their taste for human flesh, and so cannibalism died out and slavery arose. Frequently the wealthier Indians held slaves themselves. Among the Algonquin tribes an Indian slave was called a "pani," as the French wrote it, which is equivalent to our English "Pawnee." The name undoubtedly came originally from personal reference to Indian slaves of that nation. The panis formed a considerable part of the slave population among the French settlers of Indiana and negroes captured by the Indians from the British settlements formed another considerable part.

THE FOREIGN DOMINION.

The first white men who trod the soil of Indiana were French, and by virtue of discovery and settlement France held the region until it was wrested from her by England in war. The first explorer to come was Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, who explored the Ohio river along the southern boundary of the state in 1669-70, and passed through the northwestern part of the state—up the St. Joseph's, across the South Bend portage, and down the Kankakee—in 1671-72. This was merely exploration in the interest of his fur trading business, the headquarters for which was at Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario. Ten years later he undertook to establish a great trading center on the Illinois, in the midst of the great concession which the French king had given him. The Iroquois came across the country from their New York homes and destroyed this establishment once, but he restored it, and gathered about it all the Indians of the northwest, including those of Indiana, as has been mentioned. The Iroquois came no more, but the trend of travel and settlement was turned from the Wabash country for the time being. A remarkable confusion has grown up in the early history of Indiana at this period from the fact that the French, following the Indian custom, treated the Wabash and the lower Ohio as one stream, and continued the name "Ouabache" to the Mississippi river. In the year 1702 a post was built at the mouth of the Ohio river, where Cairo now stands, and as it was spoken of in old chronicles as being "on the Ouabache," our earlier writers supposed it to be Vincennes. So far as is known there were neither whites nor Indians on the Wabash at that time.

As has been said, the Indians began coming back early in the eighteenth century and there were French traders with them in their larger settlements. This return movement was encouraged by the French on the theory of protecting the country from encroachments of the English, but hardly were the Indians re-established than the French became fearful that their savage allies would be won over to the British, whose traders were very enterprising and aggressive. An effort was then made to induce the Indians to retire from the Wabash again, but without success. Failing in this the French adopted the policy of establishing small military posts among them, and putting in command Frenchmen who had strong personal influence with them. The first of these establishments was made at the site of Fort Wayne, some time earlier than 1718, and the second was Post Ouiatenon, on the north side of the Wabash, just below Lafayette, which was established a year or two later. These were not settlements but only trading posts, and were not of a permanent character, though the fur trade at them was large and important. Post Vincennes was established about the year 1727 and in 1735 a number of families settled there. It was the first permanent French settlement in Indiana, and the only one of the general character of a white settlement, where agriculture was an industry of importance. There was another post on the St. Joseph's river, but it was beyond our borders, near the site of Niles, Michigan.

These posts were merely small parts of a great colonial system. Vincennes was included in the province of Louisiana and the district of Illinois. It had a commandant whose immediate superior resided at Ft. Chartres, on the Mississippi, and his superior was located at New Orleans. The other posts were in the province of Canada, and were governed from Detroit. The government was very simple, being of a military character, with practically all the power in the commandant. The founder of Post Vincennes, and first commandant, was Francois Margane, Sieur de Vincennes. In 1736, with the other forces from the Illinois, he marched against the Chickasaw Indians, in what is now Mississippi, and was there killed in battle. His successor was Louis Groston, commonly known as St. Ange, who commanded until the country was surrendered to the English. The commandant exercised the power of granting concessions of land to individuals, and his acts were certified by the notary, who was the only other functionary of importance at the post.

The French settlers at Vincennes had a common field of about 5,400 acres, which was fenced in, and in which the cattle belonging to the village were kept. The individual concessions were outside, and were not fenced. The concessions were laid off in long narrow strips, so that the homes of the owners might be thrown near each other. They were a very sociable and neighborly people. Their agriculture was rude, but the soil was fertile. They raised large amounts of wheat and corn, as well as vegetables and some fruits. They made wine of the wild grapes, and sugar from maple sap. They raised tobacco of very good quality, and devoted considerable attention to the cultivation of indigo. They had cattle and hogs in abundance, and some horses. They cultivated hops, and brewed beer in small quantities. They made linen from the wild hemp. In religion they were, of course, all Catholics. The Wabash country was first laid off as a missionary district in 1726, and a missionary priest was sent over from France to take charge of it, but the record of his work has disappeared. The oldest church records date back only to 1749. The manners and customs of these early settlers were the same as those of the inhabitants of Canada and Louisiana, with whom they were one people, but the influx of Americans in our region was so rapid, and so large in proportion to the existing colonization, that very few traces of the old French civilization are to be found except at Vincennes and in a less degree at Ft. Wayne.

The change to British rule had very little effect on the Indiana posts except to deprive them of the regular control which had existed before. From the departure of St. Ange in May, 1764, the government was very uncertain. Pontiac and his Indians kept the British out of the country for two years after the war had closed, and even then no one came to take possession of the Indiana posts for a long time. In 1772, Gen. Gage, who commanded over that region, peremptorily ordered all the whites out of the Indian country, and it was only after petition and proof that their homes had been regularly granted to them that they were permitted to remain. Finally, in 1777, Lieut.-Gov. Abbott came down from Detroit and devoted nearly a year to adjustment of the affairs of the region. But in January, 1778, he was recalled, and the posts were left to take care of themselves. At this time George Rogers Clark made his celebrated expedition against the Illinois settlements, which he captured and reconciled to American rule more by diplomacy and intimidation than by force of arms. When he proposed to march against Post Vincennes two of the Frenchmen at Kaskaskia, Dr. Lafonte and Father Gibault, volunteered to go there and win the people over to the American cause. The offer was accepted, and the mission was successfully performed. In July, 1778, the whole population of the village went to the church in a body and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. Capt. Leonard Helm was then sent by Clark to take charge of the post and make friends of the Indians of the vicinity. He made formal alliance with the Piankeshaws, and, with a small force, ascended the Wabash to Post Ouiatenon, frightened away the British agent, and made a treaty with the Indians there.

This American occupation was short-lived. In the fall of the same year Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton came down the Wabash with a force of 80 white men and 400 Indians, and on Dec. 15 appeared at Vincennes. Helm had but one man in the fort with him, but was allowed to surrender with the honors of war, and the Wabash was again under British control. As soon as Clark learned of this he began active preparations for the recapture of the post, for he knew that if he waited until spring Hamilton would be reinforced by Indians, and probably by troops, and he would be helpless. On Feb. 5, 1779, he started across the flooded prairies of Illinois at the head of 170 men, armed only with rifles and with scanty supplies, to capture the stockade fort at Vincennes, garrisoned by 80 men, and supplied with several small cannon. Nineteen days elapsed before they reached Vincennes after a march of unexampled hardship, wet much of the time to the skin, their clothing at times frozen upon them, and the last five days practically without food. On the evening of the 23d of February the attack was begun, and pressed with such spirit that on the next evening Hamilton agreed to surrender. The capitulation was made on the morning of Feb. 25, Vincennes passed finally into American hands, and the power of the British on the Wabash was broken forever. Thereafter the post was the extreme of the American frontier in the contest that was waged with the Indians for the following sixteen years.

It was not a pleasant period anywhere on the frontiers, and it was a depressing period to the people of Vincennes, although there was no fighting in its immediate vicinity. All trade was cut off with Canada, and that down the Mississippi was made very dangerous by the southern Indians, who had also espoused the British cause. Supplies at Vincennes advanced four or five hundred per cent. in price, and it was charged that merchants took advantage of the situation to enrich themselves to the public detriment. By the ordinance of 1787 all this region was included in the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and government was established in what is now Ohio, but it was not actually extended over the French settlements until 1790. Meanwhile Vincennes was under military rule, and Major Hamtramck, who was in command, had the good sense to exercise the despotic powers of a French commandant. He prohibited absolutely the sale of liquor to the Indians, and saved the simple French settlers from the wiles of American adventurers by forbidding the sale or mortgage of real or personal property without his consent. But under his rule new misfortunes came. Unusual floods did great damage, and unprecedented frosts killed the crops. In 1790 actual famine prevailed at Vincennes and if relief had not been sent from the American settlements many must have perished. There was little relief from the adverse conditions till the close of the Indian hostilities with Wayne's victory in 1795.

After Hamtramck's rule there was no restriction on trade, and many of the French, pinched by poverty and improvident in character, parted with their valuable land claims for little or nothing, before the lands were allotted, to Americans who were waiting to buy. The Americans were quickly in the ascendency in all political matters. When Gen. Harmar came to the post in 1787 he estimated the population at 900 French and 400 Americans, and of course the proportion of adult males among the latter was very much the greater. In 1796, when Volney visited the old post, he found the French settlers in a dispirited frame of mind. They considered themselves downtrodden and oppressed, but aside from what advantage was taken of them by individuals there was no particular cause for this complaint. They were simply coming under a new form of government which they did not understand, and for which they were not very well fitted. The paternal care of the commandant was taken away, and they were left to look out for themselves. Of self-government they knew nothing, and they cared nothing for it. In fact there was not much self-government in this period, for only one election was held—that for delegates to the territorial assembly of 1799. The laws and customs of the Americans were new to them, and American theories of government were entirely foreign to them. Nevertheless they were good citizens and accommodated themselves to the new system as graciously as possible, and in due time their descendants became as thoroughly American as any of their neighbors.

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

The government of Indiana territory was inaugurated with William Henry Harrison as governor, John Gibson, secretary, and William Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin as judges. At least such were the appointments, but the only official on the ground was the secretary, for Harrison did not arrive till Jan. 10 of the next year, and no court was held until March following. The government was the customary territorial government of the first stage, with the legislative power vested in the governor and judges. A session of this body was held immediately after Harrison's arrival, but there was not much legislation needed, for as a legislative body they decided that the laws of Northwest territory were in force in Indiana territory, and as executive and judiciary they held likewise. The laws of Northwest territory were very well adapted to Indiana territory, and so this course was very satisfactory.

The great work of the territorial period was clearing the land and bringing it under cultivation. Nature was to be subdued first. Of course there was a social development coincident with this physical change of the state, and political contests that were of temporary interest at least. The great question of the territorial period was pretty well under consideration when the territory was formed, and occupied general attention from the beginning. It was the question of the introduction of slavery into Indiana. The clause in the ordinance of 1787 prohibiting slavery in the territory northwest of the Ohio had never been enforced literally. Slavery had existed there up to the time of the ordinance, and that instrument plainly guaranteed to the citizens of the region their property and also their "laws and customs" relative to the descent and conveyance of property. Gov. St. Clair was of the opinion that no interference with the slavery already existing was contemplated, and the courts and the people coincided with his view, so the slavery continued as before. But many of the French settlers, before this conclusion was reached, alarmed by the possibility of losing their slaves, had moved across the Mississippi, or had sent their slaves out of the territory. Some of these desired to return and some wanted to bring their slaves back, but that was prohibited by the ordinance without question. Even a petition to the legislature of Northwest territory from Virginia soldiers to bring their slaves into the military grants given them north of the Ohio was promptly refused as inconsistent with the ordinance.

The French settlers had not accepted the prohibition of slavery without protest. In 1796 a petition had been sent to congress from the Illinois country, where slavery was most prevalent, signed by four of the leading men of that region on behalf of the inhabitants. It urged that the prohibition was contrary to the promises made to them by Gen. Clark, destructive of vested rights, and imposed on them as a "compact" when they had never consented to it. ,They also urged that slavery was essential to the welfare of the region because labor was so scarce and dear that even unskilled labor could not be had at less than a dollar a day. Congress promptly disposed of this request on the ground that it had but four signers, and that other residents would object to any change in the ordinance as to slavery, which was very true of those in the region east of the Miami. The ruling of the territorial authorities gave some assurance to the people as to slaves already held in the territory, but the desire to bring in others grew. In 1800 another petition was sent up from the Illinois country, with 270 signatures, asking a modification of the slavery clause which would allow the importation of slaves from the states, but providing that the children of such slaves should be free at the age of twenty-eight years for females and thirty-one years for males. This petition was simply laid on the table.

The theory on which slavery was maintained in the territory is set out in the following opinion rendered by one of the best lawyers then in this region, in the case of a negress who was afterwards set free, in 1820, by a decision of the Supreme court, which held that slavery was prohibited by the state constitution of Indiana:

OPINION OF JOHN JOHNSON, IN POLLY'S CASE.

"In 1779 or '80 a negro woman was taken prisoner by the Indians, of the age of 15. She was sold to Isaac Williams, at Detroit, and sold by said Williams to Antoine Lasselle. While the said woman was in the possession of Lasselle she had three children, two of whom I. B. Laplant purchased. Question, are those children slaves?

As to the first point, the woman was taken by the Indians as allies of England while they were in a state of warfare with the state of Virginia and the other states of the United States. As such she must be considered as a lawful prize, at least so much so that the conqueror had a right by virtue of his power to dispose of her life or person as he might think proper. This position is strengthened because of her being held as a species of property by her owner before and at the time she was taken. Secondly Detroit and what was formerly called the Northwestern territory in the year 1779 and '80 (nay until 1783) was an integral part of the state of Virginia and governed by the same laws. By a law of the colony of Virginia passed in the year 1705 negroes reduced to possession are considered as slaves. This law still continues in force with some small variation with regard to the manner of transferring that property. Thus the said woman could be held as a slave either by virtue of conquest or by virtue of the laws of Virginia.

In 1783 Virginia ceded the Northwestern territory including Detroit to the United States. By the articles of cession and by the ordinance for the government of this territory the rights and privileges and also the property of the inhabitants are guaranteed to them. Hence the said negro woman being taken and considered as a species of property prior to the adoption of the ordinance for the government of the said territory the 6th article thereof which prohibits involuntary servitude can not affect her condition or the rights of her master. Thirdly the children follow the condition of the mother and not of the father. This point is as well defined by law as any other whatever and the reason of it is this. The slave being considered as the absolute property of the master for life he has a right to all the undivided emoluments arising from such slave and the increase of such female slave being part of the benefit arising from such kind of property as much so as her labor. From the foregoing premises I am decidedly of opinion that the children of the negro woman alluded to are slaves. JNO. JOHNSON."

When Harrison arrived a movement was already on foot for an immediate advance to the second grade of territorial government so that the people would have a representative in congress, who could get some attention for their demands. This could be done at once if Harrison were willing, for the division act provided that the second-grade should be in force "whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof that such is the wish of a majority of the freeholders." Sufficient signed petitions were presented to the governor, but he did not desire the change, which would lessen his political power, and put in print a letter giving an estimate of the heavy taxation that would be caused by the change, whereby public sentiment was reversed, and most of the petitioners were glad to have no action taken. But the demand for the introduction of slavery was not at all abated, and in 1802 Gov. Harrison expressed his willingness to call a convention to consider the matter if petitioned so to do. Petitions were put in circulation, but on Nov. 22, without waiting for their presentation, the governor called an election to be held on Dec. 11, and directed the delegates to assemble at Vincennes on Dec. 20. There were three delegates each from Randolph and St. Clair counties, which covered the Illinois settlements, four from Knox county, which included southwestern Indiana, and two from Clark county, which included the southeastern part of Indiana. All of the delegates except those from Clark county favored the admission of slavery. The convention organized by electing Gov. Harrison president, and prepared a memorial to congress asking suspension of the ordinance provision against slavery for the period of ten years. It also asked for pre-emption rights to public lands, for land grants for schools and in aid of the construction of roads, and other privileges. The memorial was laid before the house of representatives on Feb. 8, 1803, and referred to a committee of which John Randolph of Roanoake was chairman. It favored granting some of the requests, but emphatically opposed allowing the introduction of slavery, and urged that the prohibition was a "sagacious and benevolent restraint." No further action was taken at this session, but on Dec. 15, 1803, the matter was referred to a new committee which reported favorably to a suspension of the slavery clause for ten years. No action by congress was taken on this report.

The people of the western part of the territory were much displeased by the failure of congress to grant their requests, and were determined to have slavery whether or no. On Sept. 22, 1803, the governor and judges adopted a law providing for slavery by apprenticeship, or, as it was worded, that a person coming into the territory "under contract to serve another in any trade or occupation shall be compelled to perform such contract specifically during the term thereof." It made no distinction as to color, except that if a negro or an

Indian should "presume to purchase a white servant," such servant should become free. This law was in violation of the ordinance in several respects, but slaves were imported under its provisions. In this year the Illinois people showed their desire to get rid of the ordinance by petitioning congress to be added to Louisiana, but congress did not heed the request. It did provide, however, that the governor and judges of Indiana should make laws for the district of Louisiana, and this power was exercised for about one year, after which it was given a separate territorial government.

There was dissatisfaction all around. The people of Michigan, which constituted Wayne county in the territory, were demanding a separate territorial government on account of the inconvenience of having the seat of government at so great a distance. The people of Clark county and those of Dearborn county, which was constituted of the country lying between Ohio and the Greenville treaty line, were dissatisfied with the slavery sentiments of the administration. The rest of the people were dissatisfied with the law for slavery by apprenticeship, which was clearly illegal because it was not taken from the laws of any of the states as required by the ordinance, and because a contract made under duress was void. Harrison concluded that the best course was to go to the second grade. A form of election to ascertain the wishes of the people was held, at which very few votes were cast, and on Dec. 5, 1804, the governor made proclamation that Indiana territory had advanced to the second grade of territorial government. He also called an election for legislators to be held on Jan. 3, 1805, apportioning three delegates to Wayne county, two to Knox, and one each to Dearborn, Clark, Randolph and St. Clair. Michigan was made a separate territory before the legislature met, and so the Wayne county people had no part in it.

The first business of the legislature was the election of a congressman. It chose Benjamin Parke, who was a member of the governor's party, and a most excellent man. It next passed an act for the introduction of negroes to the territory. It allowed the slaveholders to bring them in, and within thirty days to make a contract for service for a term of years, which should be enforcible. If the slave refused to make a contract he could be removed from the territory. The children of these "apprentices" were required to serve, if males, until thirty-five years of age, and if females, until thirty-two. A petition to congress for the suspension of the slavery clause was brought before the legislature, but it was not adopted. The members who favored it, however, signed it as members "constituting a majority of the two houses respectively," and forwarded it to congress. This petition was designed to counteract two others, one of which had been sent to congress from the Illinois country asking the introduction of slavery, but denouncing the Harrison administration, and asking the separation of Illinois. The other was from Dearborn county asking that it be reannexed to Ohio. These petitions, together with all preceding ones, were referred by congress to a special committee of seven, which on Feb. 14, 1806, reported in favor of suspending the slavery clause for ten years, and against division of the territory. No action on the report was taken by the house. On March 26 two more petitions from the Illinois country for division and the introduction of slavery were presented, which were referred to the same committee and there remained.

The Indiana legislature met again on Nov. 3, 1806, and the pro-slavery people laid aside their differences on the question of dividing the territory long enough to agree on a petition for the suspension of the slavery clause, which was duly sent to congress. But there was not the same agreement outside. The anti-Harrison people in the Illinois country sent in a petition for division and slavery, and the Harrison people sent in one for slavery but against division. The committee of congress to which they were all referred reported favorably to the suspension of the slavery clause and against division, but no action was taken on the report.

In 1807 a new legislature was elected, but it differed little in sentiment from the preceding one, except that the anti-slavery men were a little more obstinate in their position. The legislature re-elected Benjamin Parke to congress, and re-enacted the apprentice law with very slight modifications. It also adopted a memorial to congress for suspension of the slavery clause. By this time the anti-slavery people were wakened to the necessity for action. In Clark county a public meeting was held and resolutions opposing the suspension of the slavery clause were adopted. These resolutions first declared the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," and asked congress not to interfere until the territory was ready for statehood, when the people should be allowed to decide the question for themselves. From Dearborn county a petition was sent denouncing the apprentice law as a violation of the ordinance and asking to be reannexed to Ohio. These petitions were referred to committees in both houses. The senate committee reported that it was inexpedient to suspend the slavery clause, and the house committee took no action.

In 1808 a change occurred in the legislature. Two members of the house from Randolph and St. Clair counties had been appointed to the council. They were both Harrison men. A special election was called to fill the vacancies, and after a bitter contest the anti-Harrison faction triumphed in both counties. When the legislature assembled the anti-Harrison pro-slavery members made a combination with the anti-slavery members. They elected Jesse B. Thomas to congress. Numerous petitions for and against slavery were presented to the legislature. They were referred to a committee of which General W. Johnston was chairman, and he made a memorable and very able report against the introduction of slavery, and for the repeal of the apprentice laws, for which purpose he presented a bill. The house concurred in the report and passed the repeal bill, but it was defeated by the council five days later. This action was communicated to congress together with resolutions asking that the representative in congress be made elective by the people. There were also several petitions sent in for the division of the territory. The house committee, of which Thomas was chairman, reported favorably to division, and a bill for that purpose was adopted Feb. 3, 1809. The committee estimate the population of the territory west of the Wabash, at that time, at 11,000, and those east of the Wabash at 17,000. Thomas also secured a law making the representative in congress and the members of the legislative council elective by the people, and giving the power of legislative apportionment to the legislature.

This action reduced Indiana territory to practically the present limits of the state, though at that time only about one-fourth of the state, the lower part, was settled. The remainder was held by the Indians. Politics took a new form. The Harrison party put forward Thomas Randolph as a candidate for congress. Against him appeared Jonathan Jennings, a youth of 25 years, who was a native of New Jersey, and had lived for three years in the territory. It was an exciting campaign. Randolph tried to evade the slavery issue by promising to be controlled by the wishes of his constituents on that subject. Jennings stood flatly against slavery. Sentiment was pretty evenly divided, and the situation was complicated by the candidacy of John Johnson, of Knox county. The election resulted: Jennings 428, Randolph 402, Johnson 81. The Harrison party were very sore over this defeat, and also over the fact that the legislature elected at the same time was against them. The point was raised that the election was illegal because there had been no apportionment after the division act was adopted, and the whole matter was submitted to congress. It held that the legislature was illegal, and the house committee reported likewise as to the election of a representative, but no further action was taken in that matter. Another legislature was elected in 1810, with a small but determined anti-slavery majority. It made its session memorable by repealing the apprentice law, but saved the rights and liabilities that had accrued under it. In 1811 another election for congress was held, with Jennings and Randolph as candidates, and the former was successful. This was the decisive defeat of the pro-slavery party in Indiana, and it was so recognized. Its leaders tried to escape the odium of its advocacy by declaring it finally and irrevocably settled, but Jennings would not let it rest, and continued to make free soil campaigns. His party grew stronger daily, for population was coming in rapidly, and slave-holders were not among them. He was easily elected in 1812 over Waller Taylor, and in 1814 over Elijah Sparks. In 1816, under the enabling act, an anti-slavery constitutional convention was elected, and the question was finally disposed of in our politics.

It would be unjust to leave this subject without mention of the physical conditions that were largely the cause of the early pro-slavery sentiment. The heavy forest that covered Indiana was a great obstacle in the eyes of the pioneers. Who was to clear it away? Men who were wealthy enough to own more land than sufficed for family needs were not going to chop wood. Men of small means could get land of their own, and would rather clear it than work for others. The first petition from the territory called attention to the scarcity of labor and the fact that it could not be procured "under one dollar per day." There was practically no market for the timber after it was cut. What was not used for buildings and rails was burned. Who was to clear the land? Even the Dearborn county people, when petitioning for reannexation in Ohio in 1805, spoke of the land lying between them and Vincennes as "a wilderness occupy'd only by Indians and likely for many years to remain unoccupied by any other persons." And yet in fifteen years that part of the state was comparatively well settled, and people who were living at that time lived to see the day when warnings began to be uttered against the destruction of the forests. The century has not yet passed, but the state has enacted laws to promote the planting and preservation of forest trees. Who could foresee this when only two or three thousand people had located just within the borders of the state and stood confronting the vast, unbroken forest that stretched out before them? It was the homeseeker who removed it—the man who came to the wilds to establish an abiding place for himself and his children. Foot by foot, mile by mile, they cut into the wilderness, and every foot that was gained was held by these people who had come to be a part of the new commonwealth. And much of the greatness of the commonwealth is due to this fact of its building by men whose object in life was to make homes—men who were willing to toil, to endure privations, and to wait. It is a commonwealth of homes, where homes are appreciated and loved, and where people are always ready for advances that will makes homes better and happier.

There was not much of interest in the politics of the territory, after the slavery question was disposed of as a practical issue. The people were more engrossed with war matters. The trouble with the Indians, which resulted in the battle of Tippecanoe, was in 1811. Randolph was killed at that battle. The echoes of it had not passed away when the war of 1812 came on, and the militia from the west pressed north to Detroit and on into Canada. Harrison was with the army, and his place was filled in 1813 by the appointment of Gen. Thomas Posey as governor. He was not a forceful man, though he had held several high positions. At this time he was advanced in years and not in robust health. He performed the functions of his office, but left no impress on the territory over which he continued to preside while it was a territory, which was but three years. It was a period of rapid growth. In 1810 the population of the territory was 24,520. In 1815, when the enabling act was passed, the population, the free white population, was found by special census to be 63,897. There were at that time thirteen organized counties in the territory. Agriculture was the great industry, but there was some manufacturing in simpler forms. In 1810 there were in the territory 33 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 3 horse mills, 18 tanneries, 28 distilleries, 3 powder mills, 1,256 looms and 1,356 spinning wheels. The value of manufactures in that year was about $200,000, chiefly of homespun fabrics made by the pioneer women. Facilities for transportation were defective. Roads were not numerous, and not good. Steamboat navigation was as yet only experimental on western waters. The only market for the products of the territory was New Orleans, which was reached by flatboats and barges. There was not much encouragement to raise surplus products, and it has been estimated that, in 1816, on seven-eighths of the farms in the state the cultivated land did not exceed from five to twenty acres, chiefly in cornfields. The people had their homes and their living, and they were not disturbed by any wild dreams of ambition and splendor.

EARLY YEARS OF THE STATE.

The first election under the state constitution resulted in the choice of Jonathan Jennings for governor and Christopher Harrison for lieutenant-governor. William Hendricks, who had been secretary of the constitutional convention, was elected representative in congress. The remaining state officers were elected by the legislature, and also the two senators, James Noble and Waller Taylor. This elective power of the legislature was not felt to be an evil at that time, though it afterward became so. The same may be said of several other powers lodged in the legislature, such as the granting of divorces and granting franchises by special acts. The constitution was, however, a very satisfactory basic law for the times and served its purpose well. The state began its existence auspiciously. For several years good health prevailed and immigration was rapid. It was just about with the organization of the state government that steamboat transportation began to develop on the western rivers. There had been some experiments before that time, but nothing of practical importance. In 1817 Mr. Birkbeck estimated that there were about 25 steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and predicted that they were destined to become of much importance to the western people. They were able to make about 60 miles a day against the current. He gives the log of the Etna on a trip from New Orleans to Louisville, leaving the former on June 6, and arriving at its destination on July 14. It passed 8 barges and 7 steamboats on the trip. The rates for transportation from New Orleans to Louisville at that time were $125 for a passage and $112 a ton for freight. They were reduced in 1819. The rates down stream were one-half. By 1820 there had been 71 steamboats built on western rivers, and about 200 more were added by 1830. Between 1830 and 1840 there were 729 steamboats built on the western rivers.

The development of steamboat transportation made very good markets along the navigable waters. Along the Ohio flour sold at $7 to $8 a barrel; corn at 30 to 50 cents a bushel, and pork at 10 to 15 cents a pound. Skilled mechanics received from $1.50 to $2.00 per day and common laborers about one-half that rate. Government land was old at $2 an acre, one-fourth down, and as it was rising rapidly in value much profit was made by paying the entrance money and selling to newcomers at an advance. Immigration was so rapid that in 1820 the population had reached 147,178. The southern end of the state was becoming too crowded for the expansive pioneers, and there was a demand for more room. In 1818 Gov. Jennings, with Gov. Cass and Judge Parke, were appointed commissioners to treat with the Indians, and succeeded in purchasing all the territory south of the Wabash except a few reservations. This gave ample room for new settlers for a time, but a queer complication arose from it. The constitution of the state prohibited the governor from holding "any office under the United States," and the governor had obviously violated it. The arrangments for the treaty had been kept secret, to insure its success, but as soon as Lieutenant-Governor Harrison learned of the situation he took possession of the governor's office, on the theory that Jennings had vacated it, and refused to surrender possession on his return. When the legislature assembled both houses recognized Harrison as governor, but appointed a committee to investigate the matter. ' It reported in favor of Jennings and the legislature adopted the report by a majority of two. Harrison at once resigned as lieutenant-governor, and in 1819 became a candidate for governor against Jennings, but the people were against him also, and Jennings was re-elected by an emphatic vote of 9,168 to 2,088.

The opening prosperity of the state was destined to a serious reverse. The years 1820, 1821 and 1822 were marked by widespread and fatal sickness. The ague and intermittent fevers common to the state in its early development took on an aggravated form, and were accompanied by an epidemic of a bilious fever that resembled yellow fever in symptoms and in violence. Medical aid was not common enough or adequate enough for such an emergency, and the loss of life was very heavy. It was estimated that many of the towns lost one-eighth of their population in 1820, and one-fourth in the three years. A serious financial crisis came on at the same time. During the war of 1812 specie payments had been universally suspended, and, as is universally the case under such conditions, paper money was issued to an unjustifiable extent. But it made "good times," and times were kept good temporarily by issuing more paper money. The financial interests of the country insisted on a return to specie payments, and in 1816 congress chartered the United States bank with a capital of $35,000,000, to issue notes convertible at all times into gold and silver. As its notes came into circulation those of the banks that did not resume, and most of the western banks did not, necessarily circulated at a discount, and payment could be made in them only at market rates. In other words the standard of value as to deferred payments was raised, and the deferred payments in the west were large in amount. In 1814 the territorial legislature of Indiana had chartered two banks, the Bank of Vincennes and the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Madison, both of which were authorized to issue notes. They were managed with some prudence at first, but later with a recklessness which, in the case of the former at least, could scarcely be distinguished from criminality. The constitution of 1816 prohibited the legislature from chartering any bank to issue circulating notes except a state bank, but preserved the charter rights of the two banks mentioned. In 1817 the Bank of Vincennes was made a state bank, with power to establish branches, and to adopt the Madison bank as one of its branches. It began issuing notes with great freedom. The notes of banks of adjoining states, of no better standing, were also freely circulated, and in addition to this many business men issued notes, especially of small denominations, which were circulated as currency. The crash began to be felt in 1819, and progressed rapidly. In 1821 the legislature ordered proceedings to cancel the charter of the Bank of Vincennes on account of mismanagement, and its failure was as discreditable as could be imagined. Most of the paper of it and its branches became worthless in the hands of holders, though that of the Madison branch was ultimately redeemed after circulating at a discount for some years. The general government, which had over $200,000, proceeds of land sales, on deposit in the Bank of Vincennes, lost nearly all of it.

But this was not the worst. There had been an era of speculation, especially in lands and in the lots of projected towns, and men had strained their credit to the utmost. Payment was hopeless, and the number of debtors to the government was so great that absolute enforcement of their liabilities was out of the question. A compromise solution was adopted by the congress of 1821. It released all claims for interest—which then amounted to about one-third of the total land debt, and allowed lands on which part payments had been made to be relinquished and the money to be credited against other lands in full payment. It also reduced the price of lands from $2 to $1.25 per acre, and required that all lands thereafter should be paid for in full in cash. This of course made a great reduction in the current value of land, though not perhaps greater than the increase in value of the money standard from the old bank notes to the new specie standard. From 1820 to 1825 the prices of all kinds of produce were from one-third to one-fourth of what they had been, but the people did not realize that this was due to a change of the money by which they were measured. The collection of debts by law involved vast sacrifice of former, and indeed of actual values, and in consequence relief laws to obstruct the collection of debts were passed. "Hard times" had come and made themselves felt. As is always the case, they begot economy and caution in business, and these, together with the great natural resources of the state and continued immigration started the people in the up-grade once more. From 1826 to 1834 there was a gradual though not large advance of prices, and a gradual restoration of prosperity. Notwithstanding the bad conditions of the first half of the decade, the population in 1830 advanced to 343,031.

Most of the lessons of this period were either not understood or soon forgotten, but one had a permanent effect. The people saw the necessity for a stable currency and safe banking. Out of the reflection on their experience and the study of their necessities the backwoods financiers evolved a plan for a state banking system which enjoys the honor of being admitted by students of finance to-day to be the most successful one ever known in this country. It was for a state bank with a capital of $1,600,000, of which the state took one-half. It issued bonds for $1,300,000 which it sold abroad, and the proceeds were used first to pay for its share of the stock, and the remaining $500,000 to loan at 6 per cent. to individual purchasers of stock to aid them in paying. The individual who bought stock paid three-eights down and five-eights with money borrowed from the state. His share of profits was credited on this debt until it was extinguished, and that was soon done. The branches and main bank were eventually responsible for redemption of notes, but each had its own profits. No loan of over $500 could be made without the consent of five of the seven directors of a branch, and no loan of over $5,000 could be made without consent of the main bank. The bank could issue bills, and was forbidden to suspend specie redemption. It was forced to do so, however, in the panic of 1837, but its notes depreciated very slightly, and it resumed in 1842 without loss to anybody. The bank was an absolute monopoly, and was subject to no tax except an annual state tax of 25 cents on each $100 of stock. All the profits of the state, with the repaid money advanced to shareholders, were carried to a sinking fund, under charge of special commissioners, which was devoted primarily to the payment of the state's bank bonds, with interest on the same, and the residue to a permanent common school fund. Both bank and sinking fund were so well managed that at the closing up of the bank's affairs the state had accumulated profits of more than $3,000,000, which formed the chief basis of the present splendid school fund of the state. But more important than this, the bank supplied the people with a reliable currency and safe banking facilities for a quarter of a century, and bred a class of bankers who were both useful and creditable to the state in after years.

The politics of the state at this time was of a local and personal character, the Jennings party being strongly ascendant. Jennings was elected for two terms, of three years each, as governor, which was all the constitution allowed. He resigned shortly before the close of the second term, having been elected to congress. He was continued in congress until 1831, and died in 1834. The usefulness of his later years was much impaired by intemperance. His unexpired term as governor was filled by the lieutenant governor Ratliff Boon, and in 1822 William Hendricks was elected governor. He was of the Jennings party and received all of the 18,340 votes cast, no candidate appearing against him. He served until February, 1825, when he resigned, having been elected United States senator. He was re-elected to the senate in 1831. As governor he was succeeded by James Brown Ray, president of the state senate. Mr. Ray was elected governor in the fall of 1825, and again in 1828, at the latter election defeating Dr. Canby, who ran as a Jackson man, and H. H. Moon, who ran as an Adams man. The vote stood Ray 15,141, Canby 12,315, and Moon 10,904. It is evident that national politics had no strong domination in Indiana at this time. The seat of territorial government had been transferred from Vincennes to Corydon, in Harrison county, in the year 1813, and the seat of state government was continued there. In 1820, congress having granted four sections of land to the state for a permanent capital, a commission was appointed which selected the present site of Indianapolis. The seat of state government was transferred to this point in 1825. The state at first made use of the Marion court house for the transaction of its business, having contributed $8,000 to the construction of that building on agreement that it should be used for legislative purposes for fifty years. But public needs soon outgrew its capacity and in 1832 provision was made for a state capitol, which was completed in 1837.

PIONEER CONDITIONS AND CUSTOMS.

Although the pioneer settlement of Indiana covered quite a long period there was a great deal of similiarity about it. The state was mostly covered by forest below the Wabash, and there was the same kind of work to be done by those who came to make homes, and they were largely the same kind of people. The process of subduing nature was much the same everywhere, and as it has best been told by those who lived through it, their statements will be freely quoted in this description. The first business of the settler, after making his location, was to cut off and remove all the large timber from a few acres upon which his cabin was to be built. Cabins in those early times were built entirely of round logs from eight to ten inches in diameter and of lengths to suit the builder, and were covered with clapboards. Where the family was large, cabins were in size about eighteen by twenty-five feet, one nine-foot story, with a rather low garret bedroom above; where the family was small the building was generally about eighteen feet square with garret room. Cabins generally had but one door and one window, but occasionally the larger-sized had two of each. The chimney and fireplace were always on the outside of the house, thus allowing the full internal dimensions for the use of the family. The material being made ready and placed on the ground where the building was to be erected, a day was fixed for the "raising." To this all the settlers for several miles around were invited and attended, it being understood that all were needed. There was no shirking: "Help me and I will help you"; "Refuse to help me and you are no neighbor, and you might as well leave." On the day thus appointed the cabin was generally raised and put under roof. Cutting out places for doors, windows and fireplace, putting in the doors and windows, building the fireplace and stick chimney, laying the puncheon floors, chinking and daubing up the cracks between the logs were done by the farmer at his pleasure. Log barns and outhouses were added as soon as it could be done without too much of a drain upon the industry of the neighbors. These log cabins were very plain structures, but were the best early settlers could possess themselves of, and when properly constructed, made a strong and tolerably comfortable place to live in, much warmer and more substantial than many of the frame houses of the present time. Into these humble dwellings did the settlers and their families enter, and for many years lived more contented and happy doubtless than many now living in elegant and costly stone fronts.

The next thing in order was for the settler with all his available force, which frequently included his wife or daughter and sometimes both, to clear off an eligible piece of land upon which to plant a young orchard, all timber being removed from this piece. Here as soon as the trees could be procured was planted a small orchard. A few of these orchards, now more than half a century old, can still be seen standing, the hands that planted them having long since passed from earth, and the trees showing the damaging effects of time. This land was generally cultivated in corn or other crops for several years. The next thing in order in the clearing process was to deaden the timber upon a number of acres of the land to be improved, and then as fast as possible to clear up and put into cultivation as many acres each year as possible, this additional clearing being generally done by grubbing out all underbrush and cutting down all timber having a diameter of eighteen inches at a height of two feet from the ground and all of a less size, all brush being burned, and the logs cut into suitable lengths for heaping and burning. Generally several acres on each farm were thus prepared during the winter. When thus prepared a "log-rolling" was provided for and a day fixed to which all the neighbors were invited. Sometimes the good wife would have connected with the "log-rolling" a "bed-quilting," to which all the women folk were invited and attended. This was frequently the occasion of much merriment and real enjoyment, winding up with a jolly dance, commonly called a "hoe-down." Thus from time to time for several years as new settlers would come in and purchase pieces of heavily-timbered land, went on this routine of house-raisings, log-rollings, quiltings and dances. Corn husking, coupled with quiltings and winding up with dances, soon became an additional means of calling the settlers of both sexes together, particularly the younger.

This part of the country being so far interior and approached only through the wilderness, without roads, the early settlers were only able to bring with them such articles of furniture as they could not get along well without, and such as were light and not easily broken by the rough usage to which they would necessarily be subjected. Hence the household and kitchen furniture generally consisted of a reasonable supply of plain, substantial articles, embracing one or more feather beds with the requisite bedding, a substantial set of pewter ware, etc. The greatest deficiency was in bedsteads, tables and chairs, there being no cabinetmakers in the country, and no prepared material for them to work on had there been any. The first settlers were under the necessity of procuring these articles, or rather substitutes, for themselves, which they did in about this wise: For bedsteads an oak tree that would split well was selected, cut down, and a log about eight feet long taken from the butt and split into such pieces as could be readily shaped into posts and rails. Another log not so long was split into such pieces as with slight dressing made slats. Holes were bored with a tolerably large auger in suitable places in the posts for inserting the rails; two rails were used for each side, and about three for each end, the end rails answering for head and foot boards. Like auger holes were made in the lower side rails at suitable points for inserting the slats. When properly prepared this bedstead was put together by pressing the rails and slats in the holes prepared for each, thus making a rough but strong high-post bedstead, the posts at the top being tightly held together by rods prepared for the purpose, upon which curtains were to be hung. Thus was created a bedstead. Generally two of these were used in each of the larger-sized cabins, placed in the rear end of the cabin so as to stand lengthwise with the end wall, feet to feet, with a space of several feet between beds. Curtains made of fancy-colored calico were always hung upon these bedsteads, hiding from external view the deformities of the bedstead, presenting a rather neat appearance and making the beds quite private. Usually the old folks occupied one and the girls the other of these beds. For the boys and young men sleeping places were provided upstairs upon beds on the floor, there not being sufficient space between the floor and roof for bedsteads. A rough kind of cupboard was provided in all cabins by boring auger holes and driving strong wood pins in the logs in the most convenient corner and in such position that when boards (clapboards in the beginning) were placed upon them there were made rather convenient but not very sightly places upon which to put the dishes. Being always open to view, the tendency was to cleanliness. For tables, a large tree was cut down, and a log, the length desired for the table, was cut off and split into pieces (slabs) as thin as possible. These slabs were generally two feet in width and six feet in length; when dressed and made as thin and smooth as possible two were put together with strong cross pieces tightly pinned with wood pins, the whole set upon four strong legs, thus making a strong but rough table four feet in width and six feet in length, the size of the table being governed by the size of the family. For seats benches were made of the same material as the table, about fifteen inches wide, some the full length of the tables, others not longer than two feet each, standing upon four strong wood legs; these were provided in such numbers as were desired. This rough furniture necessarily continued in use until saw mills came into existence and cabinetmakers and chairmakers made their appearance in the land. Then the bedstead gave way to those of better style and finish, but the curtains were retained; the rough tables gave way to those more elegant and convenient, made by skilled workmen, and the benches and stools gave place to the current chair. Several years were required to bring about this change.

Much has been spoken and written about the sickly character of this country at the commencement of the settlement and for many years after, much of the alleged sickness being attributed to the log cabins in which families had to live, cook, eat and sleep in the same room, much more than was warranted or justified by the facts. On account of the malaria created by the decaying timber caused by clearing up the country, the annual decay of the rank growth of wild vegetation, turning up and exposing to the hot sun the new soil, and the undrained condition of the country, there was unavoidably some sickness of a malarial character here in early times, as there has been and will continue to be in all new countries having a rich and productive soil as this had; but the amount was not half as great as charged, nor was the fact that whole families lived, cooked, ate and slept, summer and winter, in the cabin with one room below and a garret bedroom above, the cause of the sickness when sickness did exist. The fact that the settlers by reason of their scanty house room were constantly brought into contact with the purified atmosphere, created by the heat of the fire necessarily used, protected them from the malarial diseases so much complained of; the truth is in those early times numbers of persons and families came to this new country from older states and thickly-settled neighborhoods where they had neighbors and associates and plenty of them, and who from habits of life were not suited to the changed condition in which they were placed by the removal. As a consequence they became disappointed, dissatisfied, and were seized with a constant desire to return to the country and place from which they came; in other words they became "homesick." No little of the alleged sickness consisted purely of this homesickness, and readily disappeared when the afflicted got back to the happy land from which they had so unwisely emigrated. Occasionally these unfortunates fretted and worried themselves into a real spell of sickness. As might have been expected, there was some sickness in those early times, which was doubtless aggravated by lack of proper medical treatment. This is probably why at times diseases became epidemic as has been noted in the years 1821, 1822 and 1823. Many of the physicians who first came amongst us seemed to be wholly ignorant of the malarial diseases peculiar to the country. They generally provided themselves with a goodly supply of the largest and most approved lancets and unmeasured quantities of English calomel. With these evidences of medical skill, a flaming sign, painted on a clapboard, was hung out, and as opportunity offered these men of science and great medical skill went forth first to take from the unfortunate patient all the blood that could be extracted from his veins without killing on the spot, and then dosed out calomel enough to kill the largest-sized gorilla, which the patient was required to take in doses indicated. He was to be kept confined in a close room so that not a breath of pure, cool air could fan his cheeks or kiss his lips, and was to have neither meat nor drink, warm water alone excepted. This practice, while it lasted, greatly aggravated disease. It killed quick but cured slow. It was far less skillful than that practiced by the Indian doctors. Happily this ignorance was not winked at and soon gave way to a more intelligent and health-restoring system, not, however, until some of those practicing it had justly subjected themselves to the soubriquet of "Death on the Pale Horse."

The great food staple of the early settlers was corn, and the first work after getting housed was to prepare for raising corn. At first the early mills in the country were hand mills, or as they were often called "mortars," in which the corn was pounded into powder, but it did not make very good corn meal. Of course corn was used freely in the milk, as it is now, and after it was ripe it was used a great deal in the shape of "lye-hominy," or "home-made hominy," as it is now often called. It was much used in this shape by the French settlers. Another common form of using ripe corn was to parch it and either eat the grains or grind them into powder, which was carried by travelers for food. Often it was almost the only food carried on hunting expeditions or Indian campaigns. There were some rude attempts at better mills. One of them located at "Conner's Station," some fifteen miles above Indianapolis on White river, is thus described:

"Mr. Bush, who was a Vermonter, and who had brought with him quite a variety of mechanical tools, procured from White river some stones, out of which he made two small mill stones, and then prepared the necessary woodwork for putting the same in running condition, and fastened the mill up to a hackberry tree on the west bank of the river, the motive power being a long beam operated by horse power, a rawhide rope being used for belting. This mill would produce from two to two and a half bushels of good meal per day, and answered an excellent purpose, not only of doing the necessary grinding for our neighborhood but for the settlers of this section, who had to come to our settlement to purchase corn. No toll was charged at this mill. All that was required was that each person should furnish his own horse. This was the first mill built in the New Purchase."

There were also rude mills known as "corn crackers," and before many years very fair mills, for grinding both wheat and corn, operated by water power. One of the chief reasons for locating Indianapolis where it is was the supposition that Fall creek would supply ample water power for milling purposes of various kinds.

The bread made from corn meal was of several kinds. First there was what was called the "dodger"; secondly the "pone," and thirdly the "johnny cake." The "dodger" was a kind of bread made of corn meal mixed with pure water, with a little salt in it, made into a stiff dough, then rolled by the hands of the good housewife, or one that was to become such, into a ball about the size of your hand, put together into a kind of oblong shape, and baked in an iron bake-oven—a kind of cooking utensil with which all early settlers had provided themselves, being in size about the circumference of a half bushel measure, and in depth about eight inches, with an iron cover or lid, which could be put on and taken off at pleasure, and so constructed as to hold quite a quantity of coals upon its top. Coals underneath and on top of this oven, taken from a well-prepared wood fire in an old fashioned fireplace, with which all cabins were provided, constituted the heating power with which this kind of baking was done. "Pone" consisted of a preparation of corn meal mixed with water, with some milk or cream, and a quantity of yeast, prepared in some way known to the cooks, made into a dough not so stiff as that for the "dodger" and placed in this same oven, where in a short time it would become light, or what was then so considered, and was then baked in the same manner as the "dodger," thus making a loaf about six inches in thickness, and of the full internal dimensions of the oven. The "johnny cake" consisted of a dough made of corn meal with some lard or butter in it, about six inches in width and one inch in thickness, and placed upon a board prepared for the purpose, about two feet in length and from eight to ten inches in width, the baking being done by locating this board lengthwise before the open fire so as to present the full front of the cake to the fire, and so near it that the heat would in a reasonable time thoroughly cook that side of the cake, and enable the cook to loosen the cake from the board and turn the other side to the fire, by which means the cake would soon become thoroughly cooked, thus producing, as I have always believed, the best bread ever made out of corn. The pone was considered the next best, but the dodger, being the most convenient and readily made, was most used.

But the early settlers did not live by bread alone, as there was an abundance of meat easily obtainable. The country was full of game, such as deer, turkeys and pheasants, all of which constituted a very savory meat, and were readily obtained by the skilled riflemen, and nearly all the male portion of the early settlers, even down to quite youthful lads, were skilled in the use of that weapon. There was also a sufficient supply of hogs for the times,—some brought with them by the settlers, and some procured from Indians, a few of whom followed farming rather than the chase, and hence had procured quite a number of semi-tame hogs, which when joined to those brought by the settlers, furnished an ample supply of pork and a live stock to start with. The woods in every direction were pretty well supplied with hogs which had strayed away from the Indians, and with their increase had become thoroughly wild. These hogs both tame and wild were called "elm-eaters," and were peculiarly suited to the times and condition of things as they existed. They were long-legged, long-bodied, had extremely long heads and noses, with short straight up ears, and would at this age present a sorry picture at a show of improved swine, but at the time answered a valuable purpose. The wild hogs could only be made available during "mast" years which, although occurring oftener then than now, did not occur every year, by reason of which many of these wild hogs lived to become three and four years old before they would become sufficiently fat to make it an object to hunt and kill them. They thus became fleet of foot and very savage, making their presence at times extremely unpleasant and dangerous to the hunter, who had frequently to take to the nearest available tree for safety. During the non-mast years these hogs lived upon various kinds of roots they found in the woods, which they obtained by rooting with the long noses above mentioned. The principal root upon which they thus subsisted was the sweet or slippery elm, of the bark and fibrous roots of which they (as are all hogs) were very fond. Hence the name "elm-eaters." There was no hog cholera in those times, nor any while the hogs of the country had plenty of woodland to range over—not in even the modern improved breeds. There was one disadvantage about this pork, however. When fattened on mast, particularly hickory and beech, the meat was very oily and sweet, would shrink largely in cooking, and owing to its oily nature would not make bacon to advantage. This meat, however, answered a valuable purpose in its time. The capture of these wild hogs, although attended with some danger, offered to the sportsman of that day a considerable amount of real enjoyment which the present generation of sportsmen can never appreciate or enjoy.

Fish, which abounded in great numbers, and of the very best kind, such as bass, salmon, pike, buffalo, redhorse, etc., in the rivers and all their tributary streams, and were easily captured at all seasons of the year, entered as largely as was desired into the food of the settlers. Potatoes were raised the first year of the settlement in considerable quantities and of the very best quality, the new soil being better adapted to their growth and perfection than that in long use. This valuable article soon entered and formed a part of the food supply. Owing to the rich and wild nature of the soil, wheat could not be grown to advantage for several years, hence for some time all flour used had to be brought from abroad, and was consequently very expensive—so much so that little was used. When used it was considered a great luxury. It may not be wholly out of place here to briefly describe the manner and by what means the cooking of the food, other than bread, was done in those early times. It was done somewhat in this wise: For the purpose of boiling, a stiff bar or rod of ironwood (when iron could not be had) was placed in the chimney lengthwise across the fireplace, the end resting upon the outer walls, about midway from front to rear, upon which were placed several hooks made of small iron rods, or of wood when iron could not be obtained, and of different lengths, the whole being of sufficient height that the pots, or "stew-kettles" as they were sometimes called, when hung upon these hooks would swing free of the fire underneath; in these pots or kettles were all boiled victuals cooked. For the purpose of roasting meats a strong wooden pin was placed in the inner wall of the house immediately over the middle of the large open fireplace. The turkey or venison saddle (both of which were largely used), or other meat to be roasted, was fastened to the end of a small cord (wire when it could be had) of sufficient length so that when the other end was fastened to the pin in the wall the meat to be roasted would hang suspended immediately in front of the fire, and so near that the heat would soon cook the part near the fire, and by occasional turnings would soon become well cooked—a pan or dish of some kind being always underneath to receive the dropping grease or oil. Extraordinary accounts are given of the abundance of game. As an illustration, it is related that Robert Harding, who was a noted hunter about Indianapolis in its first years, in the year 1820, on one occasion pushed his canoe containing his hunting material from the mouth of Fall creek (near which he was living) up the river to a point about the fourth of a mile below where the bridge across White river on the Michigan road is situated, being about five miles north of Fall creek, from which point he started homeward about 10 o'clock P. M., and on his way home killed nine deer, all bucks, having determined that night to kill nothing but bucks. On another occasion, during the fall of the same year, he and his brother at a point near where the pork houses now stand, two or three blocks below Washington street, killed thirty-seven turkeys out of one flock. Robert killed twenty-five and his brother twelve. This kind of slaughter was not frequent, but the killing of three or four deer, a half dozen to a dozen turkeys and fifteen or twenty pheasants by a single person in a single day or night hunt (deer being mostly killed in the night time) was not infrequent.

Of clothing the pioneers usually brought enough with them to last for a year or so, but that was soon worn out. Next to a food supply, the industry of the settlers was directed to the production of the material out of which the future supply of clothing was to be manufactured; hence at a very early period, and as soon as sufficient land could be cleared, inclosed and made ready for the seed, near every farm house could be seen a growing flax patch. This flax, when fully grown, was pulled and spread upon the same ground to rot, which process was soon accomplished by the dampness occasioned by the rains and the nightly dews. When sufficiently rotted that the woody fiber could be readily broken and separated from the lint fiber, the whole was gathered up and after being dried was by the hands of the stronger of the male portion of the family broken by the use of a kind of improvised machine called a "flax-brake," whereby the woody fibers would become thoroughly broken and mostly removed from the lint fiber, the remainder being removed by the whole lint fabric undergoing a process called "skutching," the lint at the same time undergoing a softening process, preparing it for the hand of the spinstress. By the process of what was called "hackling" in vogue in those times, the tow was separated from the thread fiber, and by the use of the spinning wheel (the little wheel), in the handling of which the mothers and all daughters of sufficient age were skilled, the flax was made into a fine strong thread called warp, and the tow into a coarser thread used as "filling." When thus prepared, by the use of a handloom, it was woven into a fabric called tow-linen. This was used for summer wear to a considerable extent by both sexes—that by the females being generally colored to suit the taste of the wearer; that worn by the males was left uncolored. As a means for providing for winter apparel, all settlers that could do so provided themselves with a few sheep, from which they procured wool; and those who could not procure sheep managed to purchase wool, which the good mothers and daughters manufactured into rolls by the aid of a pair of hand-cards, particularly provided for the purpose and owned by most families. These rolls were soon spun into yarn by the same hands on what was called the "big wheel," making "filling," (sometimes used for knitting stockings), and when mixed with linen warp and woven, made an article called "linsey woolsey," which when suitably colored made a strong, warm and rather handsome article of female apparel, and was considerably used. This same woolen yarn, when woven in connection with cotton warp made what was called "jeans," and was used by the males, mostly the older class, and was generally colored, oftener butternut than blue. Some cotton goods such as cambrics, muslins were occasionally seen in the settlements, and such were appropriately used by both sexes, but owing to their scarcity and consequent high price, their use was quite limited. The outer apparel of the male population, particularly the younger and more active, soon became buckskin. This material was frequently procured already tanned by purchase from the Indians, but more frequently by the party killing the deer, dressing and tanning the skin himself, and thus making it ready for the tailor. Usually the only articles of clothing made of this material were pantaloons and coats, called in these times "hunting shirts," being much in the shape and style, barring the neat fit, of the sack coat so much in use among the gentlemen of the present time. There being no professional tailors in the beginning of the settlement and for some considerable time after, and this material being rather difficult for the seamstresses to handle, the thread used in its manufacture being the sinews taken from the legs of the deer or a thread called "whang," prepared by cutting a long strip as small as possible, so as not to make it too weak for the purpose intended, a large needle and a shoemaker's awl being used in the sewing process, each person, old or young, having a sufficient skill, was under the necessity of making his own clothes. This was generally done in a strong, substantial manner and when skillfully performed presented a very genteel appearance.

It was soon found that this buckskin apparel was the very best that could have been devised for the country and times. It resisted the sting of the nettles, the bite of the rattlesnake, and the penetration of the cold, bleak winds of winter, and at that time was cheap and within the reach of all. This kind of clothing, as in fact all other, was made quite large, so that the wearer would feel free and easy in its use. The consequence of this was that at times in right cold weather the wearer would stand so close to the large log fire that, without being conscious of it, his pants would get so hot that when suddenly pressed to his person by a mischievous associate, the warmth would cause him to leap clear across the room under the impression that the great log fire had fallen upon him. Another peculiarity attached to this kind of pantaloons was that when wet and allowed to dry without constant rubbing, they became quite hard and remained in the shape last left, and could not again be used until made soft by dampening. Indian-made moccasins, which were abundant and cheap, were much worn by both sexes (particularly the younger and more active class) in dry weather both winter and summer, being very comfortable and pleasant to the feet and presenting a rather neat appearance. For wet weather strong, well made leather shoes were used. Bare feet were quite as seldom seen then as now. The head dress for the male population for winter use consisted mostly of a strong, well made wool hat, with a low, broad brim, something in the style of the hat in use by the elder of the Quakers at this time. A rather unsightly but very warm kind of fur cap was used by some made out of a well-prepared coon skin. For summer wear, a rather rough homemade straw hat was made out the straw of rye, which was considerably grown for that purpose, the hat being very much in appearance and style of similar hats now in use. The female head dress consisted in part of a straw bonnet made of the same kind of straw and in part of a sunbonnet generally made out of some kind of fancy-colored calico worked over a stiff pasteboard; both straw and sunbonnets being of a style then in use, and of such shape and construction as to protect both the face and neck from the hot rays of the summer sun and the cold blasts of the winter winds. While there was very little money in circulation among the settlers, there was a valuable substitute to those who availed themselves of it, consisting of the fur skins of the raccoon and muskrat and the skin of the deer, all of which animals were quite plenty. A good deer skin taken in its season was worth fifty cents; that of a raccoon thirty-seven and a half cents, and that of the muskrat twenty-five cents, in trade —the proper season for taking the deer with a view to the value of the skin being from about May 1st to the middle of November; that of the raccoon and muskrat from December 1st to April 1st. There was, therefore, but a very small portion of the year that the skilled hunter and trapper could not in that way and without any considerable loss of time procure means by which to furnish himself and his family, if he had one, with such articles of merchandise as were necessary and as the stores of that early day could furnish. All seemed to have had enough, when properly used, to answer reasonable wants. It should be added that the labor of the pioneer settlers, both men and women, was very severe. It has been observed by investigators that the majority of the men died under fifty years of age, having fully worn themselves out in the hard labor of chopping, rolling logs and grubbing out roots. Nevertheless, it had many compensations, and those who lived through it to the more comfortable times of more civilized surroundings always looked back with a sort of longing to the privations and privileges of the wilder life and its battle with nature.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There are few things connected with the history of Indiana as to which there is more misunderstanding than the internal improvement movement. That it was in a large sense a failure is true, but it has also come to be regarded as a peculiar epidemic of lunacy, which is absurdly untrue. As a matter of historical truth the people of one epoch are about as sensible as those of another, when the conditions and circumstances are all considered. There are of course instances of the prevalence of strange delusions, but these are seldom of long duration. There was nothing unreasonably hasty or impulsive about the internal improvement enterprise in Indiana. It was the result of years of consideration and discussion. Everybody at all familiar with the extent of our territory knew that there must be a provision of ways for transportation, and it seemed certain that the government must provide them. George Washington had started in 1774 the movement which resulted in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Cumberland road, commonly known in the west as "the National road," was begun in 1806. There was no party difference as to the necessity of improvements by governmental aid, though Jefferson, Madison and Monroe all opposed undertaking federal works that crossed the states, and this objection was finally met by constructing the national road under compacts with the states. It was realized from the first that it was unjust to allow federal revenues to be used for improving harbors and making coast defenses for the seaboard states if nothing were done for the interior states, and the war of 1812 demonstrated that the provision of means of transportation to the frontiers was a military necessity for the defense of the nation. After its close the sentiment throughout the country for internal improvements was very strong. John C. Calhoun was as ardent an advocate of them as Henry Clay. The absorbing questions were as to location and benefits.

When Indiana was admitted as a state, in 1816, a provision was put in the enabling act that 5 per cent. of the proceeds of all public lands sold in the territory should be reserved as a fund for the construction of roads and canals, and that three-fifths of this should be expended under the direction of the legislature of the state. This constituted what is known in our history as the "three per cent fund." In 1821 an appropriation was made from it for various state roads named in the act; in 1824 another for the improvement of the Wabash river, which was undertaken conjointly with Illinois; in 1830 one to aid the New Albany and Vincennes turnpike, etc. In 1827 congress made a special grant of lands in aid of the Wabash and Erie canal, and by acts of 1828 and 1830 the legislature of Indiana authorized its construction. The governors of the state favored internal improvements—they probably would not have been governors it they had not. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 urged husbanding the resources of the state for the great work that must be done. Gov. Ray was an active supporter of the policy. He not only urged it in his messages of 1826, 1827 and 1829, but also in the "New Purchase" treaty of 1826 he obtained a reservation of a large quantity of land to aid in the construction of a road from Lake Michigan through Indianapolis to Madison, afterwards known as "the Michigan road." Gov. Noah Noble, who succeeded Gov. Ray in 1831, and was re-elected in 1834, was an ardent champion of internal improvements, and was elected largely on that account. The question pressing for settlement in his second term was whether the credit of the state should be used in aid of the works, and if so for what works. Very careful surveys and estimates of cost of construction of the principal proposed improvements had been made by expert engineers. The people had been addressed in newspapers, pamphlets and speeches. Naturally everybody wanted a part of the improvements in his vicinity, for the value of land and farm products varied inversely with the distance from a transportation route, and the cost of supplies the reverse. At every legislative session there was a shower of bills for roads and improvements, and it was evidently necessary, if anything of real importance was to be accomplished, to settle down upon some fixed scheme of action.

The internal improvement act of 1836 was an effort to do this. It provided for the construction, or for survey and estimates for construction, of the following: (1) The White Water canal, with connection by canal or rail with the Central canal; (2) the Central canal, along the West Fork of White river, crossing the state from northeast to southwest; (3) the extension of the Wabash and Erie canal from Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute, with connection to the Central canal; (4) a railroad from Madison to Lafayette by way of Indianapolis (5) a macadamized turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes; (6) a railroad, if practical, or a macadamized turnpike from Jeffersonville, by way of New Albany and Salem, to

Crawfordsville; (7) the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Wabash below Vincennes; (8) a canal, or railroad, connecting the Wabash and Erie canal with Lake Michigan. This has often been called "a vast scheme," and other things indicating folly and wild disregard of reason. In reality there was nothing unreasonable about it. It provided for a total of 1,289 miles of canal, railroad and turnpike. As a matter of fact there was actually accomplished in the state within the next twenty-five years, much more in these lines than the most sanguine advocate of internal improvements had dreamed of. In 1860 there were in Indiana 2,126 miles of railroads alone. Many sneers have been leveled at the predictions of the advocates of the system that these works would be a source of profit to the state, which would relieve the people from taxation. They might not have done that, but if completed as planned they might have been as profitable as the state bank. The railroads of the state have certainly been profitable to those who built them.

The weakest point in the system, as it turned out, was the provision for canals, and yet that was the feature that had the strongest support, and was most reasonably entitled to support. Water transportation was the most important at that time from every standpoint. It was easiest and cheapest. Railroads were as yet experimental; but steamboats were assured successes. The Erie canal had been completed in 1825 and was a great success. The name of DeWitt Clinton was lauded all through the country. And there were other successful canals. The eastern division of the Pennsylvania canal, which was opened in 1830, was successful. It cost $1,737,285, and up to 1857 earned $2,333,037 net. The Delaware division of the same canal, in the same period earned about 175 per cent. on its cost. No one could foresee at that time the development of railroad transportation, and its fatal competition with the canals. And there was another fatal weakness. Our canals, like most of the others of the country, were largely built up, as well as dug out, and were greatly exposed to danger of injury by freshets. This was not sufficiently taken into account in the estimates of maintenance and cost of construction. The Whitewater Valley canal was washed out twice before it was completed, the damage being estimated at $170,000. The small portion of the Central canal that is in use has been frequently broken at one of its built-up points by muskrats digging through the banks and starting a washout. Of course when a break in a canal occurs its business ends for some time. You cannot throw a trestle across and run slow over the break. The water is out of the entire division of the canal. This is one of the chief causes of abandonment of the high line canals in this country. In 1880 the total of abandoned canals in the United States was 1,953 miles, which cost $44,013,166, and of these there were credited to Indiana 453 miles, that cost $7,725,262. But unquestionably canals were the most feasible transportation ways in view in 1836, and everybody favored them. In fact the system adopted was a canal system with a few connecting roads where canals were not feasible. There were very few people who disapproved of the policy, but there was considerable opposition from people living in counties that did not get any roads or canals, as was most natural, and that is the reason of what opposition to the bill there was shown in the legislature. It is a sort of tradition, which has been repeated by several of our historical writers, that Gov. Whitcomb, who was in the senate in 1836, was especially opposed to the system and after its breaking down was taken up and elected governor and senator on that account. As a matter of fact Mr. Whitcomb voted for the bill.

The cause of the breaking down of the improvement plan, or at least of the distressing form it assumed, was something entirely beyond the power of the people of Indiana, something they did not anticipate, something they did not understand fully after it had occurred. The system was hardly inaugurated when the cloud appeared. The war between the federal administration and the United States bank had been on for some time, and government deposits with the bank had been stopped by the president. Under the influence of this and the strong speculative tendency in the country, large quantities of bank bills had been issued by state and private banks, and the business of the country was done chiefly in them. On July 11, 1836, under a "sound money" inspiration, the president issued a circular directing that after Aug. 15 nothing should be accepted in payment for government lands except specie or Virginia land scrip, except from actual settlers. This occasioned a vast amount of trouble and danger, for there was not specie enough available for the vast land speculating business that had grown up. Everybody was anticipating a large advance in land values, and men had contracted large liabilities on that account. When congress assembled it refused to sanction this rule, but as soon as it adjourned the president re-established it. In the meantime the withdrawal of the federal deposits from the United States bank had begun, and from these causes arose the great financial panic of 1837. It was widespread and distressing in its effects. Banks everywhere were forced to suspend specie payments, but Indiana fared better than most of the states in that her state bank currency went to a very slight discount, and the bank resumed specie payments in 1842. Prices of all kinds of property fell enormously. Bankruptcy among business men was the rule rather than the exception. The American market for securities was ruined. But hard as this blow was, Indiana could have gone on with her internal improvements, and did go on until 1839. The new source of trouble had been a supposed cause of strength. When the improvement system was under consideration the example of other states was urged in proof of its wisdom. They were all going in for improvements. They were all borrowing money and they were all borrowing money from Europe. The drain was enormous, especally at that time, when the specie in the world was small in amount as compared with the present. In 1830 the total debts of the states were only about $13,000,000. In 1842 the secretary of the treasury reported them at $207,894,613, with an annual interest charge of $10,394,730. The flow of gold and silver from Great Britain became alarming. In 1836 the Bank of England advanced its discount rate to 4½ per cent., and then to 5 per cent., but without avail. The drain kept on until in September, 1839, the Bank of England had but £2,406,000 in specie, and but for aid from the Bank of France would have had to suspend specie payments. It is not strange therefore that in 1839 Indiana was unable to get any money for the bonds which she had negotiated in the spring of that year. It was not that the credit of the state had failed, but that all credit had failed.

The people of Indiana made a plucky effort to save their enterprise. In 1837 Gen. Dumont appeared as an anti-improvement candidate for governor, and David Wallace as an advocate of the liberal improvement theory. In spite of panic and hard times Wallace was elected by over 9,000 majority. Both the candidates were whigs. Wallace stood staunchly by the improvements, and after the failure to raise money in 1839 issued treasury scrip to the amount of a million and a half. In 1840 the campaign had a strong flavor of national politics, though Judge Bigger, the Whig candidate, was for improvements. He defeated his opponent, Gen. Howard, by over 8,000 votes. By this time it had become evident that the state could not finish the works it had begun, and the legislature of 1841 adopted a law for turning over any of them except the Wabash and Erie canal to companies that might be organized to complete them. This was a matter of necessity, for the state could not get the money to complete them, or even meet the interest on its debt, which it was now obliged to default. The whole system had been based on the theory that the works would be paying institutions when completed, but none of them were completed, and they were not paying in their unfinished state. Obviously the best thing to be done was to get them finished at any cost, and get the advantage of opening up the country. In several cases this was done successfully. The Madison railroad was turned over in 1843 to a company which pushed it through to Indianapolis by Oct. 1, 1847. In 1849 it paid 8½ per cent. dividends on its stock. It may be mentioned in commendation of the general plan of 1836, that since then every important line of improvement then adopted has been paralleled by a railroad. The policy of turning the improvements over to private ownership was largely useful in reducing the debt, for the amount expended by the state on such works was refunded to it by the companies in state bonds, which, of course, they bought up at a discount. It was also stipulated that the works were to be completed. It was thought that the state, with government aid, could complete the Wabash and Erie canal, which had been opened from Ft. Wayne to Lafayette, and congress made another land grant in aid of it in 1841, followed by a third, in 1845, of half the unsold lands in the Vincennes land district. The effort, however, was of no avail. The expenses were so large and the returns so small that the state could not even meet its interest payments. In 1846 Mr. Charles Butler, representing the bondholders, made a proposition to the state to take the canal, with the land grants, for half of the improvement bond debt —there had been $10,000,000 authorized and over $7,000,000 issued—with interest, if the state would issue stock bearing a low rate of interest for the remainder. The state was to have a share in the earnings over an interest equivalent, and opportunity for redemption. The canal was to be completed to Terre Haute, and the new company had the "privilege" of raising $2,500,000 and completing it to Evansville.

It was never completed, and in the course of years it became practically of no value on account of railroad competition. All of the bonds were brought in under this agreement but 191, of $1,000 each, or its equivalent in English money. Their location was unknown, and they were carried on the books of the state as part of its debt for years. In 1867 Gov. Morton called attention to this and urged that something be done to get rid of this item. Sixty-nine of these bonds were then held by the United States government as an investment for certain Indian tribes, and it had deducted the interest due on them from moneys due the state. The interest on the others had not been paid since 1841. In 1870 John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, as owner of 41 of these bonds, brought suit to foreclose them against the trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal. They were undoubtedly a lien on that canal and all the other works, and the state could not afford to allow their foreclosure, as it would have revived the entire debt disposed of by the Butler compromise. Gov. Baker laid the matter before the legislature of 1871, and it made an appropriation for their payment. At the same time he called attention to a movement then on foot to get the legislature to pay the half of the debt for which the canal had been taken, on the ground that the state had destroyed its value by granting railroad franchises. On his recommendation an amendment to the constitution was adopted preventing any assumption or payment of this claim, which was ratified by vote of the people in 1873. All of the outstanding bonds were paid under the appropriation of 1871, except twenty which did not turn up until 1877, when they were sent here for collection by their owners. The state officials refused to pay them. Another suit to foreclose was brought, and numerous parties who had become owners of parts of the old internal improvement property were made defendants. There was a hurried gathering at Indianapolis. The legislature was in session. A bill was hurried through to provide for this last remnant, and so the internal improvement debt was finally extinguished.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The election of 1843 resulted in the defeat of Gov. Bigger by James Whitcomb, by a majority of 2,000 votes. This was the first time

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the Democrats had carried the state in twelve years, and the success was chiefly due to the collapse of the internal improvements under Whig management. National politics also affected the result, for the Democratic party was already taking aggressive ground in regard to Texas. In 1844 it declared for the "reannexation of Texas and the reoccupation of Oregon," and on this platform swept the country. It was almost certain that the annexation of Texas would bring war with Mexico, and in the spring of 1846 hostilities began. There was no lack of war spirit in Indiana. Eight regiments were offered, but the government called for only three, and these were promptly raised and sent to the front. The first was commanded by Col. James P. Drake; the secand by Col. Jos. Lane, soon promoted to brigadier-general, who was afterwards governor and senator from Oregon; the third by Col. James H. Lane, afterwards senator from Kansas. Two other regiments were called to the field later, the fourth commanded by Col. W. A. Gorman, and the fifth by Col. Lane, formerly of the third, which had been mustered out on expiration of its term of service. In the rapid and brilliant conquest of Mexico the Indiana troops took an honorable part, but unfortunately there has been an unmerited stain left on their record through hasty criticism, and continued misrepresentation of the action of the Second Indiana regiment at the battle of Buena Vista. Briefly the facts are these: Gen. Lane, who was in command of the left wing, was informed that the enemy was advancing in force, under cover of a ravine, to turn the left flank. He sent a detachment of a part of the Second regiment and a battery of three guns, in all about 400 men, to check this movement. The enemy soon appeared, numbering about 4,000 men. The little detachment stood its ground gallantly before the approaching foe until twenty rounds had been fired. By that time a Mexican battery had gained a ridge still farther to the left, and opened a hot fire on our troops, which were as yet unsupported. At the right end of the line Gen. Lane gave the order for the battery to advance and the infantry to support it. At the left end of the line it is claimed that Col. Bowles gave the order to cease firing and retreat. The men began falling back at that end, and in a few minutes all was confusion. The elated Mexicans pressed on, but fortunately reinforcements were at hand. A Mississippi regiment reached the point first, and part of the scattered detachment rallied and continued the fight with it. The remainder gathered at the ranche in the valley where the baggage was placed, and aided in repulsing the attack at that point by the Mexican troops who had passed our line of battle. It was the opinion of dispassionate military men that the occurrence was due to the confusion of raw troops finding themselves in a critical situation, and bewildered by conflicting orders. The second Indiana regiment suffered a loss of 32 killed and 71 wounded in this battle—a loss exceeded by that of but one other regiment on the field. At the beginning of the Mexican war, there were practically no men of military training in Indiana, excepting, of course, the experience in militia drills. The experience of this war, however, was valuable, and many of the Mexican veterans rose to distinction during the civil war.

There were other matters of importance in progress in Indiana at this time besides the participation in national affairs, and one of the most memorable was the foundation of our benevolent institutions. The constitution of 1816 provided for legislation for this purpose, but nothing was done for a quarter of a century. Then agitation began for more suitable provision for the insane of the state than incarceration in county asylums, and in 1844 the legislature made provision for a tax for an insane asylum. It was located at Indianapolis, and was completed in 1847, at a cost of $75,000. The legislature of 1844 also provided for a school for the deaf and dumb, which was carried on for several years in rented quarters. The state building for this school was not completed until 1850. Agitation for provision of a school for the blind was begun but a few months later, and the legislature of 1847 made provision for a building which was completed in 1850. All of these institutions at once entered on careers of great usefulness, and though they experienced some unfortunate reverses in their early history, they have in general been liberally supported and fairly managed as to their purposes, although sometimes treated as political spoils.

Another agitation of this period was for a new state constitution, and it was well founded. The constitution of 1816 was fairly well adapted to primitive conditions, but it was now completely outgrown. Its worst defect was giving the legislature control of much business that was properly judicial, and also of much administrative business that should have been transacted by the executive department under general laws. All divorces were granted by the legislature, and the impossibility of any rational hearing of such cases by the legislature is evident. It degenerated into a farce. It is told that a bill of divorce had almost passed one legislature on the ground that the wife had given birth to a negro baby, when some one exposed the fact that both parties to the application were negroes, and the ground of action disappeared. All charters of incorporation were granted by the legislature and the legislators had become corrupt in regard to them, especially as to railroad charters, which were now becoming of importance. There was a general sentiment that every inducement should be given to private capital to carry forward the work of internal improvement at which the state had failed. The legislature also elected most of the state officers, and exercised almost unlimited power over local officers. It was no unusual thing for a legislature to abolish a county office, thereby ousting the official elected by the people, and create a new office with the same duties and elect a man to fill it. The abuses of these powers were flagrant, and their legitimate exercise required a vast amount of time. It was the ordinary thing for the local laws of a legislative session to cover four or five times as much space as the general laws. The constitutional convention assembled on October 7, 1850, and was in session for four months. Its 150 members were fairly representative of the state, and their work was very well done. Although the power of the legislature was greatly curtailed, it is probable that the gravest defect in the new constitution is still too great legislative powers. This is partly due to the decisions of the courts which have almost destroyed the inhibition of special legislation, and have left in a state of more or less uncertainty the control of the power of appointment, of districting the state for elective purposes, and of extending the terms of officials. There have been gross abuses of these powers, and in fact the great part of the controversies of state politics since then have grown out of these questions. There is a growing sentiment that all officers not elected by the people should be appointed by the executive; that their terms should not be extended by change of law; and that representation should be based on fixed political divisions, the county being the natural unit of representation. As to corporations, the new constitution and the laws under it went to the opposite extreme from the former condition. Companies were allowed to incorporate for almost any purpose without restriction, and while this served a useful purpose in developing the state, there was a looseness in the system and a lack of return to the state for privileges granted, which were not corrected until 1891 by the adoption of franchise license laws.

Another important feature of the new constitution was the provision for common schools, which was a result of a movement that had been in progress for several years. There had been a great deal of provision for "schools and seminaries of learning" in past legislation of all kinds. The ordinance of 1787, the state constitution of 1816, and numerous laws that had been passed, made excellent and liberal provision for public schools on paper, but none of them resulted in very much practically. The land grants in aid of schools were large, but the early attempts to utilize them by leasing and applying the rents to school support had not supplied revenues sufficient for more than a slight aid in meeting the expenses of tuition. There were in fact no free schools in Indiana prior to 1852, and there was no uniform general system of public instruction. There were, however, numerous schools and seminaries receiving some aid from public funds, and there were numerous private schools of more or less value. Almost every county had a seminary of some kind, corresponding in rank with our high schools, and some with our colleges, but tuition was charged in all of these. Elementary instruction was largely private, though provision was made for erecting school houses at public expense. The laws indeed declared that tuition should be free, but there were not means to make it so, and the teachers were paid by the patrons of the schools. Possibly it is a stretch of imagination to call it "pay," for the compensation received was ridiculously small, and frequently paid in supplies of various kinds. The result of this was while there was opportunity in the state for very fair education the general education of the people was neglected. By the census of 1840 Indiana stood sixteenth in the scale of illiteracy of the United States, with every other northern state, and three southern states above her. Within ten years she fell to the twenty-third place in the list, and this is not surprising, for during a part of the intervening years as high as sixty per cent. of her children of school age were not in school for one day in a year. The fact that one-seventh of the population were illiterate in 1840 roused attention, and Gov. Bigger, in his message of 1841, called attention to the practical failure of the school laws up to that time, and the unproductive nature of the school revenues. There was investigation and discussion and amendment, but nothing important was accomplished. This was due in part to the system of local legislation, on account of which there were almost as many school systems as counties, and indeed there were numerous laws applicable only to special townships.

When the legislature met in December, 1846, there was addressed to it, through the columns of The State Journal, a communication of remarkable force and ability concerning the defects of the schools, the prevalence of illiteracy, and the necessity for a change. It began with a statement that it would discuss a topic to which neither the governor nor his predecessors had given sufficient attention, and was signed "One of the People." It, and the five succeeding similar addresses to the legislature and the constitutional convention, came to be known as the "messages" on the school question. The author was Caleb Mills, the young principal of the Presbyterian school at Crawfordsville, which afterwards became Wabash College. The legislature did not act, but the friends of public education were aroused. In May of 1847 a convention was held at Indianapolis, attended by three hundred earnest and public-spirited citizens. An address to the people was prepared, setting forth the existing evils and demanding that additional funds be provided by taxation, that the schools be made absolutely free, that they be made as good as any other schools, that a higher standard for teachers and better compensation be provided, and that a state superintendent of schools be provided. A committee was appointed to draft a law and present it to the next legislature. The next legislature did not pass any law, but it adopted a resolution submitting the question of state-supported free schools to a vote of the people at the next election. There was a great deal of division of sentiment on the question, strange as it may seem now. Some believed that parents should bear the expense of educating their children. Some regarded it as a scheme of the clergy to get control of the state. Some friends of existing schools thought it would injure them. Some thought it was an improper use of the taxing power. Some objected to diverting taxes from the locality where they were raised for any local purpose, and various other causes of objection were offered. Nevertheless, out of 140,410 votes on the question, 78,523 were for free schools and 61,887 against. Of the ninety counties then existing fifty-nine were carried for and thirty-one against. The legislature of 1849 then passed a general school law, which simplified existing regulations somewhat, levied a tax of 10 cents on $100, a poll tax of 25 cents, and a tax of 3 per cent. on insurance premiums, for the support of the schools. But the system was to apply only to such counties as voted to adopt it. At the election of 1849 fifty-nine counties voted for the law, and thirty-one against. Out of 142,391 votes cast, 86,963 were favorable. Counties that did not accept the law in 1849 were privileged to do so thereafter, but a number of them never did so.

The fight went merrily on. Mills continued his messages to the legislature, pointing out the defects of the law and urging more radical action. Friends of the schools were active, and addresses and newspaper articles on the subject were numerous. When the constitutional convention met the subject was made prominent. It provided in the constitution for "a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition should be without charge, and equally open to all." It established a common school fund as a perpetual fund that might be increased but never diminished. It provided for a state superintendent of public instruction. The principal factor of the school fund in amount, was the "sinking fund," or surplus proceeds of the state's investment in the old state bank, which was the source of over $4,255,000 of the fund. The provision for this disposition of the surplus had been included in the bank law, on motion of John Beard. From the congressional township fund—proceeds of lands reserved for school purposes—about $2,500,000 was derived. Something over $500,000 came from the surplus revenue funds divided by the United States, and over $1,000,000 has accumulated from fines and forfeitures. The other sources of the fund are small. With the constitution satisfactorily adjusted, the next thing was to get a law, and the battle for free schools was continued until the law of 1852 was passed providing for a three-months' term of absolutely free school in every district in the state. The state school tax was made 10 cents on $100, and townships were allowed to levy additional taxes to build and furnish schoolhouses, and also to continue schools after the state funds were exhausted. The latter provision was held unconstitutional by the Supreme court in 1854, as was a similar provision as to city schools two or three years later. This caused serious injury to the schools for many years, and at length in 1867 a law was enacted giving power to local taxation in aid of the schools, in defiance of these decisions. For a long time the law was not questioned, but at length a case was brought which reached the Supreme court in 1885, and it was then decided that the earlier decisions were erroneous and that the local taxes were constitutional. And well might the court so hold, for since their establishment the free schools had relieved the state of the odium of illiteracy, and brought it into the front ranks of progressive states. There has been a great deal of school legislation in later years, but nothing changing the fundamental principles of the system, though some of them have been much criticised. The school law of 1852 made the township the unit of our system and made the school township conform to the civil township. It also made the township trustee the school trustee. This was admitted to be a mistake at the time by the friends of the schools, as the same man is not apt to be a good supervisor of roads and ditches and also of schools, but the error has never been corrected. This combination of duties was largely the cause of the failure of the township libraries which were provided for by the law of 1852, and intrusted to the care of the trustees, but there were other causes still more potent, the chief of which was that there was no provision of funds for their support or increase.

From 1843 to 1861 Indiana was under Democratic control in a political way. Gov. Whitcomb was elected to succeed himself in 1846, but, being elected to the senate in 1848, his term as governor was served out by Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning. In 1849 Joseph A. Wright was elected governor and re-elected in 1852 under the new constitution. He was emphatically a self-made man, and a man of much ability. He was a great champion of agriculture, and was the founder of the state board of agriculture. He attracted much notice by his active hostility to free banks and to chartering the new state bank, bills for both of which were passed over his veto. He was succeeded in 1857 by Ashbel P. Willard, one of the most brilliant orators ever known in Indiana. Gov. Willard died in 1860, and his unexpired term was filled by Lieut-Gov. Abram A. Hammond. The dominating spirit in the Democratic party at this time, however, was not one of the governors, but Jesse D. Bright, who was United States senator from 1849 to 1861. He was an adroit politician and a man of strong personal feeling, who had a love for his friends and a much stronger hatred for his enemies. During this period Indiana politics was on national lines, and the slavery question was the controlling issue. Events were rapidly hurrying the Democratic party to its great disruption, and the party in Indiana was peculiarly involved. In 1857 the Democrats had a majority of the legislature on joint ballot, but the Republicans controlled the senate and refused to meet with the house for the election of senators. The Democratic members met separately and elected Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch, who were duly commissioned. The next legislature, which was Republican, declared this election illegal, and returned Henry S. Lane and William M. McCarty. They were refused admission to the senate by a party vote, except that Stephen A. Douglas and two other Democrats voted with the Republicans to seat them. Mr. Bright never forgave this, and in the election of 1860 he organized Indiana for Breckenridge and canvassed the state for him, though the vast majoity of the Democrats, including the able younger leaders Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, Turpie and English supported Douglas. This removed Senator Bright from affiliation with the main wing of the party and his expulsion from the senate in 1861 for giving a letter of introduction to Thomas Lincoln, addressed to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States," ended his political life. Gov. Willard, who had given evidence of becoming the popular party leader, died in 1860. Ex-Gov. Wright, who had been the strongest of the party leaders before the people, went over to the Republicans. The leadership devolved on the younger men of the party who had supported Douglas, and they took and held it.

THE CIVIL WAR.

It may be questioned whether at this time it is too early or too late to write an accurate history of the civil war—whether we have yet gained the point where an individual can see this tremendous convulsion in its true perspective, or whether we have already lost the power to appreciate the feelings of the people at that time. Fortunately that task is not imposed here, though there is much the same difficulty in presenting an account of the part Indiana took in the war. It is doubtful if even now we can enter into actual sympathy with the sentiment of 1860 in Indiana. We can see the great questions that were involved and imagine something of their effect on unbiased minds. But unbiased minds are few, and in political matters men are more often governed by the associations and prejudices of the past than by rational consideration of the problems of the present. Indiana was carried by the Republicans in 1860, but it may be questioned whether if the election had been held again three months later, the result would have been the same. The Democratic party had been dominant in Indiana, but had been losing influential members for several years on the phases of the slavery question then presented, and it had split hopelessly over the Charleston convention. The two factions were perhaps more bitter against each other than against the Republicans. The Republicans had all the lack of unanimity that characterizes a new political party. The old abolitionists voted with them, but they were not very numerous in Indiana.

The old Whigs were mostly with them, but they had repeatedly avowed that they had no hostility to slavery in its constitutional sphere. Richard W. Thompson, their most brilliant later leader in Indiana, had, in the campaign of 1855, dwelt on Whig opposition to abolitionism and his own friendship to slavery. Many Democrats voted with the Republicans in 1860, but they had no pronounced cause of hostility to their old party except the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision. Albert G. Porter, one of these, elected as a Republican to congress in 1858, and again in 1860, declared in the house of representatives his lack of sympathy for the negro, and stated that he and the Republican party in Indiana opposed the introduction of negroes in the territories on the ground that their labor should not be allowed to come in competition with white labor. The remnants of the old Knownothing organization voted with the Republicans chiefly because they were against the Democrats. The victorious Republican party of 1860 in Indiana was a strange compound of discordant elements, united through the matchless political skill of Oliver P. Morton, whose unbending will repressed extremists and forced the issues of the campaign on lines that would give offense to no element opposed to the Democratic party. It was an unusual role for Morton to play. But it was good politics and he was a prince of politicians.

After the election was over there was a noticeable revulsion of feeling. The South Carolina legislature met on Nov. 5 to cast the electoral vote of the state for Breckenridge, and it also called a convention for Dec. 19 to decide the question of secession from the Union. There was little room for doubt what that convention would do. Men were dazed by the awful alternative that was now presented of disunion or civil war, and there were undoubtedly thousands who would rather have conceded anything the south asked as to slavery in the territories than be forced to a choice between the other two. On Nov. 22 a meeting was held at Indianapolis to celebrate the Republican victory. It was addressed by Henry S. Lane, the successful candidate for governor, and Oliver P. Morton, the successful candidate for lieutenant-governor, who had accepted this unimportant position on the Republican ticket, with the understanding that if it were successful Lane was to go to the senate and leave the governorship to him. Lane's speech was of the most conciliatory nature. He dwelt on the ties of friendship and commerce between Indiana and the southern states, and called to memory the generous aid that Kentucky had given in our Indian wars. Morton threw conciliation to the winds. The great question before the people was the coercion of South Carolina if she attempted secession, and that was no question to him. Coercion was simply enforcement of the law. There was no power in a state to secede and no power in a president to permit it. We must either admit the independence of South Carolina or compel its submission. The former meant the disruption of the Union, and, aside from other considerations, this would be intolerable to the inland states because they would be shut off from communication with the seaboard except through independent nations. Even if the effort to coerce South Carolina should fail it were better that it fail after an appeal to arms, for that at least would be notice that no other state should go except after a like struggle. There would be no encouragement to secession in that course. "If it was worth a bloody struggle to establish this nation, it is worth one to preserve it; and I trust that we shall not, by surrendering with indecent haste, publish to the world that the inheritance which our fathers purchased with their blood we have given up to save ours. Seven years is but a day in the life of a nation, and I would rather come out of a struggle at the end of that time defeated in arms and conceding independence to successful revolution, than purchase present peace by the concession of a principle that must inevitably explode this nation into small and dishonored fragments." This was very radical sentiment for that day, and it is fairly beyond question that it was not the sentiment of a majority of the people of Indiana. Yet the logic of the speech was perfect, and the end was inevitable. The people simply were not prepared for it. There were other men who saw it, but few who ventured to say so. Doubtless Mr. Lincoln saw it as clearly, but fortunately for the country he realized that the people did not yet comprehend the full meaning of the situation, and that the attitude, not only of the border states, but of some of the western states, would depend on the movement of events. They wanted the Union preserved, but to make it evident that the Union was threatened the south must be put plainly in the attitude of aggression. He said to the southern states in his inaugural: "The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it." It was undoubtedly due to the wise policy of Mr. Lincoln that when the attack on Fort Sumter came it was almost universally recognized as an act of treason, and the people understood thoroughly that the issue was the preservation of the Union.

From that time there was a notable change. Indecision disappeared. There was general agreement that the authority of the national government must be maintained. Mr. Douglas took strong ground for the support of the administration in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Hendricks and other Indiana Douglas leaders were equally explicit in their declarations. There was a great awakening of the war spirit. When Mr. Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers on April 15, the response was immediate. Indiana's quota was 4,683 men. Within a week after the call twelve thousand volunteers were at Camp Morton eager to be sent to the front. On the 19th Gov. Morton called the legislature to meet in special session on the 24th. He sent in a vigorous war message and asked the appropriation of $1,000,000 for war purposes. The legislature was responsive. Its appropriations reached twice that amount. The militia law was revised to meet the emergency. Provision was made for enlisting troops in excess of the government's call. Every provision suggested was adopted for putting the state on a war footing. The same legislature at its regular session in January had shown a strong desire to conciliate the south and avoid war. At the special session but one member suggested anything that could be considered conciliatory, and his resolutions were unanimously rejected. Meanwhile the executive department was moving with tremendous energy. The legislature had scarcely met when the first brigade of Indiana troops was sent to the front. It was hurried through Cincinnati to West Virginia and took a leading part in the first regular campaign of the war which destroyed secession in that region and made the actual division of Virginia which soon became a legal reality. Morton was a "war governor" in the fullest sense of the word. He not only supplied troops in advance of calls, but armed and equipped them and insisted on the government's taking them. Nor were his communications to the administration limited to this. He bombarded Lincoln and Stanton with letters insisting on greater energy and more pronounced measures. He demanded the appointment of generals who would do something. He suggested plans for campaigns in the Mississippi valley and offered to go in person to conduct them. He kept them informed on all movements discovered by his vigilant emissaries that could give aid or comfort to the enemy. Unquestionably it was due to his relentless energy that Indiana made the great record she did in supporting the prosecution of the war. The state furnished a total of 196,363 men in the war, and 784 paid money commutation for exemption from service. On this basis Indiana furnished 74.3 per cent of her total population capable of bearing arms, according to the census of 1860, to the armies of the Union. On this basis but one state in the Union surpassed or equalled her record and that was Delaware, which is credited with 74.8 per cent. of her military population of

1860. But of the supply credited to Delaware one-tenth was in money commutation, and nearly one-tenth of the men were colored. On an estimate (Fox's Regimental Losses) made on the basis of white troops actually furnished for three years of service, Indiana supplied 57 per cent. of her military population of 1860—i. e., the males between 18 and 45 years of age. On this basis she was surpassed by only one state, Kansas, whose record was 59.4 per cent. But Kansas furnished in the aggregate less than one-tenth the troops Indiana furnished, and the frontier conditions existing then made it less onerous for a large proportion of fighting men to go to the front. Of the troops sent by Indiana 7,243 were killed or mortally wounded on the battlefield, and 19,429 died from other causes, making a total death loss of over 13 per cent. of all troops furnished.

Moreover, Indiana acted as a sort of protector to the border. The first call came from Kentucky for protection from one of John Morgan's raids, and the next from Cincinnati, which had probably fallen into the hands of Kirby Smith but for the prompt appearance of aid from Indiana. Three times, indeed, Indiana was invaded. The first was at Newburg, in Warrick county, in 1862, by a small party from Kentucky, who seemed more bent on plunder than on war, and who escaped across the river before any active resistance could be made. In June, 1863, a small body of confederate cavalry under Capt. Thos. H. Hines, crossed the Ohio near Cannelton, and did some plundering, but they were run down and captured. In July of the same year came the Morgan raid, which was the most important that occurred. Morgan had been sent out by Gen. Bragg to make a raid through Kentucky, but violated his orders and crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg with nearly 2,500 men. He advanced rapidly through the southern part of the state, looting stores and levying ransoms on mill-owners and others to save their property from destruction. Horses of any value were taken wherever found. But Morgan soon saw that he had made a mistake in coming into Indiana. The idea that there was a large sentiment here favorable to secession and that the people would rise against the government if invasion gave them opportunity was quickly dispelled. There were practically no troops in the state, and Gov. Morton called for volunteers. Within a few hours thousands were on their way to Indianapolis, and within two days 20,000 had been enlisted at that point, while twice that number were organized and prepared for service elsewhere. Wherever Morgan went he found militia preparing to meet him. Some small forces he captured, but from others he turned away and pursued his course, seeking to get back across the Ohio. But orders had gone out to watch all available points for crossing and keep boats out of reach. The militia were now concentrating all along the river and pushing after the raiders. Morgan made his way out of Indiana and into Ohio, striking the river at the shoals of Buffiington island, where he had hoped to ford, but the river was high and impassable. At this point part of his force was captured. Morgan with a few hundred escaped and most of them were captured after they had almost reached the Pennsylvania line. The raid really had a valuable effect for it not only impressed on the Democrats that they were confronting war in which their homes might need protection, but also showed the Republicans that Democratic neighbors whom, in the heat of political strife, they had suspected of treasonable sentiments, were in fact loyal to the flag and ready to rally to its defense in case of need.

It was a beneficial thing that this manifestation of a common loyalty came when it did, for there had grown up not a little bitter feeling over political matters. Everybody concedes that in time of war it is the duty of the loyal citizen to give his support to his country against the enemy, but at the same time it is not desirable in a free country that political differences should be dropped. In time of war there is naturally a tendency to undue exercise of power on the part of the administration, and it is important that a conservative organization should be in existence for purposes of restraint. On the other hand it is frequently necessary to resort to extremes in time of war. The old maxim was that "in time of war the laws are silent." The important thing is that the laws be not overridden without necessity, and there will frequently arise questions as to that. The civil war was prolific of such questions. It was begun to save the Union and the constitution, and it is doubtful if the people of the north would have gone into it on any other basis. And yet it was soon found that the constitution must be made very elastic. One of the first questions was the admission of West Virginia. Could a sovereign state be divided, without even its consent and a new state created? Some defended the constitutionality of the step, but Thaddeus Stevens boldly said he would not stultify himself by pretending it was constitutional. It was a necessity of war, and he favored it. Then came the never-ending negro question. The proposal to emancipate the slaves and utilize them in subduing the south was widely agitated in 1862. It was urged as a war measure. It was opposed as unconstitutional and dangerous. It might lead to servile insurrection in the south, and it meant a revolution to the north. If you put the musket in the negro's hand you must consistently follow it with the ballot. This had a wide effect in 1862. The people had not gone to war to free the negro. Moreover the progress of the war had been very unsatisfactory. With the exception of Grant's victories in the west there was little to inspire hope of success in bringing the southern states under federal control. The presence of troops throughout the northern states and the zeal of some of the officials led to encroachments on individual rights. Numerous military arrests were made on ground of suspicion of treasonable conduct, but these arrests, which were quite numerous in Indiana, were productive of so much criticism that the presidential order under which they were made was revoked in November, 1862.

These various causes produced a revulsion of feeling in Indiana in 1862, and the state and legislative elections were carried by the Democrats. The legislature met with a feeling on the part of Democrats that civil liberty was being needlessly encroached upon, and that the executive power should be restrained to constitutional limits. On the other hand the Republican or Union members as they were then called, felt that the safety of the country lay in the possession of full power by an executive devoted to the preservation of the Union at any cost, even if civil liberty suffered somewhat. The result was a practical deadlock. The Republican members bolted in a body, and went to Madison to prevent legislation. The Democrats refused to make any appropriations, expecting to force a special session. This affected only the state government. The legislature had made elections to the national senate, Thomas A. Hendricks for the full term, and David Turpie for the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, who had been expelled from the senate, which was being filled temporarily by ex-Gov. Wright, by appointment. But no special session was called. Gov. Morton assumed the responsibility of conducting the state government without appropriations, and until the close of the war the administration of affairs was more nearly on a military basis than at any time since Major Hamtramck turned this region over to the civil authorities. The situation is aptly expressed by Mr. Foulke, Gov. Morton's biographer, who puts his account of this period under the title, "I am the state." The governor borrowed money to conduct the state institutions and to do whatever he thought necessary in the prosecution of the war. Indeed, he had done this before, for on account of the difficulty of getting arms and equipment with satisfactory speed he had established an arsenal and manufactured what was wanted, at times supplying neighboring states or the federal government in emergencies. His transactions in these lines amounted to millions of dollars, but they were conducted honestly and the state did not suffer from them. A few of the officials appointed by him were not so scrupulous in their dealings, but they were removed when their shortcomings were discovered. As has been said, the Morgan raid reconciled the people to this state of affairs, and also produced a much better feeling among the enthusiastic war men, who saw that their neighbors were not so lacking in loyalty as they had imagined.

The experience also enabled the people to receive with some appreciation of their true significance the exposures of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and the "Sons of Liberty" a little later. There were secret organizations formed in Indiana during the war, and with the natural result that in some regions there was more or less lawlessness on both sides, somewhat similar to the later whitecapping experiences. The original organization among Democrats was begun on the plea of necessity of protection from lawless neighbors, and an attempt was made to make it general. Prominent Democratic leaders were invited to join it, but the more intelligent not only declined to do so, but warned the others that they could enter upon no folly more stupendous; that even if their purposes were proper the inevitable tendency in time of war in such an organization would be to drift toward something treasonable; that whatever care they might take in their organization it would soon be filled with detectives and spies, and their political enemies would be in possession of all their secrets. The warnings were of avail as to the great mass of the party but there were a few men of some influence who joined them and carried a more ignorant following with them. It was at the close of a period when secret organization had been carried to extreme lengths and mystic ceremonies and hair-raising obligations had become so common that the country had been well prepared for that gigantic burlesque, "The Sons of Malta," which had taken the nation by storm. There were, however, many remaining to whom the experience of mystery and secret organization was almost a necessity of existence. As is commonly the case in such organizations there arose "circles within circles," and this progressed until the real "secrets of the order" were in the hands of a very few of the members, though they were known all the time to outsiders. It is not probable that there were twenty thousand men in Indiana in any of these organizations, and the majority of these never had any idea that anything treasonable was intended. Many had joined and after going through the initiatory stage had dropped out of any active participation in the meetings or proceedings of the order, and, like many who remained in, were never informed on the ulterior purposes of the leaders. Moreover, there was within the outer organization a military department or degree, independent of the "civil order," and to which a large number of the nominal members did not belong, though the leaders of the order were members of both. The ritual was fantastic to the border of the ridiculous, and may well serve as an index to the character of the members to whom the organization was, in fact, a serious thing. That there were such men is unquestionable, and that in some way they impressed on the minds of the confederate authorities that they represented a formidable following is probably true. But it is not credible that a tenth of even the nominal membership of the orders would have followed the leaders in their insane projects. Any attempt to inaugurate an insurrection in the north would have proven as pronounced a failure as the uprising that was to have occurred at the time of Morgan's raid.

Moreover, the idea that there was ever any real danger from these organizations is unfounded. The statement of Gov. Morton's biographer may be accepted without hesitancy that, "No one can read the history of the secret organizations in Indiana and not feel that, widespread as they were, there was not an instant in which they were not securely within the grasp of the war governor." He had members in all of their lodges, and received daily reports of all proceedings. There is no question of this. His biographer naively says: "It was ostensibly by others that they were exposed and overthrown, but many of the secret agents employed were his emissaries, and those who have examined the reports made to him at each step in the plot can understand how completely these organizations were under his control, how he played with them as a cat with a mouse, how he even permitted them to grow and develop that he might fasten conviction more securely upon them and overthrow them utterly when the time should be ripe for their destruction." Indeed, the detectives and agents of Morton were so numerous and influential as to give color to the charge that he directed the movements of the order. Whenever one of them became suspected by his associate members he was at once arrested by the military, loaded with irons, and treated with such indignity that when released he stood as a martyr and received the fullest confidence of the conspirators. The military part of this detective work was in charge of Gen. H.B. Carrington, a man well fitted by nature for that sort of work, though utterly unfitted for military command, as was demonstrated in 1866, when the Sioux massacred his troops at Ft. Phil Kearney and forced his abandonment of the Powder river country. One of the detectives operating under Carrington in Indiana and Kentucky, Felix Stidger by name, was so active in the cause that he was made grand secretary of Kentucky. In brief, there is no room to question the statement of Morton's biographer, "So complete was this system of espionage that Morton and Carrington often knew the most important plans of the order before they were communicated to the members who were expected to take part in their execution." And there is no reason to doubt that this intimate knowledge of the designs of the order was used for political purposes. Gov. Morton regarded the safety of the Union as dependent on the supremacy of the Republican party, and he used his power to secure that result in elections as freely as he did in the administration of the state government. He not only permitted these organizations "to grow and develop," but he arranged that the "time should be ripe" for exposure in the middle of the political campaign of 1864. At the "indignation meeting" held at Indianapolis on August 22 of that year, after the exposure of the "Sons of Liberty," Gov. Morton, after detailing the affairs of the order with plentiful suggestions of political bearing, said: "It is all one thing to Jefferson Davis whether we fail by means of a defeat at the coming elections or by the overthrow of Union arms in the field." On Oct. 8, Carrington issued a manifesto on the exposure, closing with the words: "You can rebuke this treason. The traitors intend to bring war to your homes. Meet them at the ballot box while Grant and Sherman meet them in the field." These expressions are merely samples of many showing that politics was never out of mind in connection with this matter. Indeed, throughout the campaign a military court which had been instituted in September, was in session trying the ringleaders of the organization, and sentenced part of them to death and others to imprisonment. That it was utterly illegal cannot be questioned because the case was taken before the Supreme court on writ of habeas corpus, and it so decided. The courts were open in Indiana, but they could not be handled so promptly for display purposes. Gov. Morton either knew that this proceeding was illegal all the time, or very early became convinced of it, for he went to a great deal of trouble to prevent the execution of the convicted prisoners after Andrew Johnson had become president, and was fired with a zeal to "make treason odious," greater than his knowledge of the case. Gov. Morton was not inhuman. After he had accomplished his purpose he had no desire to push his wretched dupes to death, at least by illegal methods.

It is perhaps hardly worth while to complain of unfairness in politics, but there was one thing in connection with all this conspiracy business that left a lasting impression on the minds of some people and that was very unjust. It was the effort to throw suspicion of treason on some of the Democratic leaders—notably Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Hendricks—and this effort is continued by misguided partisans to this day. Both of these gentlemen were candidates for office on the Democratic ticket, and both were disliked personally by Morton. For these reasons no effort was spared to smirch their characters as to their loyalty. It even went so far as a seizure of papers alleged to belong to Voorhees by Gen. Carrington, in an office that had not been occupied by him for some months, he being in congress at the time. It is not necessary to go into the details of the case, as it may be disposed of on general considerations. In the first place Morton unquestionably knew exactly who the members of the secret organizations were, and watched them for months with special regard to political effects. He never hesitated to call by name any man in any way connected with the order or to say that he was a member, but never at any time did he state that Voorhees was a member. Secondly, nobody ever questioned the exact loyalty of Joseph E. McDonald at any time, and throughout this whole period he and Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Voorhees were on terms of the closest intimacy and friendship. The truth is that the secret organizations were a thorn in the flesh of the Democratic leaders which they had made unavailing efforts to get rid of. When it was finally learned that the leaders of the Sons of Liberty actually intended open treason, it was at once decided that the government should be notified and the movement stopped. But Mr. McDonald, who performed this duty, was coolly informed by Gov. Morton that he knew all about the treasonable proposals and had his spies all through the order. The "exposure" was sprung soon after, and the Democratic leaders who had given warning found themselves charged at least with encouraging the conspiracy. Such is politics. But a vast injustice has been done by it to both Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Voorhees, and doubtless it will continue to stain their memories, in the minds of ignorant and bigoted partisans. And there was another thing done in this connection that was utterly unjustifiable. Among the letters seized by Carrington were a number of a private character, having no reference in any particular to any treason charges, but having political bearing in other ways. These were retained and published for purely political purposes with full knowledge that they were stolen property.

The Republicans carried the state in 1864—by great frauds it was charged, and with some intimidation it is conceded, and this was the last campaign of the war. The close came in 1865, and it was welcomed by all, for the country was tired indeed of the long and bloody struggle. In it Indiana had borne a proud part. Not only had she stood at the front in furnishing troops, but the troops she had furnished had stood among the foremost in their fighting. The burdens of the people had been heavy. Besides the state expenditures and the heavy national taxes, the counties had expended over $20,000,000 for bounties and relief to the soldiers and their families. It was a day of pride and gladness when the victorious troops came home. It was a triumph of the Union and also of Indiana. Gen. Lew Wallace expressed the state's claims well at the time in these words: "I will not say that Indiana's contributions to the cause were indispensable to final success. That would be unjust to states more populous and wealthy, and equally devoted. But I will say that her quotas precipitated the result; without them the war might yet be in full progress and doubtful. Let us consider this proposition a moment. At Shiloh Indiana had thirteen regiments; at Vicksburg she had twenty-four; at Stone River twenty-five; at Chickamauga twenty-seven; at Mission Ridge twenty; in the advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta fifty; at Atlanta Sherman divided them so that exactly twenty-five went with him down to the sea, while twenty-five marched back with Thomas and were in at the annihilation of Hood at Nashville. What a record is thus presented. Ask Grant, or Rosecrans, or Sherman, if from the beginning to the end of their operations there was a day for which they could have spared those regiments."

AFTER THE WAR.

There was not a great deal of political feeling in the legislature of 1865, and the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was passed with little show of opposition. It was a relief to everybody to have it gone, and, indeed, nine-tenths of the Indiana Democrats had been opposed to it, at least so far as its extension was concerned, before the war began. Everybody was glad to return to the pursuits of peace and conditions were favorable to great industrial progress. To many men the war experience had been a liberal education. The soldier had much to do beside fighting. There were roads to make, bridges to build, railroad and telegraph lines to replace during the great contest, and there were few soldiers who did not return with increased ability to do anything that came to hand. Indeed whole Indiana regiments had been transferred to the engineer department at various times. People turned their attention to making money, and politics almost dropped out of sight. Just after the legislative session of 1865 Gov. Morton suffered a paralytic stroke and went to France for treatment, leaving Lieut.-Gov. Baker in charge. On his return in 1866 he opened the compaign with one of the bitterest speeches ever heard in Indiana, and from that time forward the war was fought over for political purposes for the next ten years. The Republicans were successful in the election, and the legislature returned Gov. Morton to the senate. In 1868 there was another bitter campaign, acting governor Baker and Thomas A. Hendricks being the candidates for governor. The official returns showed a majority of 961 for Baker, but the Democrats claimed that this was obtained by manipulation of the returns, though no contest was made. The issues had been largely the reconstruction of the southern states and negro suffrage. The legislature was Republican in both branches, but there were not enough Republican members to make a quorum. When the question of ratifying the 15th amendment was pressed on the legislature the Democratic members all resigned. Gov. Baker issued writs for elections to fill the vacancies and called a special session for April 8. When this assembled the same question was again presented, and the Democratic members again handed their resignations to the governor. This time Morton was on hand and in command. The resignations were not reported to the two houses, and the next day when the Democratic members returned for their effects the doors of the senate were locked and Lieut.-Gov. Isaac P. Gray counted the Democratic senators as present and not voting. The Democratic representatives escaped, but the speaker ruled that a quorum of the members was present, and so Indiana was counted for the amendment. The Democrats carried the next legislature and attempted to rescind the action of its predecessor, but the Republican members prevented it by resigning in a body.

The election of 1872 was peculiar. Mr. Greeley had been indorsed by the Democrats for the presidency, and the Indiana Democrats had again nominated Mr. Hendricks for governor. The former was as unpopular with Democrats as the latter was popular. At the state election in October Mr. Hendricks defeated his opponent, Gen. Thomas M. Browne, by 1,148 votes, the only other successful candidate on the Democratic ticket being Milton B. Hopkins, for superintendent of public instruction. In November the state was carried by Grant by a majority of 22,924. Mr. Hendricks was the first Democratic governor elected in a northern state after the war. The legislature of 1873 was distinguished by the passage of the Baxter bill, a very radical liquor law, and this was the cause of the political reversal in the elections of 1874, which were carried by the Democrats by 18,000 plurality. The legislature of 1875 repealed the law. The campaign of 1876 was an interesting one in Indiana. The platform of "reform" was inspiring to many who had become weary of carpet-bag government in the south. Mr. Hendricks was on the national ticket as a candidate for vice-president. For governor the Democratic candidate was James D. Williams, familiarly known as "Blue Jeans." The Republicans nominated for this office Godlove S. Orth, but during the campaign, on account of charges of connection with certain Venezuela claims, he withdrew from the ticket, and Gen. Benj. Harrison, a clean and strong man, was put in his place. The election resulted favorably for the Democrats, the majority for Gov. Williams being 5,184. The Democrats elected their state ticket and a majority of the state senate, but lost the house on account of the apportionment law of 1872. This division in the legislature led to provision for building a new state house, for which neither political party wished to assume full responsibility. In 1880 the pendulum swung back and the Republicans carried the state for Garfield by 6,641. At the same time Albert G. Porter was elected governor. The legislature was Republican, and elected Gen. Harrison to the senate. This legislature also proposed an amendment to the constitution providing for a prohibitory liquor law. This caused a revulsion of political sentiment, and the legislature of 1883 was carried by the Democrats. It made provision for the erection of three new insane asylums, at Richmond, Logansport and Evansville. In 1884 the Democratic ascendency continued, the plurality for Mr. Cleveland being 6,512. In 1888 the state changed again giving 2,348 plurality for Harrison. In 1892 Harrison lost the state to his former opponent by 7,125. In 1896 Indiana swung back into the Republican column with a plurality of 18,181 for McKinley. From 1872 no political party carried Indiana in two successive presidential elections.

There were of course numerous causes that contributed to this result, but it is probable that "hard times" has had a good deal to do with it. It has often been said that "no political party could survive a panic," and there is usually confirmation for it. Many people instinctively blame the party in power if they are not successful in business, and give it credit if they are prosperous, without any especial consideration of what it has done or has not done. It is a disposition to try some change. The panic of 1873 was severely felt in Indiana. The state had great natural resources, and, as has been mentioned, the men who returned from the war were much better acquainted with the methods of work on large scales than when they went in. There had also been a departure from the slow and conservative business processes of peace. A spirit of adventure and enterprise had been developed. The natural resources of the state furnished fields for legitimate use of much of it. Population was increasing rapidly. Railroads were being built. Real estate was advancing in value. But counteracting all these was a silent force. During the war the country had come to a paper money basis, and the prices and business of the country had become adjusted to that basis. The paper was largely depreciated. After the war it began to appreciate, simply from the improved credit of the government, and by that force alone came to within about ten per cent. of specie value. Nobody realized the meaning of the change, or of the effect it had on all contracts. If a man agrees to deliver so many acres of land, or so many bushels of wheat, he understands readily that a change in the size of an acre or of a bushel changes his undertaking, but at that time nobody realized that a dollar was a measure and that its value was changing. And in fact it did change but little practically until 1873, for the other forces mentioned counteracted its effect, and prices were held up, nominally at least, until the crash was precipitated by a money stringency in Europe. Then the whole force of the change came in one blow, and it was a terrific blow. Nevertheless there was power of resistance, for the natural wealth of the state was great and the people did not succumb without a struggle. The first move was to avoid the pressure by borrowing money and money was borrowed freely. By corrected returns the private mortgage debt of the state increased from June 1, 1872, to June 1, 1879, over $60,000,000. But this does not show the full extent of this movement, because before 1879 many men had seen their property swallowed up for debt, and their mortgages had been "satisfied" by foreclosure and sale, and therefore do not appear in this statement of increasing volume of secured debt. The foreclosures of mortgages in the federal courts for Indiana by thirteen foreign insurance companies alone, for the year 1878, amounted to $703,971.80, and this fact does not give an exaggerated idea of the extent to which debt was being cancelled by the transfer of property at that time. The property went at a ruinously low vaulation, for the large amount forced on the market put it far below normal valuation even when the change in the money standard was allowed for. And the change in the actual standard had been going on all the time, for in 1874 the resumption of specie payments had been directed to be made on Jan. 1, 1879, and the actual measure of value in use by the whole country continued to appreciate to that time. Of course most men did not understand the significance of the change. Many accepted readily the theory that their troubles were due to the fact of the use of depreciated paper, and were anxious to get back to a specie basis. Others remembered only that there had been "good times" under the paper basis, and desired to remain with a permanent greenback currency, to be inflated whenever the country "needed" it, which would mean whenever there were "hard times." But so long as times were hard there were always enough to follow the theory of putting out the party in power, without any material consideration of anything else. And times continued hard. The bankruptcies in Indiana ran at the average of about one hundred a year at the beginning of the '70s, gradually increasing to 294 in 1876, 405 in 1877, and 835 in the first eight months of 1878. The bankruptcy law went out by repeal on Aug. 31, 1878, and this of course led many to give up the struggle and begin over. No one who did not live in Indiana and know the actual reverses of families that supposed themselves wealthy, can fully realize the revolutionary character of this great depression or of the effect it probably had on the views of the people. After 1878 there was a breathing spell, and an improvement in conditions. Prices regained something like a normal plane. But in 1884 came another panic and industrial depression. In 1890 came another. In 1893 came a still greater. Fortunately the state was aided in resisting the effects of these collapses by vast discoveries of oil and natural gas which not only added directly to natural production but caused the location of manufactories and a large influx of population. Money has poured into the state from the outside seeking investment, and it is only to be regretted that so much of it will cause a withdrawal of profits to foreign investors to be expended elsewhere. The people have never yet realized the full meaning of non-resident ownership, and the advantage of having the profits of business expended where they are made.

There was another movement in Indiana in this period that was due in part at least to "hard times." It has been noted by historians that reforms spring from discontent. People who are satisfied have no desire for change. But just as a bodily pain causes the individual to seek for medicinal relief, a distress in the body politic causes people to seek for a remedy. And when one faction assigns one cause for the troubles and prescribes a remedy, another naturally seeks for some other cause. In this way the whole field is looked over and there are usually found various points at which improvements can be made. That is why reforms come in cycles. Such was the result that prominently manifested itself in Indiana in the legislature of 1889. The Republicans had carried the nation and the state, but the Democrats controlled the legislature. They claimed that they had been defeated in Indiana by fraud in the elections, and showed their sincerity by causing a large number of arrests to be made. They went further in the legislature and adopted the Australian ballot law in its most stringent form, including some provisions for the purity of the ballot not elsewhere known. They also adopted very stringent anti-bribery laws, the most important and most effective of which was recently repealed by the legislature of 1899. Another important measure adopted in 1889 was a school book law, designed to reduce the expense of public education by destroying monopoly in school books and frequent changes of books in use. It has succeeded admirably in these regards, and has reduced the expense for books of patrons of the schools over fifty per cent. Another very important law, designed to correct abuses which had been manifested at various times in the management of penal and charitable institutions, was one establishing a board of state charities, having a general power of supervision and investigation over all public institutions of this character but with no power of interference except by making public anything objectionable discovered. Another law aimed to relieve the pressure of the burden of public improvements by providing a system of bond issues for such expense, and payment in ten annual installments. This system has given a great impetus to public improvements, and is in part the cause of the great change in appearance of many Indiana towns and cities. In the legislature of 1891 the effort to relieve the burdens of the tax payer resulted in the revision and improvement of the tax law, which was intended to make corporations bear a more just proportion of public burdens, and which has had that result to a large extent. This law has been used as a model in several other states, as have some of the others mentioned. Another law passed at this session, after vigorous opposition, was a fee and salary law, putting state and county officials on salaries, and requiring the fees collected by them to be paid into the public treasuries. Owing to legal defects this law had to be re-enacted by subsequent legislatures before it became fully enforcible. A great forward step in municipal reform was taken by this legislature in the adoption of a new city charter for Indianapolis, which is generally recognized as model for city government. It has been followed in its general lines in charters for other cities by subsequent legislatures. There have also been some minor reform measures adopted since 1891, and of them the ones of the most radical character are those for the reform of county and township government adopted in 1899. The most important feature of these laws is the introduction of a legislative body in such governments, and a separation of legislative and executive functions. These laws have not yet been tried, but it is believed by their advocates that they will have very beneficial results. Also worthy of mention are a compulsory education law passed in 1897, and an insurance law passed in 1899. The latter removes an absurd provision which for years has prevented the formation of home companies, and it will doubtless result in the establishment of sound companies in Indiana which will prevent the drain of money from the state for insurance.

Indiana has steadily increased in population and aggregate wealth. In 1860 the total population was 1,350,428; in 1870 it was 1,680,637; in 1880 it was 1,978,301; in 1890 it was 2,192,404. Of this total at the last census, 45,668 were colored, and 146,205 were of foreign birth. Of the foreign born 84,900 were from Germany and 35,855 from Great Britain. The majority of the people of Indiana have always been engaged in agriculture, though the proportion has been steadily decreasing. In 1890 of 635,080 persons engaged in occupations there were 331,240 engaged in agriculture, but the manufactures have grown materially since then, and it is probable that agriculture will not have a clear majority at the next census. The returns of assessed valuation show a more rapid growth in property than in population. In 1860 the total assessed value of all property in the state was $411,042,424; in 1870 it was $663,455,044; in 1880 it was $727,815,131; in 1890 it was $856,838,472; in 1898 it was $1,285,965,056. The great change in the last eight years is chiefly due to a change in the system of valuation under the tax law of 1891, as the assessed value was put up to $1,255,256,038 in 1891. However, the actual wealth of the state has increased more than is indicated by a comparison of the figures for 1891 and 1898, which really indicate a slipping back toward the old evil of extreme undervaluation. In 1890 the national authorities estimated the true valuation of the state at $2,095,176,626. Railroad mileage has increased steadily from 3,177 miles in 1870 to 4,373 miles in 1880, then to 6,109 miles in 1890; then to 6,598 miles in 1898. This includes 305 miles of "second main," or double track. The development of manufactures presents a notable movement in labor conditions. In 1860 the number of manufacturing establishments was 5,323 and the number of employes 21,295. In 1870 there were 11,847 establishments and 58,852 employes. In 1880 there were only 11,198 establishments, but 69,508 employes. In 1890 there were 12,354 establishments and 124,349 employes. In other words, in 1860 the average was 4 employes to the establishment; in 1870 nearly 5; in 1880 more than 6; and in 1890 more than 10. The significance of this is that the independent artisan who had his little shop is largely disappearing before the advance of large concerns with their advantages of capital and machinery. The discovery and use of natural gas has made a large increase in the manufacturing of the state since 1890. The flow of this fuel is estimated at over 900,000,000 cubic feet per day, and its value at over $5,000,000 per year. The oil product of the state is about 5,000,000 barrels per year, and the coal product between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons per year.

At the close of the term of Gov. Albert G. Porter in 1885, he was succeeded in office by Isaac Pusey Gray, who served until 1889, and was succeeded by Alvin P. Hovey. Gov. Hovey died in office in 1891, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. Ira J. Chase, who served the remainder of the term. He was succeeded in 1893 by Claude Matthews, who served a full term of four years. The present governor, James A. Mount, then came into office. During his term the Cuban war came on, and Indiana displayed an eager patriotism in the national movement to aid the Cubans. Volunteers offered far in excess of the calls for troops, and there was intense rivalry in securing the opportunity to go to the front. But the desire of the soldiers for actual service was largely disappointed. The 27th battery reached Porto Rico, and was just going into action beyond Guayama when a messenger brought news of the signing of the peace protocol, and hostilities were stopped. The 161st infantry was sent to Cuba after the war was over, leaving Savannah in December, 1898. The other regiments were not allowed to see foreign soil, but some of them underwent severe experiences in southern camps. The hardships of the 157th regiment at Fernandina, Fla., were especially serious, and the losses by sickness while in service are said to have been exceeded by deaths among the men since they were mustered out, from diseases contracted in service. The number of troops furnished by Indiana in this war was 7,301. Of course the state had numerous representatives in the regular army and in the navy, all of whom served with credit, and reflected honor on their state.

A BASIS FOR STATE PRIDE.

There has been a great deal said at one time and another about the great natural resources of Indiana, her coal fields, her great supplies of oil and natural gas, her wonderful quarries of building stone, her clays and her fertile soil, so much indeed that one might well wonder whether we have a climate and soil to produce great men. It is believed by some ethnologists that the human race is affected by its material surroundings, and though the thought may be fanciful, it is one that is attractive. It is easy to enter into the spirit of the impassioned Wendell Phillips in his eloquent tribute to the American Indian and the brave stand he made for his native land through centuries of warfare against the hordes the world poured out upon him—a record which neither Greek, nor Scot, nor Kelt, nor Briton can equal. "I love the American Indian, for I believe that there is something in the climate and soil that moulded him that is destined in the centuries to come to mould us." If this theory be well founded, this section of the country need have nothing to fear, for among the list of distinguished natives, none hold prouder places than Pontiac, Tecumseh and Little Turtle—men of breadth, of enlightenment, of native power rarely surpassed in the record of uncivilized races. But most men will take a more practical view of human development, and ascribe the production of great men to the civilization of the community that begets them. They assume that there must be some foundation, some food for growth. They do not believe that great men spring like mushrooms in the dark without any apparent cause. There must be favorable conditions for growth.

Indiana is a young state. She is barely completing the first century of organized government, and yet Indiana's product of distinguished men is one that will bear comparison with that of other states. When we speak of distinguished men in this country we turn naturally to men in public life. What has Indiana done? She has furnished to the nation one president, two vice-presidents, three speakers of the house of representatives, a secretary of war, two secretaries of state, two secretaries of the treasury, two secretaries of the interior, a secretary of the navy, two postmasters-general and one attorney-general. Nor has the record been one of office-holding merely. Morton and Hendricks, Harrison and McDonald, Colfax and Kerr, McCulloch and Gresham are names that will be preserved while the history of the nation lasts, as of men whose services entitled them to the memory of their fellowmen. And Indiana has furnished statesmen to her sister states. Of governors may be mentioned Harding of Utah; Blaisdell of Nevada; Lane of Oregon; Burnside of Rhode Island, and there were probably a score more of them, while the list of judges, senators, representatives and other high officials will run up into the hundreds. In each of our recent congresses there sat almost as many men of Indiana birth representing other states as there were representing Indiana districts, and most of them ranked well among their colleagues—Senator Wilson of Oregon; Lafe Pence of Colorado; Case Broderick of Iowa; Elijah Morse of Massachusetts; Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin; William M. Springer of Illinois; Joel P. Heatwole of Minnesota and others not so widely known. Is is not the purpose here to call attention in detail to soldiers such as Burnside, Canby, Lane, Admiral Brown, and dozens of others; nor to distinguished jurists from Blackford and Dewey to Mitchell and Elliott; nor yet to famous clergymen and educators, though in passing it may be mentioned that the pioneer of the American movement was not Lovejoy or Garrison, but Charles Osborne, an Indiana preacher.

Let us pass on to other lines that are commonly regarded as furnishing more conclusive tests of the development of civilization. It is generally agreed by students of the philosophy of history that one of the most conclusive of these is the financial system, and while this has been to a large extent controlled by national action, one of the most striking achievements of Indiana men—before a railroad had reached the state—before the Indians had been removed from its borders—was the inauguration of the phenomenally successful financial and banking system, which has been described in the preceding pages, of the State Bank of Indiana. Its success in a business way, and in furnishing the people a safe currency through a quarter of a century have been mentioned, as also its historical rank as the most successful state bank ever known in this country. Is it not a thing of note that this elaborate and successful plan was struck off with bold originality, and faithfully carried through to a satisfactory end by those pioneers? When the charter expired and the state decided to retire from the banking business, it was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana, which filled its place in every respect except that the state owned no interest in it. It was, however, under state supervision, and while it lasted had a career as honorable and useful as its predecessor. It went through the great panic of 1857 unscathed, and maintained specie payments for a month after the general government had suspended them and made greenbacks the currency of the country. It was forced to wind up by the national tax imposed on state bank note issues. One of the men developed in the operation of this banking system was Hugh McCulloch, who is entitled to rank as the foremost financier this country has known since the war, with possibly the exception of Daniel Manning—a man who enjoyed the unique distinction of being called to the office of secretary of the treasury by three different presidents. Another who might be mentioned is J. F. D. Lanier, of the great banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

Another of the most commonly recognized tests of advance in civilization is skill in engineering. The records written in the ruins of Central America, as well as in the old world, the pyramids of Egypt, the old Roman roads, are all evidences of development more important than the preserved descriptions of the regal state of kings and the splendor of their pageants. This century has been one of mighty achievements in engineering, and of all the famous men who have made those achievements, can you think of one, American or foreigner, who stands higher than James Buchanan Eads? He was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820, and received the little schooling that he had in that town before he reached the age of fourteen. At ten years of age he was making models of saw mills and steamboats. At fifteen, while clerking in a dry goods store, he was spending his evenings in his employer's library studying mechanical and civil engineering. At eighteen, as purser on a steamboat, he was studying the details of steamboat construction. At twenty-two he was the inventor and builder of a diving-bell boat, and engaged in the business of raising sunken vessels and recovering their cargoes, which brought him both fame and wealth. In the course of this work he became better acquainted with the physical laws governing silt-bearing streams than any man living, and it is said that there was not a stretch of fifty miles in the Mississippi river below St. Louis where he had not stood on the bottom under a diving bell. With the opening of the civil war, there came a need for war vessels on the rivers. Abraham Lincoln sent to Eads, and in a very short time gave him a contract for eight light-draft iron-clad vessels to be finished within 65 days. The timber for their hulls was uncut and the metal was in pigs and bars, but in 45 days the "St. Louis," the first river iron-clad, was launched, and the others speedily followed. They made possible the victories of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donaldson, Shiloh and Island No. 10. After these he built other war vessels and made the first application of steam power in handling heavy guns, by which he succeeded in loading and discharging 15-inch guns in forty-five seconds. After the war came the building of the great St. Louis bridge, in which he encountered and overcame obstacles never before met by engineers. With his wonderful caissons he laid the foundations on solid rock 90 feet below the bed of the river, and threw across the stream that great central span which is recognized as "the finest specimen of metal arch construction in the world." Seven years were passed in this work and then came the making of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. The engineers of the United States army condemned his plans, but congress decided to let him attempt the work. His success in making the river open and maintain its channel is too well known to need comment. It made him famous throughout the world, secured him the highest honor from foreign countries, and caused him to be consulted as to important works everywhere. In 1887 he died in the Bahamas, leaving unexecuted his stupendous conception of a railway for carrying ships across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Whether some other mind may carry out that project is uncertain, but we may have confidence that it could have been done by this Indiana man who so greatly reduced the list of conceded impossibilities.

You can hardly look for much development of high art in a new country. Wealth or leisure are essential to it. The artist must have a market for his work or must have the means of support while he works. All of our art development of any importance is of comparatively recent date. At our first Indiana exposition, in 1872, in the building that stood at the lower end of Morton place in Indianapolis, there was an art exhibit which was largely a novelty to Indiana people. One piece that attracted some attention was a painting bearing the inscription, "This picture was painted by a boy fourteen years old who never took a lesson." Think of the step from that to the exhibits that have been made in late years largely of Indiana subjects by our local artists. Of course, the comparison is hardly fair. We had artists before 1872. Many persons remember Jacob Cox and B. S. Hayes, who had studios here and did very creditable work. They had their pupils, too. Lotta Guffin and Miss Rudisell are perhaps the best known of those who studied under Mr. Cox. Hayes had two noteworthy pupils. One was Wm. M. Chase, now of New York and one of the foremost artists of the nation. He was born in Franklin county, near Brookville, and made his first paintings in Indianapolis. The other was John Love, a native of Ripley county, who, after studying abroad, opened the first art school in Indiana in conjunction with J. B. Gookins, also an Indianian. In this school most of our present artists began their work. Among them was T. C. Steele, a native of Montgomery county; Otto Stark, of Marion county; J. C. Adams (now in Muncie) of Johnson county; Wm. J. Forsyth, born near Cincinnati, but thoroughly identified with Indiana, and H. B. Williamson (now in Holland) who is also an Indiana man. Richard B. Gruelle is a native of Illinois. It is unnecessary to say much of our "Indianapolis group." Indiana knows them and shares in the pride over the attention which their excellent work has attracted. There is especial satisfaction in the attention they have given to Indiana scenery, and the demonstration they have made that we have here as fair subjects for art as are found in any land. Our most striking instance of phenomenal success in painting is that of our Terre Haute girl, Amalia Kussner, whose wondrous art in medallion painting has made her successively the rage in Chicago, New York and London. What new triumphs await her can hardly be imagined.

There was another exhibit in that exposition of 1872 which has become of historic significance because it marked the turning point in the development of our Indiana sculptor—a collection of the well-known Rogers statuary. It was a novel sight to many Indiana people, and among others to one who had in him the nature of an artist. John H. Mahoney was born at North Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, June 24th, 1854. His people were poor—his father a day laborer. He was serving an apprenticeship as a stone-cutter, working at the marble shop which stood on the northwest corner of Ohio and Meridian streets in Indianapolis—when the exposition was held. As he gazed on those miniature groups and caught their simple beauty, the thought came to him that he could do such work. He procured some artist's clay and without any instruction went to work. The figures he made attracted the warm praise of his employer, who at this time was called upon by the managers of the Franklin Life Insurance company to recommend some one to make a statute of Franklin for their building. He named young Mahoney, and the youth undertook the work. With no knowledge of the art of sculptor beyond the rules of the stone-cutter's work, by sheer force of native genius, he took a block of marble and chiseled out that figure which still stands in its niche fronting on Monument place. He took a few lessons in drawing and then made the statue of Gen. Sol. Meredith, which stands at Cambridge. In 1878 he went abroad, and for a year made desultory studies in the galleries and studios of Europe. He returned to enter into competition for art work in this country. He made the bronze statue of Martin McMichael in Fairmount park, Philadelphia; the bronze statue of Pierre Menard at Springfield, Ill.; the granite statue of Charles West in Eden park, Cincinnati; the collosal granite figures of "Liberty" and "Law" for the National

Pilgrims' Monument at Plymouth, Mass.; the statue of Henry Bergh for the public fountain at Milwaukee; and finally the statues of George Rogers Clark, William Henry Harrison and James Whitcomb for our Monument Place. It is gratifying that these, his latest works, stand in contrast with that first study effort of his genius, and it is safe to volunteer the prediction that they will be a source of great pride to the state hereafter. We may even venture the prediction that our George Rogers Clark will become as celebrated as "the Minute Man." We have another sculptor who is more widely known, George Gray Barnard. He was not born in Indiana, but was brought to Madison when a child by his parents. His father was a Presbyterian minister, who came to take a charge at that place, and still resides there. He early developed a fondness for natural history, first engaging in collecting geological specimens from the limestone cliffs, and then in mounting the skins of birds and animals until he became an expert taxidermist. The time for earning bread came and he obtained a position with a jeweler, where he soon became an expert engraver. His work attracted notice and he was offered the position of engraver in a large type foundry in Chicago. While there he entered the Art Institute. He began modeling in clay, and soon determined to have a broader art education. He made his way to Paris with very small means at his command. He struggled through four years of study and work. A stranger, a countryman, attracted by his talent, gave him timely assistance, and he wrought in seclusion until he presented the fruits of his labor at the Salon exhibit of 1894, including the portrait bust of an elderly lady modeled from memory; a portrait bust of a man in bronze; fragments of a Norwegian stove; a single sculptured figure, "Boy;" a group called "Brotherly Love," and the colossal group entitled "I Feel Two Natures Struggling Within Me." The entire group was acclaimed by the jury, and the young sculptor was elected a member of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts. In the year following Mr. Barnard returned to this country, and the same group of works was exhibited in the Logerot in New York, and was visited by all the art people and by many others in the city. The "Brotherly Love" group is in place in Norway. The large group, the "Two Natures," was bought by the late Alfred Clark, and was presented by the Clark estate to the Metropolitan Museum of New York. The "Pan," which has been so widely discussed in the daily press, has been successfully cast in a single piece by the Henry Barnard Bronze company, and is to be placed in Central Park. Mr. Barnard has recently completed "The Maiden and Pedestal," a figure for a mausoleum in Iowa. His latest projected work, a small model of which he has made, is a group of fifteen figures, all of heroic size, and entitled "Primitive Man," the pediment taking the form of a vessel and typifying the movement of humanity through the centuries and towards its final goal in the future. One of the figures, "The Hewer," has been finished and cast in plaster. It is a thoroughly artistic and marvelously lifelike figure, embodying an originality of conception and exhibiting a masterly handling and fineness of treatment that few sculptors have reached. We have other sculptors also who are attracting attention. The people of Indiana may speak with pride of Miss Janet Scudder, formerly of Terre Haute, whose work is attracting attention in the east, and who made "The Nymph"—a figure that adorned the Indiana building at the World's Fair, and which the people of Terre Haute happily secured for their city library. Another sculptress who has been winning laurels for the state is Miss Frances M. Goodwin, of New Castle, who made the statue "Education," which attracted much favorable notice at the World's Fair, and also the bust of Schuyler Colfax, ordered for the National senate chamber.

When we come to literature we of Indiana may ride down the lists as Ivanhoe, and strike, with grinded lance-head, full on the shield of the foremost champion. Let us pass all the lesser lights. What is the most successful American work of fiction of this generation? What has reached the approval of the people as no American book has done since Uncle Tom's Cabin? You must name "Ben Hur." The test of popular favor puts it at the head, though in the opinion of many it does not surpass in literary merit its predecessor, "The Fair God." What splendid work was this. How superb in its originality. How magnificently our Wizard of the North swept down upon the dull mass of commonplace, mistaken for realism, which was submerging the land, and with a stroke of his wand opened in its place a clear flowing stream of pure romance, a stream that has cut its own channel, and that is destined to flow on for the improvement and the delectation of future generations. Is it not true that the work of Gen. Wallace, possessing an absolutely unique character, and having achieved almost immediate success, has also the merit—not always accompanying these characteristics—which will make it live among works of literary genius? And the author is as purely a product of Indiana as can be imagined. And then our poet Riley. Did he not spring from our soil as old Antæus from mother earth? Did not his life take color from our life? Did he not drink in the beauties of nature as nature exists here? Was he not nourished by the wild fruits that grew about his path? Did he not learn how to feel, to think, to love, until he took his pen in hand—and then—

From his flying quill there dripped
Such music on his manuscript,
That he who listens to the words
May shut his eyes and think the birds
Are twittering on every hand
A language he can understand.

When Joaquin Miller, another gifted child of Indiana, whose words sound melody, visited Indianapolis in 1897, he stated that he came here to see and consult with one who had reached out to the hearts of the people. Therein lies the greatness of Riley's work, and therein its assurance of eternal life.

We have now noted some of the cases of notable development of the higher types in which we all take pride, and justly so, but these alone are not a sufficient basis for state pride. What constitutes a state?

Not high raised battlement or labored mound,
  Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
  Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where laughing at the storms rich navies ride;
  Not stained and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
  No;—men, high minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
  In forest, brake or den,
As hearts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
  Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain,—
  These constitute a state.

When you go over the whole ground you are forced to the conclusion that in a republic the safety, the honor, the prosperity of the state, depend on the intelligence and integrity of the common people. You cannot escape it. And you may have confidence in the people of Indiana. You may concede their faults. One of their worst is their failure to recognize the merit of their fellow-men. Of the distinguished examples that have been mentioned, very few received any recognition from Indiana until they earned it abroad. And our people do occasionally push to the front some of the cheapest demagogues that ever walked on God's green earth. But they mean well. We have seen them tried in the fiery furnace of war, and the superb record that they made when came the call to arms to preserve the integrity of the Union can never be obliterated. We have seen them tried in peace, and no people made a grander record than they made in their magnificent support of the purification of the ballot by the Australian election law. We have seen their sturdy adherence to the right in their support of the reform of charitable and penal institutions under the board of state charities law. We may see it about us daily in their efforts for better government, better customs, better morals and better manners. Look at their devotion to the public schools and to educational advantages of all kinds.

That means that they are ambitious for their children and for themselves. They are tired of the reproach of "Hoosierism." What is the significance of all the educational work of adults in this state? It is an expression of the desire to move up to a higher plane. And you see the same desire for better things not only in education but also in the material concerns of better public buildings, better streets and roads, better sanitary provisions, better everything. Our people have ambition, and so long as they have ambition they will be on the upward track.

We have therefore a proper and just basis for state pride in the people of Indiana. We have the conditions for the development of high types. We may not be able to analyze them, but you can all see that they exist from their fruits. Did you ever consider the miracle of the cherry tree? You see its bud, its bloom and its fruition yearly, but there was never a man so wise that he could tell how that tree stretches its slender fingers down into the earth and extracts from the great storehouse of nature the alabaster for its bloom, the emerald for its leaf and the ruby for its fruit. But we know that the needed elements are at hand and that it can gather them up. And so we know that in our state and our social organization the human soul may reach out and draw in what is needed to make it strong and healthful. We stand on safe ground and we have assurance in the achievements of the past of a still more glorious future for Indiana.

MEN OF PROGRESS.

MOUNT, James Atwell, governor of Indiana, the highest and most honorable office within the gift of his fellow-citizens, is a native of the state, having been born in Montgomery county, March 23, 1843. The history of Gov. Mount from childhood to the present time is one of the most interesting of any of the distinguished sons of the state. It is quite common, when it is sought to give to agriculture its rightful place in national affairs, and impress upon the minds of the people that farm life is more fruitful of virtue and integrity than any other occupation, to refer to Cincinnatus, the old Roman consul, dictator, warrior and plowman. Evidently, the illustrious old Roman was enamored of farm life, and may be referred to with propriety when the purpose is to embellish a paragraph relating to the dignity of agriculture as an occupation, since it serves to show that an Indiana farmer may possess those superior qualities of mind which statesmanship demands for the promotion of public welfare, a truth to which too little consideration has been given, but which the integrity and unquestionable capabilities of Governor Mount have brought into state and national prominence. The father of Gov. Mount was Atwell Mount, a native of Virginia, and was born in Farquar county, in 1806, and moved to Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1813. His mother was Lucinda Fulenwider, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, where she was born in 1808. His parents were married in 1826, and in 1828 moved to Montgomery county, Indiana. They pitched their tent in the primitive forests, where they built a log cabin, made a clearing which in due time expanded to the proportions of a farm. This cabin and farm in the forest of Montgomery county became the center of the best civilization, not only of that period, but of all succeeding periods. It was the home of virtue, integrity, industry and piety. It was a home in which the old "family Bible lay on the stand." Father and mother were Presbyterians. The father was an elder of that denomination from the organization of Bethel church in 1831, to 1881, fifty years, when his death occurred, and his mother was a teacher in the Sunday school up to the time of her death in 1873. The parents of Gov. Mount were blessed with twelve children. The mere statement, when the stock of this world's goods is limited, and hard work is the chief, if not the only, source of support, and fealty to the obligations has no variableness nor shadow of turning, settles all contro-

JAMES ATWELL MOUNT.

versy, and though the names of the parents may never be emblazoned in the list of those the world calls heroes and heroines, are, nevertheless, entitled to cherished remembrance for good deeds. In this connection, it should be said of the heroic mother of Gov. Mount that for forty years her own hands wove the cloth which in a large measure clothed the family. That was an age of primitive simplicity, when the loom and spinning wheel held honored positions in the homes of pioneers, and children were taught frugality and self-reliance, qualites that in subsequent life have given to Gov. Mount success in every field of endeavor. It is doubtless true that biographical history deals too briefly with the characteristics of immediate progenitors. Remote ancestors may be omitted. The law of heredity is recognized, not only in the transmission of physical peculiarity, but mental qualities also. Gov. Mount's father was courageous. The fact that he penetrated the primeval forests, faced all the dangers incident to pioneer life, is conclusive with regard to physical courage, and his moral courage was equally conspicuous in his life. He had the moral courage to be on the "Lord's side" when helping to lay the foundation of a Christian civilization in Montgomery county, and his son, James A. Mount, inherited in a large degree these noble qualities of head and heart which have been displayed on battlefields and on the farm, and have given him his present high position in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. It rightfully happens that men who occupy distinguished positions stand forth as examples for the guidance and encouragement of others. This being true, men inquire regarding the antecedents of James A. Mount, the governor of Indiana. His father was a man of limited means, and the son was born to hard work on a farm. He inherited a robust physical constitution which farming served to develop and strengthen, and in his boyhood he won distinction in his neighborhood as a youth of energy and industry, and it is only men having such boyhood records that leave their "footprints on the sands of time." The old Latin legend has it, that "Labor conquers everything," but it is not true. The labor that conquers everything is labor in alliance with will-power, self-reliance, integrity and noble aspirations. These characteristics have been from first to last conspicuous in the life of Gov. Mount. In his youth he had the most meager educational advantages. He attended school during the winter months when the weather was too inclement for work on the farm. But he was on the alert for knowledge, which, once obtained, was stored away in his capacious memory for future use. He had aspirations for a higher education and only awaited an opportunity for securing it, which did not come until the close of the war of the rebellion,which he entered in 1862, when nineteen years of age. He enlisted in the 72nd regiment of Indiana volunteer infantry, and was a soldier in the renowned Wilder brigade, in which his courage was tested to the uttermost. On the ever memorable battlefield of Chickamauga, when the north and the south contended for the mastery, when death held its banquet amidst blood and carnage, shot and shell, and the resounding roar of cannon, when the smoke of battle obscured the sun, and the streams run red with blood to the sea, James A. Mount twice volunteered for the skirmish line, "when to do so," said Gen. Wilder, "seemed to be tempting fate." Nor was this the only instance in which Sergeant James A. Mount distinguished himself for that intrepidity which gives all the glory to war of which it may rightfully boast. On another occasion, as a skirmisher, he was the first of Sherman's army to cross the Chattahoochee river, through which he charged at Roswell, Georgia, at daylight, July 9, 1864. It is not required to give a free reign to fancy or invade the realm of conjecture to find the inspiring incentive to daring deeds in the soldier's history of young Mount, while a member of the Union army, where he "tempted fate" and challenged death in the skirmish lines. He was "built that way," and simply obeyed an impulse of his heroic nature. He was a stranger to fear, and would have preferred death to an intimation that in the fierce fury of battle his heart had found refuge in his boots. Not only in the storm of battle was his tenacity subjected to trying ordeals, but on the march, and in the winter of 1862, when suffering from an attack of measles, a disease fraught with premonitions of death or prolonged disability, he would not abandon his comrades, but for two days marched under pelting rain and forded swollen streams and rivers, and this unconquerable pertinacity became a distinguishing feature in his war record, which for three years kept him in the ranks, where he did not miss a march, a skirmish nor a battle. He was simply invincible, and because of this valor of Sergeant Mount and that of the rank and file of his Indiana comrades, the state has erected a soldier's monument as an evidence of gratitude and to keep in everlasting remembrance the gallantry and prowess of her sons. When the war drums ceased to beat and the battle flags were furled, Sergeant Mount returned to the peaceful pursuits of civil life. His first thought was to add to the stock of his education, and to carry this into effect, he entered the Presbyterian academy at Lebanon, Ind. His finances were limited. His resources were equal to one year's expenses. Here, again, was an opportunity for the display of will-power. Throwing aside all inclination to enjoy the pleasures of leisure, he resolved to crowd two years' study into one year. In this resolution is seen the energy and industry of the boy, and the valor of the veteran. The task, by tireless application to study, was accomplished, and at the expiration of one year of study with the treasure of two years of academic education, Mr. Mount bade farewell to his Alma Mater. He had learned to think, and he thought that he would make farming, agriculture, his life occupation, and he thought to be successful as a farmer he must have a home. He had made, while a student at the Lebanon academy, the acquaintance of Miss Kate A. Boyd, also a student at the academy. Without indulging in sentiment, it suffices to say that in 1867 James A. Mount and Miss Kate A. Boyd were married. The young wife knew nothing of country and farm life. Her husband, without money, had in its stead an abundance of what the world calls "nerve," indomitable self-reliance, and noble women in all ages have admired such manly qualities. The beginning of the wedded life of this courageous couple was a blending of romance and reality. It was, as poets would say, "love in a cottage," a cottage of three small rooms, plainly furnished. Having no money to purchase a farm, Mr. Mount leased one, including tools and stock, and the work of fortune building began in earnest. There was faith, hope, love and untiring industry in alliance. It was a struggle to overcome obstacles and reach a higher plane of conditions. It was a contest in which the issue was sharply defined—fortune was to be wrested from iron-jawed fate, and the dauntless couple won the prize. A triumph with scarcely a parallel, if, indeed, there is a similar instance in the farm history of the state. The case presents a young tenant farmer without money renting a farm, and agreeing to pay to its owner as rent one-half of all his crops and increase of stock. He worked early and late. He cleared land and took his pay in the crops grown. In this way he fought the battle of life with unflagging determination, and at the end of nine years he purchased the farm he had leased and paid for the stock and implements. His neighbors little understood the character of Mr. Mount. They regarded his task a hopeless effort and advised him to go west and take up a claim where he might hope to succeed. Their pessimistic advice was unheeded, and they were informed by the interpid renter that "he intended to own as good a farm as could be found in Montgomery county." This herculean task continued for fifteen years before the full fruitions of ceaseless toil were won. A splendid farm of five hundred acres has been purchased. The days of renting are long since past, and the three-room cottage has been abandoned for a farm mansion of modern construction and beauty, costing over eight thousand dollars.

Gov. Mount is a Republican and one of the most distinguished men of the party in the state, not simply because he occupies the office of chief executive, but rather owing to the fact that his intellectual equipment, grasp of public questions, and power of logical argumentation, make him the peer of the foremost men of Indiana. His statesmanship is eminently practical. It comprehends in the first place those measures best calculated to promote the welfare of his own state, which are of a magnitude sufficiently imposing to demand his best thought, as displayed in his messages to the legislature, and, in addition, his views touching national question disclose power of penetration and prescience which give him rank with the best thinkers of his party. That he is immensely popular with the people has been demonstrated when he has been a candidate and has asked for their suffrages. In 1888, in a Democratic district, he was elected state senator by a majority of six hundred votes, and in 1896 he was elected governor by the largest plurality ever given in Indiana to a candidate for governor or president. As a platform speaker, Gov. Mount has few equals, and still a less number of superiors. His success springs from the fact that he grasps the main question with defiant boldness and knightly ardor. He does not dodge and equivocate. He knows none of the arts of the demagogue. Reared with the "common people," he knows they want facts plainly stated and lucidly explained, and this characteristic of his platform efforts has brought his services into universal demand throughout the state, which have from time to time contributed to the success of his party. As a practical farmer, Gov. Mount has been of incalculable value to the agricultural interests of the state. In the farm institute work, where every phase of farm endeavor is duscussed, soil, crops, stock, etc., Gov. Mount occupies the position of a professional educator. He recognizes agriculture as the great source of the wealth of the state and his whole life has been devoted to the upbuilding and dignification of the occupation, and in addition he has sought to introduce in the public schools of the state text books relating to the science of agriculture, which has met with special commendation from those at all familiar with the subject. Gov. Mount, true to his early teaching, is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the position of elder, and as vice-moderator of the Presbyterian General assembly. At Winona, in 1898, he delivered an address of welcome to Indiana which was applauded as a brilliant oratorical effort. Gov. Mount's three children have finished collegiate educations. His son, Harry N. Mount, graduated from Wabash college in 1894 with first honors, securing the Baldwin prize for oratory. In 1897 he graduated from Princeton Theological seminary and is now a Presbyterian clergyman, giving promise of distinction in the profession. His eldest daughter, Hallie, is the wife of Charles E. Butler, an intelligent, progressive and prosperous farmer of Montgomery county, Ind., while his youngest daughter, Helen Nesbit Mount, is the wife of Mr. John W. Nicely, treasurer of and professor of English in the Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, Syria, where they now reside. In 1898, the trustees of Hanover college, Ind., conferred upon Gov. Mount the honorable degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his intellectual abilities and public services, an honor fairly won and worthily bestowed. The life record of Gov. Mount is a study for his fellow citizens, without regard to class or party, and especially for young farmers who are required to rely upon themselves in hewing out an uphill pathway to independence. Gov. Mount started in at the bottom round of the ladder and regardless of "the divinity that shapes" the ends of mortals, he climbed upward as the years went by, to find himself at last "on top," where there is always room for those who have the courage to struggle for eminence in their chosen occupation.

JAMES HENRY SMART, A. M., LL. D.

SMART, James Henry, A. M., LL. D., the subject of this sketch, was born at Center Harbor, New Hampshire, June 30, 1841. His father was Dr. Wm. Hutchings Smart, a practicing physician of great reputation. His mother was Nancy Farrington Smart, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, a member of an old New England family. His early education was obtained at home, and he was prepared for college at the Concord High School. He was self-sustaining from the age of twelve. He worked in a store as clerk and book-keeper until he was seventeen. He began his professional work in a New Hampshire public school on a salary of fifteen dollars a month. The first period of five years was passed in his native state as a teacher in various schools, and associate editor of the Journal of Education. He came west in 1863 and secured the principalship of an intermediate school in Toledo, Ohio. In 1865 he became superintendent of the city schools of Fort Wayne, Indiana. He held this position ten years and gave great satisfaction. He became a member of the State Teachers' association at an early day, and soon ranked as one of its leaders. In 1874 he was elected superintendent of public instruction. He was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1878. It was the only instance of according a third term to a state official. His ability and splendid record fully justified the exception. He came into office directly after the enactment of a statute authorizing county superintendents of public schools, and at a time when there was a pressing demand for its repeal on the plea of expense. The law was saved by his persistent, skillful and well-directed efforts. He soon made it plain that the new system was very beneficial, and it has become very popular and is likely to remain permanent. In 1883 he was elected president of Purdue University, which position he still holds. Under his administration Purdue has approached the ideal in technology. The university has been wonderfully progressive, not only in experimental work on the farm, but also in applied sciences, including civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, until it has become a polytechnic school indeed. Its laboratories and workshops embrace all that is latest and best in practical equipment. Courses of study have been revised and arranged with a view to securing definite practical results in harmony with the distinctive character and avowed purpose of the school. The energy displayed by the president in renewing and restoring the buildings, machines and instruments destroyed or damaged by fire early in the year 1894, was unprecedented. What he accomplished in a few months was in fact a new creation, and as marvelous as the fabled Phœnix rising from its own ashes. Dr. Smart has been honored by institutions of high repute. In 1870 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M.; in 1883 the University of Indiana conferred the title of LL. D. He served as a trustee of the State University, and six years as trustee of the State Normal school. He has been a member of the Indiana state board of education for twenty-seven years. In 1872 he was appointed assistant commissioner for Indiana to the Vienna exposition. In 1878 he was appointed commissioner to represent the United States in the World's exposition in Paris. In 1881 he served as president of the National Educational association. In 1890 he was president of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. In 1891 he was appointed representative commissioner of the United States to the Agricultural congress at "The Hague." He has been the recipient of the highest honors conferred by the Teachers' Association of Indiana. In addition to papers, pamphlets and reports innumerable he has published the following volumes: "An Ideal School System for a State," "The Institute System of the United States," "Commentary on the School Laws of Indiana," "The Schools of Indiana." He uses plain, strong, vigorous English, always with a purpose in view. He entertains and instructs at the same time. His style is direct and pithy, entirely free from redundancy. His perception is keen, his analysis acute. Whether writing or speaking he selects from a choice vocabulary the precise words that will convey his meaning most accurately and elegantly. His work in every department of education has been characteristically practical, in teaching, in superintendence, in official administration of the school system as a whole or the course of study and applied mechanics of an industrial university. He possesses to a remarkable degree the sense of proportion and fitness. Continued application through a period of more than thirty years has given him the clearest insight into the philosophy of education and the largest wisdom as to method and means to the attainment of ends. His individuality is very distinct and is impressed upon any work with which he is connected. In the accomplishment of a purpose he is willing to assume any amount of labor required and any measure of responsibility incurred. Dr. Smart is politic but not demagogical. His social intercourse is marked with courtesy and confidence. He trusts his friends and is unvarying in his friendship.

He was married July 21, 1870, to Miss Mary H. Swan, of Albany, N. Y., a lady of rare literary ability and attainments, daughter of Professor Swan, of Grinnell College, of Iowa, In 1893 she was president of the Association of Literary Societies in Indiana.

HEIMBERGER, Adam, is the son of C. Heimberger and Margaret Heimberger, nee Berst, and was born in the city of New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, April 25, 1860, and still resides in his native city. His education was obtained in the New Albany public schools, at the high school and commercial college. He was early taught the mysteries of photography and subsequently became the partner of his father, the style of the firm being C. Heimberger & Son. In this business, which combines art and science, requiring a knowledge of chemistry in some of its most delicate and wonderful processes, young Heimberger became exceptionally proficient, and his talents were widely recognized by his fellow-artists throughout the country. A devoted student to the wonderful processes by which the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces of metal or other substances produces fac-similes of objects, aroused all his powers of investigation, and he was not satisfied until he stood at the head of the photographic school of art, the amazing achievements of which still excite the admiration of the most cultured. It is a process that has revolutionized art, and multiplied thousands of homes from the humblest to the most palatial, now has its photograph-album, where the faces of loved ones, true to life, are preserved and cherished as above price. Mr. Heimberger, having achieved, while yet a young man, an acknowledged excellence in the art, was elected secretary of the Photographers' Association of America at Buffalo, N. Y., and president of the association at Chicago. He was elected president of the State Association of Photographers of Indiana, and the firm of C. Heimberger & Son was awarded the gold medal at Washington, D. C., and at Buffalo, N. Y., at Chicago, Ill., and at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Heimberger is the youngest man ever elected to the responsible position of president of the Photographers' association, and after his retirement from the office he was presented with numerous elegant presents by the members of the association, as testimonials of their appreciation of his services. Mr. Heimberger, though still young, is a man of affairs and leads a busy life. He is President of the Masonic temple building of New Albany, and secretary of the Commercial club. He is secretary of the Fair association and a director in the telephone company. He is secretary of the Blue Rock Cement company and the president of the Southern Indiana Poultry association, and takes an active part in all enterprises calculated to promote the public weal. Mr. Heimberger is a Democrat in active service, and is chairman of the Floyd county Democratic executive committee and of the Floyd County Democratic central committee, besides, he is a member of the Democratic state executive committee, but notwithstanding his zeal for the Democratic cause, he has never held an elective nor an appointive political office. He is the exalted ruler of the B. P. O. Elks, No. 270. He has been three times master of Pythagoras Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 355, is a member of the Order of Red Men and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the German Lutheran church and secretary of the church board. Mr. Heimberger was married in 1884 to Miss Gertrude Meyer, and two children have been born to them, Harry, who is now living, and a daughter, Nellie, who died at the age of six months. As one of the men of progress of Indiana, Mr. Heimberger has won a prominence which reflects the highest credit upon his natural abilities and acquired knowledge of men and business. He is in all regards a representative man of Indiana, at once a force and a factor in carrying forward great enterprises in this age, when the demands of civilization bring to the front the world's most capable and energetic men.

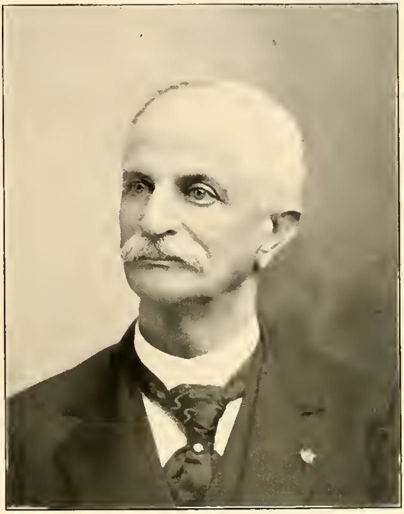
ADAM HEIMBERGER.

HARRIS, Addison C., a lawyer, more properly a jurist, has been for many years a prominent member of the Indianapolis bar. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, Oct. 1, 1840. Of his early education, it is sufficient to say that he attended the Quaker schools of Wayne county, where the instruction given was of such excellent character that he still refers to it in terms of high commendation. Considering the brilliant future achieved by Mr. Harris, it becomes manifestly true that his early education took cognizance of his moral as well as his intellectual faculties, an education essential to the production of greatness, regardless of adventitious circumstances. In these Quaker schools, young Harris was prepared for a collegiate course, and in 1860 entered the Northwestern University, (now Butler), from which he graduated in 1862, and is now one of the directors of the institution. His father followed the occupation of a farmer. His mother, whose maiden name was Young, is a descend-

ADDISON C. HARRIS.

ant of the Martindale family in eastern Indiana. That family, as also the Harris family, were pioneers of Indiana dating back to 1810-11. On the paternal side, the ancestors of Mr. Harris were Quakers and emigrated from England and Wales to Pennsylvania early in the history of that colony. Mr. Harris' parents are both natives of Indiana, born in 1817, and are still living, strong, well and happy. Mr. Harris read law at home and in the office of Barbour & Howland, of Indianapolis, and attended a course of lectures by Judge Perkins and was admitted to the bar in 1865, when he formed a partnership with John T. Dye, which continued until 1879. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Harris has been engaged in numerous cases of great importance and has won the reputation of being among the first of the counselors and advocates of the Indiana bar. Mr. Harris has always been a Republican, and as such has had the confidence of the leaders of his party. In 1876 Mr. Harris was elected a member of the state senate and served in two sessions of that body, and with this exception he has not held any political office, but as a man of profound knowledge of political questions, he has been abreast of the advance thought of his party and of the times. On January 10, 1899, the president nominated him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, one of the great European powers, a position of the highest diplomatic grade, except that of ambassador, which, while a higher title, adds little or nothing to the duties of the office. This great honor conferred on Mr. Harris by the president speaks volumes for his statesmanship and superior endowments as a publicist, reflecting honor, not only upon Mr. Harris, but also upon Indiana. Mr. Harris, in 1868, married Miss India Crago and occupies one of the most beautiful residences in Indianapolis.

THAYER, HON. HENRY GEORGE, is a resident of Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, where, for many years, he has been an active and prominent business man. He is the son of the Rev. George H. Thayer and Hannah Thayer, *nee* Griffin, and was born April 20, 1834, at Euclid, Onondaga county, N. Y. His father, now an octogenarian, was born in Broome county, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1807, and is now ninety-two years of age and still enjoys a fair degree of health. He came to Indiana in 1846 when the subject of this sketch was twelve years of age. In his youth, notwithstanding school houses were few and far between, he managed to acquire, in the district schools, and at the Onondaga County Academy, where he graduated with honor, a good English education, and at the age of nineteen, commenced teaching school. At the age of twenty-three years, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has continued up to the present time, a period of sixty-nine years, more or less active in ministerial work, without compensation, relying upon other resources of revenue for the support of himself and family. In his early years of preaching in New York, he often walked from five to twenty-five miles on Sundays to meet his appointments, and being zealous in his work, he preached from one to three sermons. It was a time when the church was laying its foundations for its future strength and glory, and when its young ministers with scarcely more equipment than the apostles and the "seventy" preachers possessed when they wrought a wonderful work in the cause of their Master. The old veteran of the Cross stands high as a theologian, and his spirituality and ability is acknowledged, not only by the laity, but by the bishops and clergymen of his church, and his elucidations of scripture is one of the distinguishing features of his still vigorous mentality. To hear him discourse is like listening to echoes from the pulpit in far-away days, when men were called, as Jesus called the fishermen, and the world stood amazed at their knowledge and achievements. A time when the Methodist church was on horseback, and literally had its headquarters in the saddle. It was that grand era of camp meetings when the forests resounded with songs of praise and when men went to the meetings to laugh and remained to pray. In those early days the Rev. George H. Thayer was a participant in the great work of urging forward Christian civilization, not only in New York but in Indiana, and now, at the great age of ninety-two years, with mental and physical faculties well preserved, when in a reminiscent mood, doubtless finds exhaustless satisfaction in retracing the pathways of his long life and in noting the monuments of progress he has helped to erect. His first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, one of the most illustrious warriors and statesmen America has produced, and to hear a man say "I voted for Andrew Jackson," carries the listener back more than half a century, and in all of our seventy-five millions of population, few are living with such a record, nor is it much more modern for a man to claim that he was an "abolitionist." It required courage, both moral and physical, to be an "abolitionist," when the country was "half free and half slave," a condition which Abraham Lincoln said could not "always exist." It was a time, which, like the dark days of the revolution, "tried men's souls," a time when coming events cast their dark shadows athwart the pathway of the republic, and the Rev. George H. Thayer has a right to boast that he had an opportunity to plead the cause of the slave, and therefore an individual interest in the proclamation that struck the fetters from millions of chattel slaves and permitted them to realize the blessing of freedom. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been identified with it, and has contributed to its success. The Thayers in America are descended from the brothers, Richard and Thomas Thayer, who emigrated from England and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, about the year 1630. They came from Braintree, Essex county, England, with the Massachusetts colony and assisted in founding the town of Braintree, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, under a grant of the colony. Their lineage is traced directly to Augustine Thayer of Thaydom, a village in the county of Essex, near London. He was a favorite of the king, was granted letters patent, a coat of arms, and became one of the nobility of England. The early education of Henry George Thayer, the subject of this biographical mention, began in the common schools of New York, taught by graduates of the State Normal


HENRY GEORGE THAYER.

school at Albany, who were men eminently competent to give instruction to their pupils, and this elementary education was supplemented by a course in the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1857, when twenty-three years of age. He came to Indiana with his parents in 1847, who first settled at Peru, Miami county, Ind. The trip from New York to Indiana was made from Syracuse, N. Y., on the Erie canal to Buffalo, N. Y., thence on Lake Erie to Toledo, O., thence by the Wabash & Erie to Peru. At that time Peru, though a small town, was a great trading and shipping port, to points east and west. From Peru, his parents moved to Marshall county in 1849. During his residence in Marshall county, he taught a county school one term and then took up his residence in Plymouth, where he has since resided. In 1851 Mr. Thayer accepted a position as clerk in the drug store of Henry B. Pershing, and studied pharmacy, but the compounding of medicines not suiting his inclinations, he became the confidential clerk and bookkeeper of John L. Westervelt, a dry goods merchant, with whom he remained five years. In 1859 Mr. Thayer formed a partnership with N. R. Packard in the grocery business, and subsequently in the dry goods business, with Hon. A. L. Wheeler as a silent partner. Since 1858, the principal business of Mr. Thayer has been dealing in grains, in which he has been continuously engaged for forty years. In 1881 he formed a partnership with George W. Mears of Philadelphia, under the firm name of Thayer & Mears, commission merchants and buyers of grain, doing a large business in that city and throughout the west. This partnership was dissolved in 1882. Mr. Thayer is the president of the Indiana Novelty Manufacturing company, the largest plant in the world, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of bicycle rims, mud and chain guards and wooden handle bars. He was engaged for many years with his brother, Hon. John D. Thayer, deceased, of Warsaw, Ind., in the grain business at Warsaw, Huntington and Bourbon, Ind., and Pittsburg, Pa., and is now vice-president of the Bourbon Elevator and Milling company, and is also the vice-president of the State bank at Plymouth. Mr. Thayer has been a Republican from the organization of the party, to the present time, and an active and influential member of the party. He was president of the board of education of the city of Plymouth in 1874. He served as chairman of the Republican district committee of the Thirteenth congressional district, and held the position for six years. He was district presidential elector in 1880, and voted for Gen. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. In 1888 he was alternate delegate from the state at large to the National Republican convention held in Chicago, and assiduously labored to secure the nomination of Benjamin Harrison as a candidate for the presidency. He was the first elector at large of Indiana in 1896 and was elected by the Electoral College of Indiana as messenger to carry the vote of the state to the vice-president, Adlai Stevenson. Mr. Thayer was nominated in 1872 by his party for joint representative of Marshall and St. Joseph counties and in 1884 to represent the Thirteenth congressional district in congress, but in both cases was defeated with the other nominees of the party. He was never a seeker after office or political preferment, and when he has been a candidate, has simply responded to the call of his party. In 1893 Mr. Thayer was appointed by Gov. Matthews one of the directors of the World's Columbian exposition, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Clem Studebaker, and discharged the duties of the honorable position in a way eminently creditable to the state. Mr. Thayer occupies honorable positions in the great fraternities of the times. For thirty years he has been an Odd Fellow and has held the office of Noble Grand of his lodge for several terms and was appointed by the Grand Master C. F. Northem as one of the committee for erecting the new temple of the order at Indianapolis. He has filled the presiding chairs of all the various subordinate societies of Free Masons, and was elected and served as Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Indiana in 1880-81. He received the Scottish rite 32d degree at Indianapolis in 1876, and the following year at Boston, Mass., was elected Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33d and honorary member of the Supreme Grand Council of the Scottish rite, for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction. In 1878 Mr. Thayer received the degree of Royal Order of Scotland at Milwaukee, and is now a member of Murat council of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. Honorary membership has been conferred on Mr. Thayer by the Masonic Veterans' assoication of Illinois, by the Illinois College of Inspectors-General Thirty-third Degree Valley of Chicago; by the Ascolon Commandery Knights Templar, St. Louis, Mo., and by the commanderies of Valparaiso and Frankfort, Ind. Mr. Thayer is also a life member of the Grand Encampment of the United States Knights Templar and also an honorary member of Ancient Ebor Preceptory, York, England, having been elected in 1883. Besides, he has held the office of grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Indiana, as also grand marshal of the General Grand Chapter of the United States. Mr. Thayer for thirty-three years has been a member of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, Plymouth, Ind. On July 9, 1856, Mr. Thayer married Mary E. Van Valkenburgh, and six children have been born of the union, three of whom have died. George Henry graduated from Cornell University, New York; James Wesley graduated from Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pa., and Mary Angelicia, graduated from St. Mary's College, Indianapolis. Mr. Thayer's family take an active interest in Masonry. Mr. Thayer and his daughter are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Thayer is a past matron of the order, while the two sons, George H. and James W., are past commanders of Plymouth commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Thayer has earned the right to be addressed as one of the progressive men of Indiana, since from the beginning his career has been conspicuously active and of high endeavor, and while having secured wealth and the comforts of life his home is dignified by the presence of his aged and justly distinguished father, whose sun is declining amidst surroundings of peace and repose.

SCHREEDER, Charles C., of German parentage, was born in the city of Berlin, Prussia, January 19, 1847. His father was Charles F. Schreeder, who was a nailsmith in Berlin. He was a German patriot and a revolutionist, who, in 1848, participated in the street fights in Berlin. He died of cholera in 1849. His mother's name was Mary E. Arensmann, who was twice married; her last marriage, which occurred in 1853, was to the late Rev. Frederick Wiethaup. She died in December, 1890, and his step-father, Rev. Mr. Wiethaup, died in 1897. When a child only five years of age, the subject of this sketch came to the United States with his widowed mother, who, upon her arrival in this country, took up her residence in Huntingburg, Dubois county, Ind. After marrying the Rev. Mr. Wiethaup, who was a minister of the German Evangelical association, the home life of the family was subject to frequent changes, and the boyhood of Mr. Schreeder was spent in the following named places in the order named: In Evansville, Ind., for two years, and then in Vera Cruz, Wells county; in Fulton, Fulton county; in Breman, Marshall county; Huntingburg, Dubois county; in East Germantown, Wayne county, and in the city of Dayton, O. Under such circumstances and conditions the education of young Schreeder, while not neglected, failed in that thoroughness, which under more favorable circumstances would have been secured, but the boy, as his years increased, seized with avidity every opportunity that offered for study, and this devotion to books and to the mastery of elementary lessons gave him an equipment for life work when he entered upon more stirring scenes, which occurred in 1863 when he was only sixteen years of age. At this time young Schreeder en-

COL. C. C. SCHREEDER.

listed in the Second Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. His patriotic father had been a soldier in the fatherland, and it was a proud day for the son when he donned the blue and shouldered his gun in defense of the Union cause, nor was the enthusiasm of the young volunteer abated by disabilities, consequent upon marches and battles. No longer able to stand the ordeals of war, he was honorably discharged for disability and sought his home at Huntingburg, Ind., where under the affectionate care of his mother, he regained his health and strength, and in January, 1865, he re-enlisted, this time in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

During this second term of service, the young patriot received wounds which disabled him for life, but which any man might be proud of, as they bore testimony of heroism and forever associated his name with that of Lincoln and Grant and that mighty army of patriots, which in the days of trial and peril rescued the American Union from its foes, and whose heroic deeds are as imperishable as the monument erected to their memory in the capital city of the state of Indiana. Americans all feel a thrill of delight when the national flag is anywhere unfurled to the breeze, but those who fought under its furls in the war of the rebellion take an interest in the flag which they have christened "Old Glory," which others, however patriotic, cannot fully share. After the war was over, at the age of eighteen, he returned to Huntingburg for recuperation, after which he settled in Evansville, where his sturdy qualities were at once recognized by his fellow citizens and he was elected city assessor, when only twenty-one years of age, which was afterwards followed by his election as township assessor, and at the age of twenty-four, he was elected city clerk of Evansville, at that time a very important office, and he was the youngest man that had ever been honored by an election to that office. In the autumn of 1877, Mr. Schreeder left Evansville on account of failing health, and took up his residence with his parents at Huntingburg, who were justly proud of their patriot son, and whatever yearnings they may have had for their old home beyond the sea, they realized that the United States was not only their home by adoption, but theirs, purchased and paid for by the sacrifices, wounds and blood of their noble boy. Mr. Schreeder was then as now a Republican in politics and an active worker in the ranks of his party, and his services were recognized by his appointment as postmaster of the town, which position he held for twelve years under the administration of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison, and his management of the office was thoroughly business-like and gave unqualified satisfaction to the people. In 1880, Col. Schreeder, together with other leading Republicans, founded the Huntingburg Argus, and took an active part in its business and editorial management, until 1885, when he became its sole proprietor and publisher. He proved himself a fearless, just and capable writer, being positive and emphatic in expressing his political views, but always with commendable temperance. Col. Schreeder's activity in political work was shown by the organization of the First Republican Central committee of Dubois county, which was accomplished by his efforts and of which he was chairman for twelve years. Col. Schreeder was a member of the Republican State Central committee for one term, a position of great responsibility. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention of 1880 and 1884, and in 1887 was elected chief door-keeper of the Indiana house of representatives, known as the stormy session and which was the first session of the legislature held in the present state house. Col. Schreeder was married April 12, 1868, to Miss Louisa C. Behrens, a daughter of Herman Behrens, Huntingburg's pioneer merchant, and two children were born to the union, both of whom are now living—Emma M. and Walter D. The mother died Jan. 28, 1892. March 27, 1894, Col. Schreeder was married to Mrs. Rebecca Keller, of Evansville, widow of the late Chas. Keller, one of Evansville's most prominent and wealthy citizens. He has since resided in Evansville, where he has become prominently identified with its business affairs. Col. Schreeder retains his liking for military affairs and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of artillery, Indiana Legion, by Gov. Chase in February, 1892, and soon after was promoted to chief of ordnance, with full rank of colonel, on the governor's staff. In 1897 Col. Schreeder was commissioned by Gov. Mount as colonel of engineers on the governor's staff. He served five years as commander of Shively post, G. A. R., at Huntingburg, which he organized in 1881. In 1887, Col. Schreeder represented the Second congressional district at the National encampment at St. Louis, and also the same in 1893 at Indianapolis. Col. Schreeder represented the First congressional district at the National encampment at Pittsburg in 1894 and again at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1897. He is now serving as commander of Farragut post No. 27, of Evansville. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of the late commander-in-chiefs Fairchild, Rhea, Palmer, Adams, Walker and Clarkson. Col. Schreeder is a man of large means and an experienced man of affairs, and handles business transactions with consummate ability. He is active in all public enterprises calculated to promote the welfare of the city of Evansville. In associations, social and business life, Col. Schreeder is a member of the Republican State Editorial association, the Southern Indiana Press association, the Evansville Press club, the Evansville Business Men's association, of which he is a director, and of the North American Benefit association, of which he is a director and vice-president. Taken all in all, Col. Schreeder's record is pre-eminently honorable. He has led an active and useful life, has secured a handsome fortune and has before him a future of still larger usefulness.

WETHERILL, Richard Benbridge, a resident of the city of Lafayette, Indiana, is the son of Charles Mayer Wetherill, M. D., Ph. D., a distinguished chemist, who was appointed by Abraham Lincoln first chemist to the agricultural department, Washington, D. C., who subsequently became professor of chemistry in Lehigh University, where he died in 1871. His mother was Mary C. Benbridge, daughter of Thomas Truxtun Benbridge, one of the first settlers of the city and a great granddaughter of Commodore Thomas Truxtun. On his father's side he is descended from Samuel Wetherill, who founded the religious order of Free Quakers, and who was the first manufacturer of velvets, fustians and jeans in the United States.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lafayette, January 10, 1859. His early life was spent in Pennsylvania, but after having thoroughly fitted himself for his life work, he returned west and located in Lafayette, Ind., in 1886, when twenty-seven years of age. His early education was obtained in the public schools, but later his educational advantages were such as fall to the lot of the favored few. In 1876 to 1880 he was in Lehigh University, where he took a classical course. From 1880

RICHARD BENBRIDGE WETHERILL.

to 1883 he was a student in Jefferson Medical College, graduating with first honors in his class. During 1884 and 1885 he was a post-graduate student in the University of Pennsylvania, devoting his attention chiefly to original research in the field of pathology. For one year Dr. Wetherill attended the University of Berlin, Germany, receiving special instructions under the renowned Professors Rudolph Virchow, Bardeleben and Bergman. In the great University of Berlin, the young American student won the regard of his eminent instructors. His mind was broadened and his desire to investigate was intensified. The profound learning of the professors of the university gave him new inspirations and strengthened his resolutions to fully master the problems of his chosen profession. Returning to the United States, Dr. Wetherill became the resident surgeon in St. Mary's hospital at Philadelphia, and assistant in the eye clinics of Dr. Charles Oliver. While in this institution, he graduated at the Philadelphia School of Opthalmology, and as a result of this training he has since been eminently successful in the practice of this specialty. During the years 1886 and 1887 Dr. Wetherill was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the school of pharmacy in Purdue University, the school having at that time been newly created as a separate department in the University course. For some years he has been upon the medical and surgical staff of St. Elizabeth hospital and lectures upon materia medica and therapeutics in the training school of that institution. Dr. Wetherill is a member of the board of managers of the Home hospital and a trustee of the Central Medical College of Indiana. In politics Dr. Wetherill is a Republican. He is a member of the Lincoln club and president of the Lafayette club. He is a member of the Lafayette commandery Knights Templar, also of the Society of Colonial Wars, and is one of the founders of the Tippecanoe Historical society. Dr. Wetherill is a member of the Episcopal church and unmarried.

Dr. Wetherill may be justly regarded as a fair type of the educated and cultured physician. Having had the advantage of the best American schools and also the benefit to be derived from great German educators, he is in a position to add luster to the achievements of his profession in the United States. Fortunately, learning, science and investigation in the domain of knowledge know no nationality or flag, and if more of America's young men were to visit Europe for study in the great universities of England, Germany and France, the knowledge thus gained would be of incalculable value to the country. In visiting Europe for study in the University of Berlin, Dr. Wetherill set an example worthy of emulation, and until Americans "know it all," which will require many years to come, the importance of European scientific knowledge ought to be encouraged.

ROBINSON, JAMES M., member of congress from the Twelfth congressional district of Indiana and a resident of the city of Ft. Wayne, is by profession a lawyer. He was born on a farm in Allen county, Indiana, in

1861. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having come to this country in its early history and settled in Virginia and New Jersey respectively, and one of whom served in the revolutionary war. His father, David A. Robinson, long since deceased, served in the Union army as a member of the Thirtieth Indiana regiment, and in the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded and captured and sent to Libby prison, returning to Indiana at the close of the war. The educational advantages of Mr. Robinson were limited to the common schools of Allen county and of the city of Ft. Wayne, and he knows by the experience of his boyhood what it is to be poor. His mother moving to Ft. Wayne, he found employment as a newspaper carrier for several years, and later, when fourteen years of age, he was promoted to the position of collector of the newspaper of which he had been the carrier boy. At the age of fifteen he obtained employment in a shop in Ft. Wayne as a machine hand at 75 cents a day, which was an advance upon his income when carrying newspapers and cleaning city lamps, and which enabled him to support himself and his mother, to whose comfort and welfare he has been reverently devoted all these years. While working in the shop he studied law all his spare time to fit himself for a profession which he had chosen while a mere lad. In 1881 he entered the law office of Colerick Bros., distinguished members of their profession, and in 1882, when twenty-one years of age, was admitted to practice in the United States and state courts. Such rapid advancement in acquiring the principles of a learned profession presaged that he would make his mark in the world, and his subsequent career is an inspiration to the young men and women of the land. Mr. Robinson's qualifications as a lawyer were at once recognized, and in 1886 he was unanimously nominated for prosecuting attorney of Allen county and overwhelmingly elected, running 1,500 ahead of the county ticket, and he was unanimously renominated for the office in 1888. In 1892 he made the race for the Democratic nomination for congress, but was defeated in the convention by five delegate votes, by Hon. W. F. McNagny, who served in the 53d congress, but in 1896 he was unanimously nominated for congress, the first time this high compliment had been paid a candidate in that district, and he was triumphantly elected a member of the 55th congress, running about 800 votes ahead of the presidential ticket.

JAMES M. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson was again unanimously nominated for congress in 1898 and elected, leading the state ticket in his district 1,100 votes. This was his fourth unanimous nomination for important offices. Mr. Robinson early displayed exceptional powers as a public speaker, to which, in addition to his great personal popularity, may be attributed his phenomenal success as a politician. In handling his subjects, he is eminently methodical in the preparation of his speeches, and his arguments are cogent and convincing. He is a Democrat whose sympathies are with those from whom he sprung; the laboring man and the masses, and which pre-eminently constitute him the people's representative and his speeches in congress voice their interests. In a speech which attracted wide attention, delivered in congress March 21, 1898, he championed a liberal policy toward soldiers of the civil war, whose sacrifices constitute a memorable chapter in our country's history. The record of Mr. Robinson's rise from humble obscurity to distinguished honors, demonstrates the possibilities of our republic. In Mr. Robinson's record we see a youth struggling against poverty and humble conditions, without money or influential friends, pushing his way onward and upward, until the newspaper carrier and lamp cleaner in boyhood stands forth in manhood an accepted member of a learned profession, a man whose neighbors and fellow citizens delight to honor, and from humble beginnings taking his place in early life in the councils of the greatest deliberative body of the world. We find Hon. James M. Robinson at 37 years of age one of the progressive men of Indiana and of the nation. Mr. Robinson is unmarried, preferring to live single, that he might give his mother, Isabella Robinson, *nee* Bowen, his undivided care and support, rendering to her in her declining years those comforts which were denied to her while she labored for years to support herself and him in his youth. Mr. Robinson has made many political and other speeches in Indiana and has taken a prominent part in the discussions on the floor of the house of representatives.

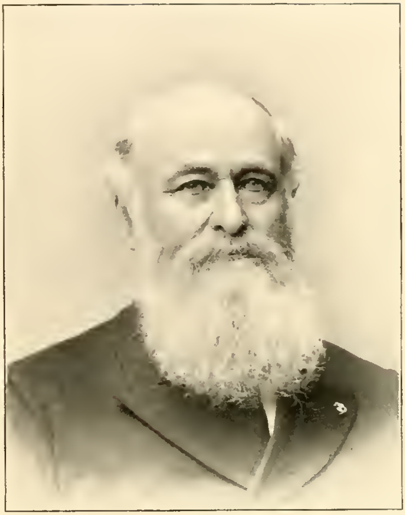
BARRETT, James Madison, whose ancestors, paternal and maternal, were Irish, suggests race reflections in connection with the population of the United States, both interesting and instructive. The fact is statistically stated that at least one-seventh of our population is Irish born, or of direct Irish descent, demonstrating that the Irish element in its sum-total is larger than the entire population of Ireland. The question of race diversity in the United States has for many years been discussed by publicists and statesmen, not infrequently indicative of solicitude as to the power and influence of our institutions to mold the diversified people coming to our shores into a homogeneous nation, but it is a fact of history, that this concern and anxiety at no period involved the fealty of Irishmen, who in transferring their allegiance to the United States gave to them a broader field in which to exploit their patriotism, love of liberty and independence, and their detestation of oppression, and with the ever-swelling tide of population sweeping onward toward the setting sun and laying the foundation of new states, if the question was asked, who are they, who, when the sacred fires of freedom are lighted in the valleys and on the mountains, shall be called upon to stand guard around the altars and shrines of liberty, Irishmen in the future, as in the past and present, will take positions unquestioned, because from the moment their feet press the sacred soil of freedom they expand to the full stature of American freemen. The father of J. M. Barrett, the subject of this sketch, was a farmer who owned and cultivated a farm of 160 acres in the state of Illinois, and his mother was Elizabeth Barrett, her maiden name being the same, though not related to her husband's family. Both parents were born, reared and married in Ireland and emigrated to this country in 1834, first settling at Zanesville, O., subsequently removing to Lasalle county, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch was born, Feb. 7, 1852, on a farm four miles south of Peru. His father never held any political office. In Ireland his parents were members of the Protestant Episcopal church and continued their connection with that denomination while residing in Ohio, but upon removing to Illinois there was no church of that denomination in the vicinity of their residence, and owing to this fact, his mother became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and continued as such up to the time of her death. The early education of J. M. Barrett was received in the common schools of the neighborhood of his boyhood home. These schools he attended during the winter, but worked upon his father's farm during the spring, summer and fall seasons. Young Barrett found in the county school superintendent of Bureau county, Illinois, to which the family had removed, a valuable friend, who, in making his annual visitation to the schools, became interested in him, when about twelve years of age, and secured from his father a promise that he would send him to college at the proper age. The superintendent retained his interest in the educational future of the young farmer boy, and frequently reminded his father of his promise. This school superintendent was more than an educator, in the common acceptation of the term, being possessed of that peculiar faculty which discerned in young Barrett those mental endowments which, if properly cultivated and developed, would secure eminence and corresponding usefulness to society and to the state, and now in the years of matured manhood, Mr. Barrett affirms that it is probable that the solicitude for his welfare manifested by this county school superintendent "turned the course of his life and secured him a college education." At the age of seventeen young Barrett entered Mendota college, Illinois, where he remained for a year, and the following year entered the Ann Arbor high school, where he graduated in 1871. In the fall of 1871 he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated from that institution in 1875 in a class of 101, receiving the degree of Ph. B. The school superintendent of Bureau county has not mistaken his estimate of young Barrett. He saw in him the germs of intellectual superiority, and what was better still, if opportunities afford, a mind force that would delight in intellectual effort. As a result, in both the high school and university, he was selected by the faculty to deliver the final oration of the respective commencement exercises, that being then considered the highest honor of the class in each institution. There were no other class honors or prizes bestowed. Early in his freshman year he became a member of the Psi Upsilon society, one of the Greek fraternities of the university. Having completed his university course, Mr. Barrett made the choice of law as a profession, and immediately after graduation from the University of Michigan began his studies in the law office of McKaag, Culver & Butler, in Chicago, remaining there six months, and subsequently studied in the office of Messrs. Farwell & Warren, of Princeton, Ill., and for a short time in the office of Robertson, Lowry & O'Rourke, at Ft. Wayne, Ind. In February, 1876, Mr. Barrett came to Indiana and took up his permanent residence at Ft. Wayne, and in May of that year formed a co-partnership with the Hon. Charles H. Aldrich (subsequently solicitor-general for the United States, and who had been a classmate in both the Ann Arbor high school and the Michigan university), under the name of Aldrich & Barrett. This firm continued with a growing and successful business, until November, 1883, when Judge John Morris, then one of the supreme court commissioners, resigned his official position, and became a member of the firm of Morris, Aldrich & Barrett. This latter firm continued until 1887, when Mr. Aldrich removed to Chicago, and Judge Morris and Mr. Barrett continued the business under the firm name of Morris & Barrett until 1891, when they united

JAMES MADISON BARRETT.

with the firm of Bell & Morris, under the firm name of Morris, Bell, Barrett & Morris, which firm continued until January 1, 1898, Mr. Bell retiring, the other members continuing under the firm name of Morris, Barrett & Morris, to October 1, 1898, when Judge Morris accepted the position of referee in bankruptcy, and the business has since been continued under the firm name of Barrett & Morris, who have one of the finest appointed law offices and law libraries in the state. Mr. Barrett has been connected with most of the important litigations in the local courts for fifteen years and has had personal charge and control of the largest and most important cases ever tried in the courts, notably the case of the First National Bank of Ft. Wayne vs. Newton et al., involving the question of the power of the surviving partner to make preference among the partnership creditors and involving over $100,000. Also the case of Bass & McDonald vs. Simons et al., involving $150,000, and the litigation growing out of the receivership of the Ft. Wayne Consolidated Railway company, involving about $2,500,000. Mr. Barrett is a Democrat in the largest, broadest and best sense of the term. He is a Democrat by birth, education and party affiliation. He comprehends Democracy in its relation to government, institutions and the welfare of the people. Mr. Barrett's Democracy comprehends fundamental principles and is therefore Jeffersonian, and his allegiance to the Democratic party is based upon the fact that its principles and theory of government are better calculated to promote the general welfare and perpetuate the liberties of the people, than can be rightfully claimed by any other party, and as a result, he has taken an active part in supporting Democratic principles in every campaign since he has been a voter. Mr. Barrett was elected a state senator from Allen county in 1886 and was a member of that body during the sessions of 1887 and 1889. In the committee room, when measures were formulated and passed upon with recommendations for further action or disapproval, Mr. Barrett's views generally prevailed. On the floor of the senate, in speaking or debate, he found himself master of all the rules of rhetoric and logic. His thoroughly disciplined mind always found the right word and figure of speech to give his arguments weight and force. He brought to the duties of legislation quick perception, tireless energy and a sincerity of motive which swept aside all minor obstacles, and grasping the main issues of the measure, not only held members of his own political faith, but, reaching beyond party lines, captured votes from the opposition. A partisan in the best sense of the term, his mind revolts at deception, subterfuge and the questionable arts of the small politicians, nor could he be induced by party fealty to wink at malfeasance in office, though the accused were members of his own party. Mr. Barrett's record as a state senator is luminous with devotion to the welfare of the state, neither word nor act furnishing a foundation for censorious criticism. Among the measures that stand to his credit as a senator, may be mentioned an amendment which he secured to the bill establishing a Soldiers' Orphans' home and a school for feeble-minded youth at Knightstown, by which the Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth was established at Ft. Wayne, and in the following session he was the author of the bill securing the appropriation of $165,000 for the School for Feeble-minded Youth, a class of the state's unfortunate children a thousand-fold more to be deplored than orphanage, a condition which appeals to the philanthropic spirit of the state, and which, under the potent sway of Mr. Barrett's pleadings, did not go unheeded. In the session of the senate of 1889, Mr. Barrett introduced a stringent bill of which he was the author, entitled, "An act to declare unlawful all trusts, pools, agreements, arrangements and combinations in restraint of trade, production, manufacture or sale; to fix the liabilities of and to punish persons and corporations named therein," which passed the senate with only two dissenting votes, but failed in the house. It was a measure which reflected the highest credit upon its author, and had it become a law, would have checked the growth of practices replete with vicious designs and would have been an honor to the state. Mr. Barrett saw that the age in which he lived was one of phenomenal progress, in which villages were becoming towns and towns cities in rapid progression and succession, and that the cities were intensely ambitious to secure, among other things, the improvement of their streets. There was a mania for streets paved with asphalt, bricks and blocks and other costly materials that promised in numerous instances the confiscation, by taxation, of small properties owned by comparatively poor men. To overcome the difficulty required statesmanship of no mean order. Mr. Barrett proved himself equal to the emergency, and was the author of the street improvement law known as the Barrett law, the chief feature of which is to give property owners the privilege of paying for the cost of such improvements in ten annual payments, if they desire the privilege. This law solved the problem. It was in many ways beneficial to the state. Cities vied with each other in building improved streets, and hundreds of miles of the best paved streets known to civilization at once took the place of dirt roads, besides, the bill, by making good streets in the cities of the state possible, furnished employment for thousands of toilers, who otherwise would have suffered for the necessities of life. The Barrett law is monumental of its author's ability to grasp conditions and provide the means of progress. Mr. Barrett, comprehending the condition of thousands of children who are denied the privilege of attending day school, was the author of the law for the maintenance of night schools, requiring school trustees, upon the petition of twenty or more citizens to maintain a night school, a law eminently wise in its provisions and calculated to promote the welfare of society. To prevent the watering of stocks by corporations, a form of fraud of boundless possibilities. Mr. Barrett was the author of a bill for an act concerning the payment of the stock by conveyance or transfer to any corporation of any invention, patent or other property owned by, or in which a stockholder of such corporation is interested, which provided that before such conveyances or transfer should be made as payment of the whole or any part of the stock subscribed, such patent or invention or property should be first appraised under oath by three disinterested appraisers, appointed by the circuit court, and prohibited the purchase or acceptance in payment of such stock by such corporation of any such invention, patent or property in excess of such appraised value. The bill failed of passage, but had it passed it would have been productive of needed reform, and the demand for such legislation is still urgent. Mr. Barrett saw distinctly that the interests of the tax-payers demanded that county officers should be paid salaries, and was the author of a bill providing for the change in county administration, which, though it failed at that session, was suggestive, perhaps, of the fee and salary law now upon the statute books of the state. In the session of 1887 Mr. Barrett was chairman of the committee on prisons, and as such, together with the committee, visited the prisons north and south, and made to the senate of 1887 a report upon the condition of the prison south, which resulted in the resignation of all the board of directors and the removal of the warden, although they were all of the same political party. It was an act which convinced the people of the state that Mr. Barrett was a conscientious legislator, who, regardless of party affiliations, would tolerate neither incapability nor malfeasance in officers appointed to be the watchful guardians of their interests. In the session of 1889 Mr. Barrett was chairman of the committee on judiciary, a member of the committees on corporations, cities and towns, labor and labor statistics, and the city of Indianapolis. As chairman of the committee on judiciary he prepared and submitted to the senate a substitute for the several bills introduced at that session on the subject of elections. He had charge on the floor of the senate of the substitute bill, which finally passed both houses, and has since been known as the Australian ballot law. This law was revolutionary in purpose and effect. It swept away the old order of conducting elections and introduced new methods and regulations. It made bribery and intimidation not only odious, but criminal. It dignified the ballot and sought to inaugurate an era of honest elections and placed Indiana in the front rank, if not in the lead, of the progressive states. Nor was this all. Mr. Barrett took an active interest in what was known as the "School Book Law," which he championed in the senate—a law which was fiercely antagonized by a trust that had robbed the state of millions of dollars and which had organized a lobby force, opulent, not only in money, but in all the arts of opposition to honest legislation. Against such devices, intrigues and schemes Mr. Barrett contended for the right, and achieved merited renown. Mr. Barrett was apponited by Governor Matthews as one of the trustees of Purdue university, which position he now holds. He is not a member of any church, but attends the Protestant Episcopal church, of which his wife and children are members. He is a member of the Ft. Wayne club, is a Knight Templar and a 32 degree Mason. Mr. Barrett was married February 28, 1877, to Marian A. Bond, daughter of the late Charles D. Bond, for many years president of the Ft. Wayne National bank. They have four children—Florence Ewing, Charles Douglass, Walter Aldrich and James Madison.

WARDNER, Horace, is a resident of the city of Laporte, Laporte county, Indiana. He is a physician of high professional attainments and great experience who came to Indiana in 1891. Having acquired an elegant property in the pleasant and attractive city of Laporte, he concluded to emigrate to Indiana and enjoy his home, situated on Pine Lake avenue, and the beautiful country surrounding it. His father, Philip Wardner, sometimes spelled Weidner, and in German, Veidner, was a farmer and mechanic, who was always in moderate circumstances, but had the average comforts of life. His mother was Maria Wardner, nee Frisby, who died when the subject of this sketch was nine years old, and the eldest of five children left to lament their great misfortune. Philip Wardner, the progenitor of the family, came to America about 1750 and settled in New Hampshire on a farm. He had three sons, Allen, Philip and Jacob. Allen settled in Windsor, Vt. He was a business man who amassed a large fortune and lived to be a very old man. One of his daughters became the wife of the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the American bar. The two other brothers settled in Northern Vermont, and became farmers and mechanics. They were prolific of progeny and there are now in the United States between five hundred and a thousand direct and collateral descendants of the first Philip Wardner. These male descendants have been men of character and consequence in the communities where they have lived, and have occupied honorable positions as physicians, ministers, teachers, farmers, mechanics and soldiers, a number of whom were in the war of the rebellion and in the late war with Spain. On his mother's side, the ancestors of the subject of this sketch have been eminently respectable as farmers and business men. Horace Wardner was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, in 1829. His education was obtained in the district schools of Allegheny county, at Cayuga academy, New York, Alfred university, New York, and Rush Medical college, from which he graduated Feb. 20, 1856, afterwards receiving the degree of A. M. from Alfred university. After graduating from Rush Medical college, Dr. Wardner became demonstrator of anatomy for two years in the medical department of Lind university, now Chicago Medical college. Dr. Wardner entered the army as surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer infantry, May 1, 1861, and served over five years. He entered the army when the first call for troops was made by the martyr president, and he was with

General Grant when the star of that quiet but wonderful soldier began its ascent toward the meridian of its effulgent glory which was reached when General Lee handed him his sword at Appomattox in 1865. He was with General Grant at the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing and the siege of Corinth, the battle of Iuka and the battle of Corinth, October, 1862. Dr. Wardner, in being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic when the Union was in peril, must always find his war record a source of patriotic pride. It is not to be questioned that to have been a soldier under Sherman, Thomas or Sheridan, or other heroes that might be named, was a fortunate circumstance supplying hours of reminiscent gratification that only veterans can realize, and yet, to have been in an army commanded by Grant is something still more to be coveted. The fame of the soldier, regardless of the position he occupied, becomes indissolubly joined to that of his commander. It has been so throughout the ages. To have been a soldier at Marathon under Miltiades! With Cæsar at Pharsalia! With Napoleon at the Pyramids! With Wellington at Waterloo! With Washington at Yorktown! With Jackson at New Orleans! With Shafter at Santiago! With Dewey at Manila, and with Grant at Vicksburg and Appomattox, links the name of the soldier in the ranks or line with the glory of the victories, to live forever. After being mustered out at the close of the war, Dr. Wardner became chief medical officer at St. Mary's infirmary at Cairo, Ill., for ten years, and at the same time he was surgeon of the Illinois Central railroad, and pension examining surgeon for several years, besides doing a large general practice. In 1877, Dr. Wardner was appointed a member of the Illinois state board of health, on which he served five years. In 1878 he was appointed superintendent of the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, Ill., which position he filled for nearly twelve years. At the present time Dr. Wardner is superintendent and proprietor of Interlaken sanatorium at Laporte, Ind., an institution that has been very successful in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases and the drug and alcoholic habits. Dr. Wardner is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and is a life member of the Army of the Tennessee. Dr. Wardner is a Republican, and his first vote was cast for the first presidential candidate of the Republican party, and he has been acting with the party ever since, but has never been an "offensive partisan." Dr. Wardner is president of the board of pension examiners for Laporte county. He is a member of the Business club of Laporte, president of the Laporte County Medical society, a member of the State Medical society, and is a life member of the Cairo, Ill., Commandery of Knights Templar, and a member of the Episcopal church. Feb. 16, 1858, Dr. Wardner was married to Miss Delia Louise Rockwood, of Wisconsin, who shared much of his army life and has devoted much time to Christian and charitable work. Dr. Wardner's life record distinguished him as a citizen who has shown unvarying loyalty to his country and to his profession, and richly entitles



HORACE WARDNER.

him to a position in the list of progressive men of Indiana.

SWAIN, JOSEPH, is a resident of Bloomington, Ind., the seat of the State university. His father, Woolston Swain, is a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he emigrated when twenty years of age to Indiana. Woolston Swain was a young man without means, but was abundantly endowed with energy which is seen in the fact that he made the journey from his home to Pittsburg over the mountains on foot. Arriving at Pittsburg he made his way by boat to Cincinnati and then walked from that city to Indianapolis, and thence to the primitive forests, near Pendleton in Madison county. Without money, his self-reliance, strength and manhood constituted his capital, and in due time he was the owner of a farm and a home, where he has lived and raised a family of five children, all of whom, including the parents, are members of the society of Friends. Mr. Swain, now seventy-six years of age, is an exemplary and highly respected citizen, who, though never a candidate for any office, is nevertheless a leading member of the community in which he lives. The wife of Woolston Swain and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mary Ann Thomas, and was born in New York. Her father was a missionary among the Indians of her native state. When in her girlhood, she came west with her parents, who settled near Pendleton, where she has since lived, and is now in the 81st year of her age.

Joseph Swain, the subject of this sketch, was born near Pendleton, Ind., June 16, 1857, and is now in the prime of mature manhood. His early education was obtained in the district schools and in the high school of Pendleton, where he made such proficiency in his studies that his teachers encouraged him to obtain higher scholastic attainments. In response to such encouraging advice, he entered the State university of Indiana in the fall of 1879, at the age of 22, and graduated in June, 1883, when he was 26 years of age. Such dates are valuable because they serve to stimulate the ambitions of young men to enter college at a maturer age than the average age of matriculation. While in college, the young man made a specialty of mathematics under Dr. Daniel Kirkwood, and natural science under Dr. David Starr Jordan. He was fortunate in having for his teachers men of such eminence. The influence over his life and work was invaluable and left an ineffaceable impression. During the time Mr. Swain was a student, the university conferred no honors, but he had to his credit the greatest number of "excellences" of any member of his class. While on intimate terms with all the students he declined to become a member of any of the fraternities of the institution, constituting a notable exception to the rule, which is worthy of thoughtful consideration.

Mr. Swain is now a citizen of Bloomington, Ind. Since the years 1883-84, he has led a busy life. In the year mentioned, he was an instructor in mathematics in the Indiana university. In the summer of 1884 he was in the employ of the United States Fish commission and made collections in the southern states. In 1884-85, he was instructor in mathematics and sciences in his Alma Mater. In 1885 he was given the degree of master of sciences and elected associate professor of mathematics in the Indiana university, with one year's leave of absence to study. This year Mr. Swain spent in Edinburg university. In 1886 Dr. Kirkwood resigned the position of professor of mathematics, and Mr. Swain was elected his successor. This position he held until 1891, when, with the election of Dr. Jordan to the presidency of the Stanford university, Mr. Swain was chosen professor of mathematics in that institution, his appointment being one of the first made. In 1893, on the departure of Dr. Coulter, Mr. Swain was elected president of Indiana university, which position he has since held, and in 1893 he was given the degree of doctor of laws by Wabash college. While it must be conceded that Dr. Swain's life has been full of work and high endeavor in the cause of education, only a portion of his activities has been told. He has published numerous scientific papers, especially on the proceedings of the Smithsonian institution, and he has also written numerous educational papers and addresses.

Nor is this all. Dr. Swain has made four trips to Europe, where he spent one whole year, and in addition spent four summers abroad and has conducted three different parties to different portions of Europe. Besides, Dr. Swain has lectured during the period he has been president of the university, in every county in Indiana, and as a result, the attendance at the university has increased from 572 to 1,019. In this connection it is worthy of remark that Dr. Swain in 1894 was president of the Indiana State Teachers' association and has been a member of the State Board of Education since 1893. He was also president of the higher education section of the National Teachers' association in 1897. Dr. Swain, in his religious affiliations, is a member of the society of Friends, in which he was born, and from which he has not departed. Dr. Swain on September 22, 1885, married Frances Hannah Morgan, who has shown a great interest in the young college women. She organized the Women's League, which has proved a very serviceable organization to the university, and she is now president of the Union of Literary Clubs in Indiana.

It is eminently becoming in closing this sketch of Dr. Swain, president of the Indiana university, to append the words of Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford university, as a fitting tribute to Dr. Swain's eminent qualifications as an educator. He says: "I have known Dr. Swain well for the last fifteen years. He is a man of very large ability, particularly in the direction of the management of men, and in the training of students. He has done a large amount of excellent scientific work, faithful and thorough rather than brilliant. He has an unusual power of reaching students and controlling their actions. He has a very large degree of what is known as 'executive ability,' that is, the power to select a man who will carry out his plans when he has formed them. He is a man of great geniality of disposition, of excellent physical health, a giant in stature (six feet four, and weighing two hundred and sixty pounds.) He has traveled extensively in Europe and America. He has impressed the educators of the state most favorably by his administration of the educational affairs of the university. His success has justified the action of the board of trustees in electing him."

JOSEPH SWAIN.

LaFOLLETTE, John F., was born on a farm four miles south of the city of Portland, in Jay county, Indiana, August 6, 1859. His father, John LaFollette, was born in Harrison county, Virginia, July 19, 1817 ,and came to Indiana in 1842, settling in Jay county, where he purchased a farm of forty acres upon which he settled. He was by profession a school teacher in which he engaged during the winter season and in farming during the remainder of the year. And between teaching and farming,

JOHN F. LA FOLLETTE.

affording only limited financial resources, he raised a family and died Oct. 27, 1897, at the age of eighty years. His mother, Amy Mills, the daughter of Rev. Michael and Martha (McHugh) Mills, who is still living in Portland, Ind., was born in Warren county, Ohio, May 25, 1819, and was married Nov. 25, 1837. She attended such schools as were available during her girlhood, where she received the rudiments of an English education, and in after years, being a great reader, she acquired a large amount of useful knowledge. On the paternal side the ancestors of John F. LaFollette were French Huguenots. His great great grandfather, John LaFollette, emigrated from France and upon reaching America, settled in New Jersey. From New Jersey the LaFollettes moved to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, thence to Clinton county, Ohio, and finally to Jay county, Indiana. The educational equipment of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the common schools of Jay county exclusively, and yet, at the age of eighteen years he is found teaching school in his native county in the winter and working on the farm during school vacations. But whether teaching or working on a farm, he was always a student. The common school of Indiana was his college and his university. For eight years he continued teaching and for a time was the superintendent of schools of Jay county. Such facts illustrate the vast value of the common schools of Indiana, a system of education which, advancing from the district to the high school, prepares the youth of the state for the learned professions and to engage with credit in every department of business. Mr. LaFollette, graduating from school and farm, chose the profession of law, for which he had been studiously preparing himself when a leisure hour could be obtained from his busy life, and in 1885 was admitted to the practice in the Circuit court of his county, and in November, 1887, became the junior member of the firm of Headington & LaFollette. He continued a member of this firm until March, 1897, when Judge Headington was appointed to the Circuit bench, and since that time has been alone in practicing his profession, and has a good business. Notwithstanding, Mr. LaFollette had no college training, nor business education except that which comes to men forever on the alert for the acquisition of knowledge, practical and professional, derived from reading, study, experience and association with his fellowmen, he may be referred to as a lawyer and a citizen thoroughly equipped to maintain his advanced position in his county, secured by devotion to high ideals of life and the dignity of American citizenship. Mr. LaFollette in politics is a Republican, who does all in his power to secure the party's success. He was at the head of the Republican County committee in 1888, but has never held any political office, preferring to confine his attention wholly to his profession. In fraternal associations Mr. LaFollette is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F., and for two years was colonel of the Third Regiment of the Patriarchs Militant of the I. O. O. F. of Indiana. He is not a member of any church, but regularly attends the M. E. church. On June 15, 1892, he was married to Sadie Stewart of

Dunkirk, Ind., the ceremony being performed by Gov. Ira J. Chase.

NYE, **Mortimer**, of Laporte, Ind., whose face will be familiar to many readers of these pages, may justly be classed among the foremost of "The Men of Progress" in Indiana. He is of New England descent, his father being Ira C. Nye and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ann Pardee. The subject of this sketch was born at Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, November 12th, 1838. In 1840 his parents settled in Laporte county, Indiana, and made a farm in the wilderness of Galena township. His father was a tanner, and soon engaged in that business to supply an urgent demand from the early settlers. The son attended such country schools as opportunity presented; at the same time lent a hand in the tannery work, until he became expert at that trade. This assisted him to acquire a good academic education, and he then devoted several winters to teaching. Meantime he had decided to make the law his profession, and he entered the office of Judge Mulford K. Farrand, who was then a noted jury lawyer of Laporte and ranked as one of the brightest legal lights of the state. The young student made rapid progress, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. Judge Farrand at once offered him a partnership interest, and the young attorney immediately found himself actively engaged in a lucrative practice, which he continued successfully after the dissolution of the firm and the death of Judge Farrand.

On April 13th, 1871, Mortimer Nye was married to Miss Jennie T. Meeker, youngest daughter of Prof. Daniel Meeker, a noted surgeon of the civil war and of the state. They have two children, Daniel M. Nye and Laura M. Nye.

MORTIMER NYE.

In politics Mr. Nye has never been anything but a Democrat. He cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for president, and was then active and influential in the advocacy of his favorite. He always cheerfully lent a hand to help his party, and in 1873 he was nominated and elected mayor of Laporte. He was reelected, and has served four terms as mayor. Several times he has filled the position of city attorney; also of county attorney.

In the Cleveland presidential campaign of 1884 he was chosen one of the electors of the state, and having led the ticket he was honored by his associates by being selected messenger to carry the returns to Washington. When the legislature provided for a supreme court commission he was among those selected to fill the important place.

In 1892 Mr. Nye's name was presented to the state Democratic convention for governor, and he received such a complimentary vote that the convention nominated him for lieutenant-governor against his expressed wish, but he accepted and entered actively into the contest that ended in his election. He filled the office for four years to the satisfaction of political friends and foes alike.

Mr. Nye has from early manhood been prominent in various clubs and social organizations. He is well known in Masonic circles, being a 33d degree Mason, and having filled many important positions in various branches of the order, and for two years was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. At the present time he is actively engaged in the practice of the law with a large clientage.

HAYS, John Tennyson, the subject of this sketch, has a record which makes him one of the most distinguished lawyers of the western and southwestern sections of the state of Indiana. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Beaver county, Nov. 11, 1845. His parents and grand parents were all native-born Americans. Mr. Hays lived on a farm with his father until he was sixteen years of age, when he was given his time, but continued to make his home on the farm with his father when not otherwise employed. Mr. Hays' early education, after he was of school age, till he was sixteen, was limited to winter sessions of three months each, in the common schools of his native county. In 1864 he attended the Iron City Commercial college at Pittsburg, Pa., from which he graduated in June of that year. He had determined to secure a good education, and with remarkable tenacity of purpose, gave all his energies to the task which his high ambition had imposed upon him, and whether clerking in a store or boring oil wells in Pennsylvania, his overmastering determination to equip himself by education for the duties of life kept him at work—and success crowned his laudable efforts. He entered the high school at Lisbon, O., where he remained till the spring of 1866, when he entered Mount Union college, Ohio, from which he graduated in the scientific course in June, 1869, in which he was awarded the honors of his class, for proficiency in natural science and mathematics, and no greater compliment could be paid Mr. Hays than is found in the fact, that by his own labor and exacting, he paid all the expenses of his college course. Having solved the problems of education, Mr. Hays made prompt use of his acquirements by taking charge of the schools at Calcutta, O., for one year, and in August, 1870, moved to Farmersburg in Sullivan county, Ind., and became associated with Captain W. T. Crawford as teacher in the Ascension seminary, in which position he remained over a year. He then moved to Oaktown in Knox county, Ind., and took charge of the school at that place. Captain Crawford having been induced to remove his seminary to the city of Sullivan, Mr. Hays again became associated with him in his educational enterprise and continued to teach in the seminary and the high school of Sullivan until June, 1874, when he resigned for the purpose of entering the legal profession, for which he had been quietly preparing himself, before abandoning teaching, by study and the careful husbanding of his financial resources. In June, 1874, Mr. Hays entered Sewall Coulson's office as a law student, in which he remained until March 1, 1875, when he purchased the interest of Nathanial G. Buff in the law firm of Buff & Buff, in Sullivan, and formed a partnership with Judge G. W. Buff for the practice of the law; which profession he has ever since pursued and is still pursuing and in the same office which he entered on March 1st, 1875. He continued in partnership with Judge Buff until the spring of 1878, when this partnership was dissolved and he practiced alone until 1879. In the fall of 1878, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for the Fourteenth judicial circuit, then composed of the counties of Vigo and Sullivan. He filled this office for the full term of two years. He never became a candidate for any other office, although often solicited to become a candidate for judge. From 1879 to 1892 his brother, H. J. Hays, was associated with him as a partner, but since that time he has practiced in his own name alone, with the assistance of stenographer and clerk. In the practice of his profession Mr. Hays has been eminently successful, and during his quarter of a century of practice, it would be difficult to find a record of a lawyer with a larger list of cases, criminal and civil, to his credit, some of which became celebrated in the legal annals of the state and county, by having been carried to the Supreme court of the state, the decisions of that august tribunal creating data for the guidance of the bar and lower courts. Mr. Hays is a hard worker, a close student and loves his profession, and while he lays no particular claim to brilliancy in oratory, he studies his cases so closely as to be able to present them to either court or jury with such clearness and force as to be effective and magnetic, and his courage and tenacity always keep him in a case so long as there is any further legal remedy available for his client. Having been raised on a farm, he still has a passion for that pursuit and takes great delight in overseeing his farm as well as in overseeing a tract of several thousand acres owned by the Jackson Hill Mining and Transport company, of which he is the president. Mr. Hays has always been a Republican, but never was a candidate for any office except that of prosecuting attorney. Religiously, Mr. Hays is a member of the Presbyterian church, and socially, he is a member of the Columbia club, Indianapolis; a member of Terra Haute Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar; Jerusalem Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Sullivan Lodge No. 263, Free and Accepted Masons; Sullivan Chapter No. 188, Order of the Eastern Star; Sullivan Lodge No. 85, Knights of Pythias. He served eight years as high priest of his chapter of Royal Arch Masons and three years as master of his Masonic lodge. In matters of local enterprise, Mr. Hays has always taken a prominent part. He petitioned for the first permanent street improvement ever made in the town of Sullivan and carried the case to the Supreme court. He championed the cause of electric light for the town and in 1896 was employed as special counsel for the town of Sullivan in constructing a system of water works for the town, under municipal ownership, and he owned the first lawn mower ever brought to town. Mr. Hays has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in June, 1869, was Margaret T. Hart. Of this union two children were born. In December, 1876, Mr. Hays was married to Mary Cain, and of this marriage, as in the case of his first wife, two children were born, and all are living.

JOHN TENNYSON HAYS.

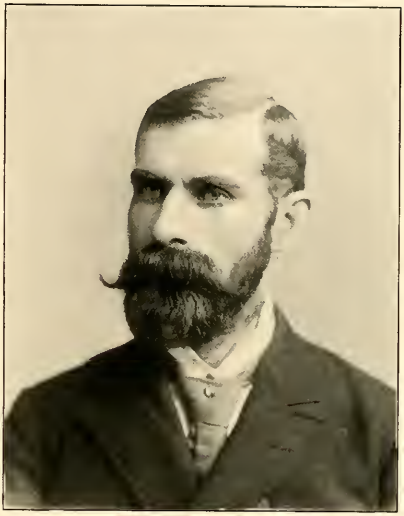
MATTHEWS, William Norbert, was born in the great city of London, England, November 1st, 1844, and came to Indiana about 1852, his home being Marble Hill, on the Ohio river, below Madison, where his father took charge of a large mill for sawing stone. His father, John Matthews, by trade a stone cutter, conducted the quarrying and stone-sawing business for a number of years in England and in the United States. His mother, Mary Ann Matthews, whose maiden name was Drake, descended from the Drake family of England, of which Sir Francis Drake, one of England's greatest naval navigators and fighters, was at the head, a personage of such high renown that Queen Elizabeth, who knighted him, once dined with him on board of his ship. The early education of William N. Matthews, the subject of this sketch, was obtained in the common schools, except some time spent in Wabash College, where he studied mathe-

WILLIAM NORBERT MATTHEWS.

matics and the art of bookkeeping. He was reared in the stone business, which has developed to such an extent that it has become one of Indiana's greatest sources of wealth, and in this industrial and commercial department, Mr. Matthews has been, and is still employed. In 1871-72 he was superintendent of the Salem, Ind., quarry. He was the superintendent, bookkeeper and general manager of the old firms of John Matthews, John Matthews & Sons and Matthews Bros., of Ellettsville, Ind. He went to Bedford, Lawrence county, Ind., in 1889, and became the general manager of the Perry-Matthews-Buskirk quarry, since when a number of changes have occurred and at present Mr. Matthews is the vice-president and general manager of the corporation known as the Perry-Matthews-Buskirk Stone company of Bedford, Ind. Mr. Matthews took part in the civil war and enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a private. He also took service in the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tenn., as wagon master. He was in the battle of Blue Spring, of Walker's Ford, and was engaged in several skirmishes. He was at Nashville, Tenn., during the siege and battle at that place. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and holds his membership in F. D. Matthews Post at Ellettsville, Ind., named in honor of his brother, who was killed in battle in front of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Matthews is a Democrat in politics and in 1894 was nominated and made the race for mayor of Bedford. Subsequently, he was nominated for state senator for the counties of Lawrence, Orange and Martin, but his business relations prevented him from making the race. Mr. Matthews is a member of the G. A. R. He has been secretary, junior warden and worshipful master of Ellettsville lodge 245, F. & A. M., also worthy master of the Masonic lodge at Bedford. He is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner, and he has held the office of junior vice commander of the G. A. R. post at Ellettsville. In his church associations Mr. Matthews is a Baptist, than which no denomination of Christians has more gallantly stood for the freedom of religious opinions, and yet, persecution produced John Bunyon's grand and immortal allegory of Pilgrim's Progress. Mr. Matthews was married Nov. 8, 1869, to Ada H. Johnson and of the union nine children have been born, all of whom are living and in the enjoyment of perfect health. They are Francis E., Cora M., Irwin S. and Mabel E., twins; Pansey Theo, Mamie, Ralph, William C. and Walter.

ANNIS, Eber Leander, is the son of Eber Leander Annis and S. J. Annis, *nee* Newton, and was born in the city of Laporte, Ind., May 19, 1860. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and he inherits the characteristics of the race which in war and peace, in learning and patriotism, have given to the United States its full share of that progressive spirit in our civilization which, as a nation, is our pride and boast. His early education was derived in the common schools of his native city, and from the Laporte high school, from which he in due time graduated with honor. Having chosen the medical profession for his life work, he began his studies with the late Alexander G. Stevenson as his preceptor, and having finished his preliminary studies entered the Rush Medical college at Chicago, and graduated Feb. 22, 1881, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city and among the neighbors and friends of his youth, where he has achieved most gratifying success. This is seen in the fact, that under President Cleveland's first administration he was appointed United States pension examiner, a position of great responsibility and an unqualified endorsement of his professional abilities.

Dr. Annis, as a further endorsement of his attainments as a physician, has served as secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions for several years, and as a further recognition of his professional knowledge and skill, was elected coroner of Laporte county in 1888. In addition to this, Dr. Annis has been surgeon for the Lake Erie & Western railroad at Laporte for many years, and also surgeon of the Laporte County Hospital since 1891. He was appointed health officer of Laporte county in 1894 and has served as health officer of his native city during the past ten years. Dr. Annis' eminent qualifications as an M. D. received further recognition in 1896, when he was elected president of the Laporte County Medical society, of which he had previously served as secretary. Dr. Annis is a distinguished member of the Indiana State Medical society, of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, of the New York Medico-Legal society, of the American Medical association and of the State Surgical society of the Lake Erie & Western railway. Dr. Annis is also the regularly-appointed examiner of a number of the (old line) life insurance companies, viz.: of the Mutual Life of New York, of the New York Life, of the United States Life Insurance company of New York, of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee, of the Metropolitan of New York (ordinary), of the Travelers, Union, Central, Hartford Life and Annuity, Nederland of New York, of the Provident Savings Life Assurance company of New York and of the Northwestern Masonic Aid association of Chicago, Ill. Dr. Annis, in addition to such professional engagements, has a large and general practice of medicine, giving special attention to general surgery and obstetrics, in which his success is remarkable, if not phenomenal, never having lost a mother followed by labor or miscarriage. And in addition, Dr. Annis purchased, and is successfully managing, a gynaecological hospital in Laporte. Dr. Annis, is, and has always been a Democrat, in full accord with the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and as the record shows, leads an active professional life.


EBER LEANDER ANNIS.

QUIGLEY, James F., is a native of the city of Boston, Mass., where he was born March 22, 1860, and is therefore only thirty-nine years of age, but though still a young man has achieved distinguished success in his chosen calling, as a policeman of Indianapolis. When three years of age his parents removed from Boston to Toledo, O., where he finished his

JAMES F. QUIGLEY.

instruction in St. Patrick's parochial school in that city, except a three-years' course of study which he subsequently took in a commercial college. In 1873, when James was a lad of thirteen years of age, his parents took up their residence in Indianapolis, and at fifteen the subject of this sketch found employment in the large establishment of Kingan & Co. On April 4, 1883, when he was twenty-three years of age, Quigley became a member of the Metropolitan police force of Indianapolis, and in various capacities has been continuously on the force to the present time. The position suited him and in all regards he was the right man in the right place. That his courage and capacities were fully appreciated, it is only required to say that on December 14, 1883, when he had been on the force only eight months he was appointed sergeant, the youngest member that ever served in that responsible position. From December 4, 1883, to 1890, he served as sergeant, when he became a member of the detective force, in which his services met every expectation of his superiors. He was from the first in the line of promotion. He early demonstrated that he had the required courage to meet any emergency. After he became a member of the force he had not long to wait for an opportunity to test his prowess. In attempting to arrest a colored man, he was set upon by a gang of colored roughs and toughs that infested his district, and in the melee that ensued, he taught the gang a lesson they never forgot. Single-handed, he held the miscreants at bay until assistance came, and though unscathed himself, his assailants were less fortunate. The incident established his reputation as a man of indomitable courage, quick in action and resourceful in expedients and therefore the man whose promotion would be good for the welfare of the city. This, his superiors were quick to see, and on Feb. 11, 1891, James F. Quigley was made a police captain. This promotion was followed Sept. 20, 1897, by his appointment as acting superintendent of the police force of the city, and a month later, Oct. 20, 1897, he reached the top rung of the police ladder and became superintendent of police. To reach this eminence required fourteen years of active service that was eminently a record of merit, of sterling qualities of head and heart, of inflexible devotion to duty and an unsullied record.

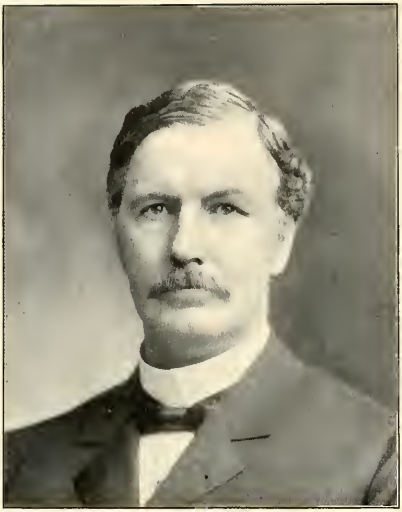
During his career on the police force of Indianapolis, Mr. Quigley has to his credit numerous important arrests and his influence has been potential in securing the conviction of numerous notorious criminals of various degrees of crime. In this he has performed a duty of great value to the city and the public at large. Withal, Superintendent Quigley is a man of affairs, who favored the erection of a new police building station, for which there was unqualified necessity for the respectable transaction of police business and the better care of the unfortunate subjected to arrest and detention. Superintendent Quigley is also a philanthopist and was quick to recognize the fact that the Curfew law, by requiring children to be off the streets at night, would check the growth of hoodlumism in the city and also the multiplication of criminals. And in a large degree, the quiet of the city and the safety of its inhabitants, of which the city is justly proud, can be attributed to the energy and conscientious work of James F. Quigley, the honored superintendent of the police force of Indianapolis.

In 1881 Superintendent Quigley married Miss Margaret Trueman of Indianapolis, and now resides with his family at 914 Ash street, whose hosts of friends recognize in him an honorable and a useful citizen.

REYNOLDS, Alpheus Jasper, a professional educator, residing in the city of Greenfield, Ind., was born in Scott county, Indiana, July 15, 1854. His father, James A. Reynolds, a farmer by occupation and in good circumstances financially, married Elizabeth Antoinette Close, and with an English ancestry on the father's side and a Scotch-Irish ancestry on the mother's side, the couple developed that vigor of body and mind required in meeting the hardships incident to pioneer life, when the problem of securing a farm and building a home is solved only by courage and unremitting industry. The early education of young Reynolds was received in the common schools of Southern Indiana, and the schools which he attended met every prudent exaction, a well-developed encomium on the common schools of the state, exerting a healthful influence, arousing worthy ambitions, and laying solid foundations upon which to build successful careers. This was eminently true in the case of A. J. Reynolds, whose thirst for a liberal education was stimulated and was not satisfied until he had graduated from the Indiana State Normal school and subsequently from the State university. Having chosen the profession of educator, than which there are none more honorable and useful, he entered upon his life work with an equipment which brought success. As a teacher his work includes the district schools, the town graded schools and the still more responsible position of a college instructor, and at present, Mr. Reynolds is the superintendent of the schools of the city of Greenfield. In politics Mr. Reynolds has always been a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1880 Mr. Reynolds married Miss Belle Potts; one child, Bertha Alice, was born to them March 16, 1884, and died March 14, 1892. As a professional educator, Mr. Reynolds has made his mark in the schools of the state and his future in that line of endeavor is secure.

ALPHEUS JASPER REYNOLDS.

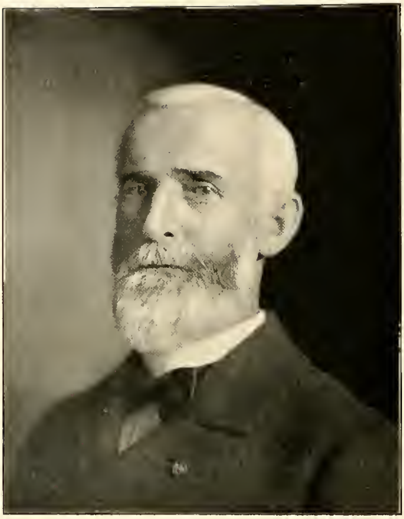
MASON, George C., is an eminent member of the medical profession of the state of Indiana. He is a native of the state and was born in Gibson county, January 24, 1848, where he is regarded as a substantial citizen and a leading practitioner of Oakland City, with the history of which his name is inseparably associated on account of the prominent part he has taken in public affairs. Dr. Mason is a distinguished representative of one of the most respectable pioneer families of Gibson county. His grandfather, Rezin Mason, founder of the family in Virginia was of Scotch birth and a relative of the distinguished divine, Dr. John Mason. The father of the subject of this sketch, Rezin Mason, Jr., was born near Winchester, Va., in 1818, and came to Indiana with



GEORGE C. MASON.

his mother and three sisters in 1836 and located in Gibson county. In 1846 he married the daughter of John and Jane (Steele) Martin, whose name was Elizabeth Jane, and from this union there were ten children, of whom George was the eldest, and was reared on his father's farm. Being ambitious and studious, he had acquired at the age of fifteen a good common school education, but his father dying at this time, the care of the family devolved upon him, but he accepted the responsibility with heroic courage and though it brought a large amount of severe manual labor, he was faithful to his trust and tireless in his devotion, assiduously working to support his mother and his brothers and sisters until some of them were old enough to relieve him of some of his responsibilities and burdens and take his place on the farm. But during all this period of care and hard work, he did not relax his efforts to obtain an education, and though confronted with numerous obstacles which tested his fidelity to his cherished purpose, he continued his efforts in the line of his noble ambition, pursuing his studies at night when the day's labor was done. Fortunately for young Mason, the farmer boy, there was in the neighborhood a Presbyterian clergyman, a graduate of Oberlin college, Ohio, Rev. Robert Gray, a man of superior scholastic attainments, to whom young Mason would recite his lessons in Latin, algebra and other studies to which he had devoted his hours far into the night to master, and this ordeal of study, regardless of numerous obstacles, was continued regularly for two years. In this way young Mason equipped himself for teaching in the best common schools of his county and section, as also for entering the classical course in the freshman year in the State university at Bloomington, Ind., where he spent about two years in hard study. His ceaseless devotion to a well-grounded purpose to obtain a finished education was crowned with success, and he followed the profession of educator with gratifying results for eight years, and during this time was for several years associate principal with Prof. Lee Tomlin in the Oakland City Normal school, as also superintendent of the Ft. Branch and Hazleton high schools. In January, 1876, Mr. Mason determined to engage in medicine as a life work and began his professional studies in the Miami Medical college of Cincinnati, and the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1879, and then professional studies were supplemented and broadened by work in eastern colleges. After this thorough preparation, Dr. Mason located in Oakland City, where he soon secured a large practice, which steadily increased as his professional skill and ability were demonstrated, and he now takes high rank among the foremost physicians of the country, an eminence and distinction secured by well-directed energy and tireless devotion to his profession. Dr. Mason has been a close student of political history of the country and the questions of the day and has kept himself abreast of current events. He is an extensive reader and has the faculty of grasping the salient points of a proposition with quick perceptions of probable results. He takes a profound interest in educational affairs, which in his conception of the welfare of the state deserve special prominence. He has been an omnivorous reader and a close student all his life and still maintains the habit and includes in his linguistic repertory Latin, Greek and German, which he reads with equal facility. Dr. Mason politically is a Republican and in 1880 was elected to represent Gibson county in the state legislature by a majority of 212 votes, and was the first Republican that had been elected in the county for sixteen years. He was regarded as a valuable member of that body in the committee room and on the floor of the house. He had the satisfaction of voting for General Benj. Harrison for United States senator, and advocated the passage of a measure which resulted in the improvement of public roads. He was prominent in the advocacy of a bill permitting counties to establish homes for orphans, and his own bill for the relief of property from double taxation attracted merited attention. Dr. Mason has served fourteen years consecutively as president of the Oakland City school board and has done his full share to advance the cause of education. Dr. Mason is an elder in the Presbyterian church and is actively interested in all that pertains to the public weal and the development of the best interests of the community. He is a courageous champion of the truth and his acts bear irrefutable testimony of the earnestness of his convictions, which with an unswerving adherence to right and duty are among the characteristics which give him power in the community where he resides, and which, anywhere, are necessary to good citizenship. Dr. Mason is a member of the Gibson County Medical society, and was the local surgeon for the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated railroad and also of the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad for 12 years. Dr. Mason was married at Princeton, Ind., July 17, 1873, to Elizabeth L. Henderson, who is a native of Ohio, and was born in Guernsey county, Feb. 10, 1847, and is the daughter of Thomas W. and Jane (McCrea) Henderson. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Gertrude S., born April 20, 1878; Grace L., born July 17, 1881, and died January 23, 1887; George C., born Sept. 15, 1884, and died April 4, 1885, Russell L., born June 24, 1886. Gertrude S. was graduated from the Oakland City high school in 1896, and is now in Hanover college, Ind. Russell L. is attending the Evansville schools and intends to follow his father's footsteps in the profession of medicine. Dr. Mason became superintendent of the Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane, July 15, 1897. Of his work since he entered the institution only words of approval have been heard. Taken all in all, Dr. Mason has earned the right to be known as one of Indiana's progressive citizens who has fought his way on and up to distinction and who wears his honors worthily earned as becomes a man of ability and culture.

KEMPER, General William Harrison, is a practicing physician in the city of Muncie, Ind. His father, Arthur Smith Kemper, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, May 4, 1894. On January 21, 1819, he married Patience Bryant, and in 1834 moved to Indiana, settling in Rush county. He died August 31, 1849, and was buried in the village cemetery at Clarksburg, Decatur county, Ind. His mother, Patience Kemper, *nee* Bryant, was a native of Garrard county, Ky., where she was born Feb. 9, 1802, and died in Muncie, Ind., Oct. 30, 1881, where she is buried, having survived her husband thirty-two years. The paternal and maternal ancestors of Dr. Kemper were Virginians and early settlers in that colony. John Kemper, the paternal ancestor, was a native of Muesen, Germany, and came to Virginia in 1714, while James Bryant, Sr., the maternal ancestor, came to Manakintown, Va., about the year 1700. The Bryant ancestors were conspicuous in the war of the revolution, and John Bryant, the grandfather of Dr. Kemper, was a revolutionary soldier and pensioner, born in Cumberland county, Va., January 1, 1760, and died July 4, 1833. His widow also received



GENERAL WILLIAM HARRISON KEMPER.

a pension for the services of her husband in the war of independence. Dr. Kemper is a native Indianian and was born December 16, 1839, in Richland township, Rush county. He received a common school education at Clarksburg and Greensburg, Decatur county, Ind., and when seventeen years of age, in 1856, removed to Montezuma, Ia., where he remained three years, two years of the time being spent in a printing office, *The Montezuma Republican*. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Indiana and located at Greensburg, and on the 1st of January, 1861, began the study of medicine at Greensburg under Dr. J. W. Moodey. His professional studies were interrupted in the month of April following the breaking out of the civil war, and he enlisted April 18, 1861, as a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers—three months' service—at the expiration of his enlistment in the Seventh Regiment, he re-enlisted and served as hospital steward in the Seventeenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, from Sept. 25, 1861, to February 20, 1863, and as assistant surgeon of the same regiment from February 20, 1863, to July 27, 1864, the date of the expiration of his term of enlistment. Having terminated his military services he resumed his professional studies and attended lectures in the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan, 1864-65, and in the spring of 1865 at the Long Island College hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the latter of which institutions he was graduated in June 1865. He also took a post-graduate course of instruction at the New York Polyclinic in 1886. Dr. Kemper located at Muncie, Ind., for the practice of medicine and surgery, Aug. 19, 1865, where he has resided continuously since that date. From June 1, 1872, to October 1, 1882, he was associated in the practice of medicine with the late Dr. Robert Winton of Muncie. From March 24, 1890, to Oct. 1, 1897, he was associated in practice with Dr. H. A. Cowing, and from the last named date with his son, Dr. Arthur T. Kemper. He is the local surgeon at Muncie for the Big 4 and the L. E. & W. railroads. Dr. Kemper's war record includes numerous engagements in Western Virginia and other sections. He was in the engagement at Philippi, June 3, 1861, at Laurel Hill or Bealington skirmishes, July 7th to 11th, 1861, and at Carrick's Ford July 13, 1861. These engagements occurred when Dr. Kemper was a private soldier in the Seventh Regiment. As a member of the Seventeenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, he participated in the Hoover's Gap engagement, June 24, 1863; Chattanooga, Sept. 8; Ringgold, Sept. 11th; Lett's Tanyard,. Sept. 12th; Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20th; Thomson's Cove, Oct. 3; Murfreesboro Road, Oct. 4; Shelbyville Pike and Farmington, Oct. 7; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 24th and 25th; Cleveland, Nov. 27th; Siege of Knoxville, Dec. 3d and 4th; Charleston, Dec. 28th; Dallas, May 24, 1864; Big Shanty, June 9th; Noonday Creek, June 20th; Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, and battles before Atlanta up to July 27, 1864. Dr. Kemper is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic,—a past commander of same,—and military order of the Loyal Legion, insignia No. 4648. In the recent volume of "War Papers," issued by the

Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion, (1898), Dr. Kemper contributed the article, "The Seventh Regiment." He is also a member of the Delaware County (Ind.) Medical society; of the Indiana State Medical society, of which he was treasurer from 1879 to 1885, inclusive, and president in 1886-87. He is also a member of the American Medical association, of the Mississippi Valley Medical association, of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and of the American Public Health association. Dr. Kemper is a Republican in politics and in religious views a Methodist, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was superintendent of its Sunday school at Muncie, from 1867 to 1888. He was assistant to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women, Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind., during the session of 1875-76, and has been a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, since 1890. He was coroner of Delaware county, Ind., 1870-75, and United States examining surgeon for pensions from May 1872 to July 1893, except two years for political reasons. Dr. Kemper has been a voluminous writer on medical subjects and has contributed more than fifty articles to medical societies and journals in which is displayed professional erudition of a high order. Dr. Kemper is numbered with the Indiana authors—having contributed for publication in 1896, a small volume entitled "Uses of Suffering." Dr. Kemper was married August 15th, 1865, to Miss Harriet Kemper of Oskaloosa, Ia., and their three children are—Georgette Moodey, Arthur Thomson and William Winton Kemper. The daughter Georgette is married to John Lawerance Smith. Dr. Kemper, who is now sixty years of age, has had a busy life as a soldier, writer and practicing physician. He served his country faithfully in the time of its great peril, and as the record shows, has been in his profession an ardent student and has contributed largely to the investigation of diseases, a knowledge of which must precede intelligent treatment.

WILLIAM WILLIKIN FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, William Willikin, is a resident of Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, and is now seventy-nine years of age. He was reared on a farm and inured to hard work. Notwithstanding that opportunities for securing an education in the pioneer days of his youth were limited, young Franklin, by utilizing his time and opportunities, when he became of age had equipped himself for teaching school, and being ambitious of educational acquirements, took a course of literary studies in Asbury university at Greencastle, and having chosen the law as a profession, he further prepared himself for its duties by taking a course of lectures at the State university at Bloomington. Referring to ancestors, the name of Franklin stands among the foremost of the world's renowned statesmen, philosophers and patriots, and the subject of this sketch may feel a just pride in knowing that his great grandfather, John Franklin, who emigrated to the United States from England, was a cousin of Benjamin Franklin, who called the lightning from the clouds, and as a patriot helped Washington to achieve the independence of his country and lay deep and strong the foundation of the great American republic. The ancestors of William Willikin Franklin, on the paternal side seem to have been blessed with great longevity, his great grandfather, who died in North Carolina in 1813, having reached the age of one hundred and three years, while his great grandmother, Phoebe Franklin, lived to see ninety-six years. His grandfather, Jonathan Franklin, who emigrated from North Carolina to the state of Indiana, died in Owen county in 1870, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, and his eldest son, John Franklin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the first of the family to settle in Indiana. He moved to the state in 1816 and located in Monroe county, near Ellettsville, and soon afterward moved to Owen county, where he resided until 1849, when he removed to McLean county, Ill., near Lexington, where he died in 1857, at the age of sixty-four years. He was married in North Carolina in the year 1814, to Mary Puett, daughter of John and Mary Puett, and the subject of this sketch was the eldest son.

William Willikin Franklin, on the 6th of May, 1844, married Miss Mary Dorothy Ritter, and all his years has been a man of affairs, taking a leading part in local and state questions of importance. He commenced the practice of his profession in Spencer, Ind., in partnership with Craven P. Hester of Bloomington. He was an active participant in political affairs, and in the year 1849-50 was a member of the Indiana legislature, but preferring law to politics he served one term in the old judicial circuit, presided over by Judge David McDonald, as prosecuting attorney. This was in 1851 and 1852, when the circuit was composed of the counties of Morgan, Owen, Greene, Davis, Martin, Lawrence, Monroe and Brown. From 1852 to 1856 Mr. Franklin served as common pleas judge in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Green, Sullivan, Clay and Putnam. After a lapse of eight years, Judge Franklin accepted another term of common pleas judge, extending from 1864 to 1868, and subsequently from 1870 to 1876 served one term as circuit judge, and from 1881 to 1885 served one term as commissioner in the Supreme court, which closed his political and judicial services; since when he has enjoved the rest and satisfaction of private life.

Judge Franklin from his early manhood has taken an active part in politics and has always been a Democrat of the regular school, in hearty sympathy and co-operation with the national organization of his party. His large capabilities and experience had given him deserved prominence in the councils of his party, resulting in a demand for his services in shaping the policy of his party. He has been a presidential elector, a delegate to national conventions, as also to state and district conventions, in which his commanding abilities and well-matured opinions found quick recognition.

Judge Franklin has always stood aloof from all secret organizations, whether social, religious or political, but he is a member of the Christian church, with which he united in 1841, and is now in full fellowship with the denomination. Since his connection with the church, he has evinced his devotion to a religious life by being a zealous Sunday school worker and a liberal supporter of the church. In pushing forward public enterprises, Judge Franklin's energy is widely recognized, a notable instance of which is found in the building of the Indianapolis & Vincennes railroad, the success of the enterprise being due in a large measure to his efforts. He assisted most efficiently in securing the organization, in procuring right of way, and in superintending the construction of the road, of which he was for some time its vice-president. Few men in Indiana have led more active and useful lives than Judge Franklin, or are better entitled to a happy and restful old age.

CLAYPOOL, Jefferson H., a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., was born at Connersville, Ind., Aug. 15, 1856. In his youth he enjoyed all the educational advantages of his native town, and in addition spent four years at Miami university at Oxford, O., and one year at the

University of Virginia, at Charlottsville, Va., which fully equipped him for his life work. His father, Benjamin Claypool, was for many years one of the leading lawyers and politicians of eastern Indiana, and was a man of large wealth and extensive business connections, who was well known throughout the state. His mother, a woman of unusual refinement and culture, was the daughter of Dr. Jefferson Helm, of Rush county, Ind.

The branch of the Claypool family, of which the subject of this sketch is a direct descendant, emigrated from England in colonial times and settled in Philadelphia. The name of this progenitor of the Claypool family was James Claypool, who was a particular friend of William Penn, one of the colonial figures in American history, and was the first witness to Penn's signature to the great charter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Claypool's grandfather, Newton Claypool, located at Connersville, Fayette county, Ind., in the year 1816, when a young man, and was prominently identified with the early history and development of the state. He was an active politician who enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, as is shown in the fact that he served seven times in the legislature, five in the house, and two in the senate. At the age of twenty, Jefferson H. Claypool, the subject of this sketch, began the study of the law in his father's office, and after two years of careful preparation, was admitted to the practice of his profession in the courts of the state, and was associated with his father until the death of the latter, in 1888, the firm doing a large and lucrative business. Mr. Claypool is a distinguished and influential member of the Republican party, and as such was elected to the Indiana house of representatives in 1888 and again in 1890, from the counties of Fayette and Henry. In the legislature, Mr. Claypool served on the committee of ways and means, than which there is no higher committee compliment, as only members of large abilities are selected for the important work which is submitted to that committee. On this committee Mr. Claypool won special distinction, as also in other legislative work, and at the close of his second term was recognized as one of the most valuable and useful men of that body. In 1893 Mr. Claypool was married to Mary Buckner Ross, only child of Maj. J. W. Ross, of Connersville, Ind., and moved to Indianapolis, but since his residence in the capital city of the state has not been active in the practice of his profession, giving his time principally to the management of his large farming interests and other business enterprises. He is a director of the First National bank of Connersville, and a stockholder in a number of corporations, to all of which he gives his personal attention. Mr. Claypool, like his father, has always been active in Republican politics, and on account of his conservatism and superior judgment, is frequently called into the highest councils of his party in state politics when important matters of policy are to be determined, and in 1898 was a member of the state board of election commissioners, a position in which his judgment and quick perceptions contributed largely in aiding the clerk of the board to successfully master his arduous work and supply all the counties of the state with their ballots without

JEFFERSON H. CLAYPOOL.

so much as one error. Mr. Claypool is a fluent talker, but always selects the right words as signs of his ideas, enabling those who listen to grasp propositions and comprehend his arguments. He is also a clear and forceful writer on political and economic questions, having contributed numerous articles to the public press during the past ten years. Mr. Claypool, as is seen, is a man of affairs, and withal a watchful guardian of the public weal, whose ample fortune identifies him with all matters calculated to promote the progress of the state.

JOHNSON, RICHARD OTTO, is the superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Indianapolis, and as such and as an educator of the deaf is confessedly in the foremost rank of men in the United States who are at the head of similar institutions. This distinction he has won by his intellect and ability and by conscientious devotion to his duty. He is a native son of Indiana, born at Lewisville, Henry county, January 17, 1858, and came with his parents to Indianapolis in 1862. His father, Dr. Thornton Aurelius Johnson, a native of Kentucky, born at Hopkinsville, February 22, 1823, came to Indiana when quite young, his parents settling near Greenwood, Johnson county. By profession and practice a physician, and in fair financial circumstances, he died July 17, 1865, at the age of forty-two, leaving a widow and two children, Richard O. and Nellie, also one son Charles, by a former marriage, and was buried at Crown Hill, Indianapolis. His mother, Mary Freeman Johnson, was born at Lewisville, Henry county, Indiana, January 7, 1832, and is still living. She is a lady of superior literary attainment, an occasional writer of verse, and was one of the first to suggest an annual offering in floral decoration of soldiers' graves, in a poem published in the Indianapolis Journal in 1868. She is referred to in terms of filial devotion by her son, as his adviser always, as boy and man, and as one whose good advice and loving influence have been such as will be potent while memory lasts.

The ancestors of Richard O. Johnson, the subject of this sketch, were people whose names their descendants may take pride in handing down the centuries. His paternal grandfather, Lawson William Johnson, and grandmother, Margaret Anne Winslow Stubblefield, both long since deceased, were natives of Fairfax and Frederick counties, Virginia, in which state their ancestors from England and Scotland settled during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Connected with many of the leading families of that state, their descendants have filled many places of honor and trust, as statesmen, soldiers and professional men. His paternal grandmother was a first cousin of James Noble and of Noah Noble, the former a United States senator from, and the latter governor of Indiana. His maternal grandfather, Lewis Crowell Freeman, was of good old Puritan stock, a native of Morristown, New Jersey, where he was born April 13, 1794, and a man who lived up to his opportunities. His ancestor, Stephen Freeman, born near Oxford, England, in 1614, came to America in 1635, settling near what is now Lynn, Mass. In 1666 he, with others, migrated to New Jersey and founded the town of Newark on the Passaic river, where he died in 1675. His descendants continued to live there and in and around Morristown from that day to the present. One of them, however, Lewis Crowell Freeman, above referred to, and related to Alice and Phoebe Carey, after service in the war of 1812 at New Orleans, determined to settle in the west and located near Cincinnati, where he acquired large tracts of land. At Cincinnati, April 25, 1822, he married Miss Susan Harris, a native of New Jersey, born at Trenton Sept. 28, 1796. She was of English-Irish descent, her father, Joseph Harris, being a younger son of Sir Robert Harris, of Belfast, Ireland, and her mother, Jemima Drake, of Trenton, N. J., a descendant of Sir Francis Drake and cousin of Andrew Johnson. Soon after his marriage Mr. Freeman left Ohio and settled in eastern Indiana, where, on Christmas day, 1829, he laid out a town upon his lands in Henry county on the banks of the Flat Rock, which was called after his Christian name, Lewisville. He was interested in the building of the old White Water canal and of a portion of what is now the Pennsylvania railroad between Indianapolis and Columbus, O. He was an old line Whig, celebrated for his hospitality and advocacy of education, a man of sterling worth, whose family coat-of-arms bore the motto, "*Liber et Audax*." His death occurred Oct. 3, 1851, his wife dying on September 16 preceding.

The education of Mr. Johnson began in the public schools of Indianapolis and continued for six years, until he was twelve years of age. He then attended Wittenberg college at Springfield, O., one year, thence going to Earlham college at Richmond, Ind., one year. For four years—from 1872 to 1876—he was a cadet in the historic Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., founded in 1839—the "West Point of the South"—the course of study therein being similar to that of the United States Military academy. He was graduated on July 4, 1876, the one-hundreth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, having served as non-commissioned and commissioned officer, and was the youngest member of his class of thirty-seven, being eighteen years and six months of age. He recalls the influence of the institute as being promotive of good health, precision, promptness, faithfulness to duty, subordination to lawful authority, thorough knowledge of duty to others as well as to self, and as teaching that personal independence ends where that of another begins. After graduation in 1876 Mr. Johnson traveled, and in 1877, after an absence of nearly eight years, returned to Indianapolis, studied law with Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, then just off the Supreme bench, and after two years' study was admitted to practice. He practiced for one year and then traveled for a law publishing house for one year, after which he returned to Indianapolis to resume his law practice, but was induced, in 1883, to accept the position of secretary in the institution for the deaf for one year. But, instead of remaining for one year only, he continued to hold the position until July, 1889, at which time he was made acting superintendent, and in March, 1890, he was made permanent superintendent until September 1, 1891. Since that date he has been twice re-elected superintendent, for terms of four years each, making the entire time of his connection with the institution sixteen years. He is the only native Indianian who has ever held this responsible position, a matter of state pride of most agreeable significance.

RICHARD OTTO JOHNSON.

Notwithstanding, Mr. Johnson was active in politics—as mentioned below—for a number of years prior to his appointment as superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf, he realized the necessity of a complete divorcement of the state's institutions from politics, particularly the state's benevolent and educational institutions, and promptly announced as his policy that during his incumbency of the office of superintendent, non-partisan management should be maintained in every way so far as lay in his power, that no one should be appointed or retained for political reasons, and that active participation in politics by the employes of the institution would not be tolerated. To this policy he has conscientiously adhered, refraining from active participation himself, and, though young in years, may be accounted one of the pioneers in non-partisan management of Indiana's state institutions. In 1895 Mr. Johnson was elected and still continues the only western member of the executive committee of the "Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Schools for the Deaf," which committee has in charge the publication of the "American Annals of the Deaf." In 1896 he was elected and continues a member of the board of directors of the "American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf," organized, endowed and presided over by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and is one of two western members. Mr. Johnson has written and compiled several pamphlets of a professional nature, for instance, "An Oral Reference Manual," for the guidance of oral teachers; "The Indiana School Manual," for teachers in the Indiana school; "Concerning Pupils and Their Life at the Institution," for parents and others; "Deaf Mutes and Their Education," a series of papers originally appearing in the Inland Educator; and various other statistical matters. He presented a paper on "Business Methods in Public Institutions" before the National Conference of Charities, meeting in Indianapolis in 1891, and papers before several state conferences on the "Education of the Deaf." He submitted papers of a professional nature at gatherings of the profession at Lake George, N. Y., Colorado Springs, Col., Philadelphia, Pa., and Columbus, O. In 1897, at the meeting of the National Educational Association (department 16) held at Milwaukee, he was appointed one of a committee of three whose duty it should be to examine and compare courses of study in schools for the deaf throughout the United States and Canada, and then to compile an ideal or standard course.

Mr. Johnson has always affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1880 he was nominated a candidate for the city council of Indianapolis and reduced the usual majority of the opposition. He was the secretary of the McDonald club, which had for its purpose the nomination of Senator Joseph E. McDonald for the presidency. He served four years as secretary of the Indianapolis Democratic city committee, and two years as secretary of the Indiana Democratic State Central committee. He was the caucus nominee for clerk of the house in the 55th general assembly, was one of the organizers and early directors of the Hendricks club, and frequently served upon executive committees and in official capacity at party conventions.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic order, Mystic Tie lodge, 398, F. & A. M., and of the college Greek letter fraternity, *Phi Delta Theta*. He is in his religious faith an Episcopalian, and a member of St. Paul's church, Indianapolis. On September 26, 1889, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Clara Ethel McBride, daughter of James W. and Sarah McBride, of Kokomo, Ind., her grandparents being natives of Kentucky; her maternal grandmother a cousin of Henry Clay. They have two children—Mary Virginia, born August 8, 1890, and Richard Kenelm, born April 7, 1896. Mr. Johnson's ruling sentiment is: "Whatever you do, do well."

BARTHOLOMEW, Pliny Webster, is a member of the Marion county, Indiana bar, and a resident of the city of Indianapolis. His father was Harris Bartholomew, who for nine years conducted a mercantile business at East Hampton and for a number of years was the leading merchant in Northamptom, Mass. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature, where he ably represented the Hampshire district in 1851-52. About the year 1869 he came to Indianapolis, where for a number of years he was engaged in the wholesale tea and tobacco business. He was noted for his undeviating integrity during life. He died at Indianapolis March 27, 1887, leaving as a legacy to his children a "good name," which, according to Solomon, is "rather to be chosen than great riches." His mother, Betsey Bartholomew, *nee* Moore, was a daughter of Pliny Moore of Montgomery, Mass. Pliny W. Bartholomew is a native of Cabotsville, Mass., where he was born August 4, 1840. The foundation of his scholarly education, like thousands of other eminent men, was laid in the common schools which he attended until he was seventeen years of age, at which time, 1857, his father meeting with business misfortunes, he was required to provide by his individual efforts, the means for acquiring a finished education. But he was equal to the emergency. He did not hesitate, but promptly accepted a situation in a meat shop and grocery store and held the position for two years. But he did not permit his ambition for a thorough education to wane. He had had a taste of the inspiring waters of the Pierian Spring and a little learning would not suffice. His determination was to sound the depths of knowledge. He lived where moral and intellectual light beamed forth with animating effulgence. New England, and not less New York, had their men of learning, orators, statesmen and poets, and their writers of renown, and he had lived all his youth amidst their elevating influences. Like the Fire Worshippers, young Bartholomew kept the flame of his educational ambition constantly burning. He saw around him the ceaseless drill of intellectual forces, and his good genius, though it led him into other than the flowery pathways of learning, by clerking in stores, was testing his tenacity of purpose, and though seemingly adverse circumstances threatened to wreck his hopes, he was nevertheless nearing the goal of his cherished ambition, and in 1861 he is seen entering the sophomore class of Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., where three years later he was to graduate with the degree of A. B., and three years subsequent, in consideration of his merits as a scholar, was to be still further honored by his Alma Mater, with the degree of A. M. In a graduating class of ninety-nine, Pliny W. Bartholomew stood eighth, a position which made him one of the orators of his class, and the theme of his oration was, "The Ethical Scope of the Legal Profession." With a finished education, Mr. Bartholomew chose the law as a profession and began his reading with Judge Jesse S. L'Amoreaux, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar on examination at Schenectady, May 3, 1865, when he entered into partnership with his preceptor, which continued until November, 1866, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since resided and continuously practiced his profession except while serving on the bench. In 1890 Mr. Bartholomew was nominated and elected judge of the Superior court of Indianapolis, a judicial position of honor and responsibility which he filled for four years with marked ability, and at the close of his term he received numerous testimonials manifesting the respect and flattering opinions of the bar. It was said of him by a leading member of the Marion county bar in a work entitled "Pictorial and Biographical Memories of

PLINY WEBSTER BARTHOLOMEW.

Indianapolis and Marion County," that "Judge Bartholomew has long been known among his intimate friends and associates as a man of sterling character, his reputation for uprightness and integrity being the highest. 'Modest in demeanor, courteous in manner and quick to see and grasp the salient points in a case, he is a model judge. He has a judicial manner to a remarkable degree, and his urbanity on the bench is such that a young man appearing before him for the first time is made to appear perfectly at ease, and as if he had known the judge, who is trying his case, for years. In point of natural ability, sound judgment and old-fashioned common sense, as well as his knowledge of the law and the application of the soundest principles to a given case, Judge Bartholomew compares favorably with the ablest judges who ever sat on the bench of the Marion county Superior court." While on the bench, Judge Bartholomew had occasion to decide several cases which were new in the jurisprudence of Indiana, and it is said of his decisions that "they were carefully revised by the Appellate and Supreme courts" and that the "number of appeals from his decisions were small in proportion to the number decided." During his long practice Judge Bartholomew has been retained in many important cases, and has been exceptionally successful in the practice of his profession. . Judge Bartholomew is a Democrat, and as such, was nominated and elected as judge of the Marion county Superior court. He is a member of the State Bar association, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and past grand dictator and supreme representative of the Knights of Honor. Judge Bartholomew is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian church. He was married January 30, 1873, to Miss Sarah Belle Smith, daughter of the late George W. and Mary Smith of Crawfordsville, Ind. Of this union three children have been born,—Belle Isadora, Pliny W., Jr., and Harris Sherley. Pliny W., Jr., died when four years old.

Judge Bartholomew's record shows that from youth he was animated by noble purpose, and by pursuing it with unintermitting endeavor he has set an example of fidelity to his profession, which has won him renown as a jurist and which others seeing may take courage and press forward in the race.

BARRETT, Charles Elbert, son of James W. Barrett and Pleasant M. J. Barrett, *nee* Dennis, was born in Indianapolis, November 28, 1858. At the age of three years, his parents emigrated to the western part of Illinois, between Rock Island, Ill., and Burlington, Ia., where he remained until he was eighteen years of age, when he returned to Indianapolis and has since that time resided in his native state. During his residence in Illinois, fifteen years, he attended school, but at the age of eleven his school days ended, and like thousands of other courageous young men, his scholastic attainments depended upon his inherent self-reliance to achieve success in life. He is found in his boyhood a clerk in a country store in a small town in Illinois on the Mississippi river, but regardful of his future, devoting his nights and leisure hours to study. At the early age of sixteen, young Barrett had chosen law as his life profession and began the preparation for its duties in earnest. During the day time he worked and at night he read law. Realizing the disadvantage of a limited education, he saw with prescient vision that to realize his aspirations he must overcome such obstacles as confronted him by making the most of his time and opportunities. Having returned to Indiana, he is found at the age of eighteen in the law office of New & Poulson, at Greenfield, Ind., and in 1877, before he had reached the age of twenty years, he had begun the practice of his chosen profession. He was admitted to the bar of the Hancock Circuit court, Dec. 31, 1879, when twenty-one years of age. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of Indiana May 26, 1880, when twenty-two years of age, and to the bar of the Circuit and District courts of the United States June 3, 1889, when thirty-one years of age, and to the Supreme court of the United States June 20, 1892, when thirty-five years of age. When it is recalled that Mr. Barrett began the practice of his profession when scarcely twenty years of age, and note his rapid advancement, as shown by the record, his rise from humble beginnings to a secure position in a great and learned profession, becomes luminous as an example of what may be accomplished in the line of endeavor by young men who are resourceful in mind force and ambitious to succeed. In beginning his career as a lawyer, Mr. Barrett's first partnership was formed with his preceptor, James A. New of Greenfield, Ind., in 1878, under the firm name of New & Barrett, and continued till 1881, when it was dissolved. Following this dissolution, Mr. Barrett located in Sullivan, Ind., and formed a partnership with Judge John C. Briggs, which continued until 1886. In 1886 Mr. Barrett located in Indianapolis and opened a law office without a partner, and continued the practice alone until 1891, when he formed a partnership with Major Charles L. Holstein, under the firm name of Holstein & Barrett. In 1895 William B. Hubbard was taken in and the firm became Holstein, Barrett & Hubbard. This firm was dissolved in March, 1896, when Mr. Barrett withdrew and again began the practice alone, having for his office a suite of rooms, 831-832, in the Stevenson building, Indianapolis, Ind., where with a library of more than 2,000 volumes of well selected books, he is splendidly equipped for business. During his practice, Mr. Barrett has tried several murder cases, but as a rule has confined his practice to real estate, mortgage and insurance litigations, and has tried cases of this character in about eighty counties in the state. Mr. Barrett's grand parents emigrated to Indiana from Virginia, and the Virginia branch of the family came to America from Ireland, from which "Gem of the sea" America boasts of many distinguished immigrants. Mr. Barrett, while a Democrat from his youth, has never sought office but once, which was in 1882, when he was a candidate for the nomination for the office of reporter of the Supreme court, and failing in his purpose, has since refrained from official aspirations. Mr. Barrett, while not a member of any church, favors the Methodist theology and form of worship. He is a member of several organizations, such as the Hermitage club, the Commercial Travelers' club, the Commercial Travelers' Association of Indiana, the Commercial club, the Abraham Lincoln society and the oriental lodge 500, F. & A. M. On April 28, 1881, Mr. Barrett was married to Miss Cornelia Glidden at Greenfield, Ind. They have one son, Fred Elbert Barrett, now a student at Culver Military school, at Culver, Ind. Mr. Barrett has earned the right to be known as one of the progressive men of Indiana, as also as one of its self-made and self-sustained citizens, who has hewn out his own pathway to distinction in a learned and influential profession.

CHARLES ELBERT BARRETT.

LaFOLLETTE, Jesse Jennings Mills, is a lawyer whose legal residence is in Jay county, Indiana, though temporarily a citizen of Indianapolis while acting as assistant United States attorney. He is a native of Indiana and

JESSE JENNINGS MILLS LA FOLLETTE.

was born in Jay county, Sept. 12, 1846. His father, John LaFollette, a farmer and common school teacher of limited means, was one of the early settlers of Jay county. His mother, Amy LaFollette, *nee* Mills, was the daughter of Rev. Michael Mills of the Free Will Baptist church. His LaFollette ancestors were French Huguenots, a sect which won immortal renown in the defense of religious opinions in France, and his Mills ancestors were Welsh, his grandfather having emigrated from Wales, a principality of England, renowned for the resistance of English encroachments, and which gives the title of "Prince of Wales" to the heir-apparent of the English throne—a combination of race ancestry which is justly renowned for the love of liberty and independence. Young LaFollette found employment on his father's farm, and upon other farms in the neighborhood, and attended the district school, in which he received a thorough common school education and early began teaching in district schools during winter terms, while attending the spring and fall terms at Liber college, a high school in Jay county, paying his own way. In this way young LaFollette acquired a good practical education, but did not take a regular college course. Born in Jay county, Mr. LaFollette has made it his place of permanent residence, and whatever success has attended his career has been achieved in the county of his birth and in the midst of the friends and neighbors of his youth. He early chose for his lifework the profession of law and began his reading with Enos L. Watson and Leander J. Monks, at Winchester, Ind. After completing his studies at Winchester, he returned to Jay county and formed a law partnership with Joshua Bishop at Portland, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. He was soon after appointed deputy prosecuting attorney by Joseph S. Dailey, the prosecuting attorney for the district, in which position he served for about two years; after which he formed a partnership with Col. J. W. Headington, which continued till November, 1887. He then formed a partnership with O. H. Adair, which continued till September, 1897, when he moved to Indianapolis. In 1864, when Mr. LaFollette was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company E, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until it was mustered out of the service. Mr. LaFollette has an extended and distinguished political record. A Republican in full accord with his party on all issues, he was in 1876 chairman of the Republican Central committee of Jay county, and has taken an active part in every campaign since that date, loyally, intelligently and efficiently supporting his party and contributing to its success. In 1892 he was a candidate for presidential elector for the 11th congressional district, and in 1894, in response to earnest solicitations, he became a candidate for state senator in the district composed of Jay, Adams and Blackford counties, and notwithstanding the normal Democratic majority in this district was 2,000, Mr. LaFollette overcame it and was elected by 19 votes, a splendid tribute to his personal popularity, as is seen in the fact that the district remained Democratic even in that year of overwhelming Republican victories. Mr. LaFollette served in the state senate during the sessions of 1895 and 1897, where he won distinction as a legislator and met every expectation of his constituents and his party at large. On August 1, 1897, Mr. LaFollette was appointed assistant United States attorney, which position he now holds. Mr. LaFollette belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, as also to the Columbia and Marion clubs of Indianapolis, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. LaFollette was married September 18, 1875, to Miss Amie Wells. They have two children, Nellie E., aged twenty, and Byron E., aged fourteen. Byron was a senate page during the session of 1897. Mr. LaFollette has always, as the record shows, taken an active part in politics, but nevertheless still retains the friendship of those who differ from him in political beliefs, creditable alike to his head and heart, and an example worthy of emulation. Mr. LaFollette is fully entitled to recognition as one of the Progressive Men of Indiana. He began life as a lawyer without any means except courage and a determination to achieve success, and already has acquired a competency of this world's goods. As a lawyer, he has been engaged in all the leading cases in his county of Jay, and in many cases of importance in adjoining counties, and while enjoying an enviable reputation as a lawyer of general practice, is regarded as exceptionally strong before a jury. In his literary studies he finds in Mrs. LaFollette an efficient assistant. She is the president of the state assembly of the Daughters of Rebekah, and a graduate of the Chautauqua Reading Circle Literary course.

HON. JOHN H. BAKER.

BAKER, Hon. John H. Among the men of northern Indiana, prominent in affairs of the state and nation for the last thirty years, is Hon. John. H. Baker, of Goshen, now judge of the United States District court. He was born in Monroe county, New York, and brought by his parents as an infant in arms to the frontier of northern Ohio. Here he helped to clear the forests of heavy timber and worked on his father's farm faithfully till twenty-one years of age, teaching the district school in winter, after acquiring sufficient education, and working in the harvest field during the summer. His opportunities of acquiring a scholastic education were limited to the indifferent advantages afforded by the common schools on the frontier, and two years in Wesleyan university, at Delaware, O. He made the most of his opportunities, however, and when he began the study of law he had a liberal academic education. He applied himself with diligence and singleness of purpose to a study of the principles and text books of law and passed a satisfactory examination before the judges of the Supreme court of Michigan. After admission to practice in the Supreme court, and other courts of the state, he came to Goshen, Ind., and located in a field that invited and sustained talent of a high order. In 1862 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected state senator. The majority of the legislature was hostile to Gov. Morton and a vigorous prosecution of the war, which may account for the desire to remove from the senate so able and fearless a champion of the Union cause as Mr. Baker. At any rate an excuse was found for his expulsion in the fact that he held a commission as notary public for Elkhart county, at the time of his election to the senate, and the holding of two offices (?) of profit and trust at the same time is repugnant to the constitution of the state.

He continued the practice of his profession with marked ability and success, securing a clientage equaled by few firms in the northern part of the state. In 1872 he was a candidate for the congressional nomination in the Republican convention of the Thirteenth district. Three other candidates contested with him for the prize, and although he led from the beginning, and had more votes on every ballot, except the last, than any one of them, yet by some manipulation a combination of the supporters of all three was effected which finally resulted in the nomination of Judge Sayler, of Huntington. Two years later Mr. Baker was nominated in the same district, and elected by a majority of fifty-seven votes. In that campaign, too, there was a Democratic tidal wave, a reaction from the tremendous Republican success recorded in the second election of Grant for president. It was a tide that bore down to defeat such Republicans as Major Calkins, of Laporte, and Judge Burrows, of Michigan, both of whom were candidates in Republican districts, adjoining the Thirteenth Indiana.

In this, the 44th congress, he was a member of the committee on elections, with such associates as Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and G. Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, who were then members of the house. He was also a member of the committee on enrolled bills, which brought him in contact with President Grant very frequently and was the occasion of forming a close friendship between the general and himself.

In 1876 he was renominated by acclamation and elected by a majority of two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight. For the next congress he was again nominated by acclamation and elected over Hon. John B. Stoll, of South Bend, by a majority of two thousand. In both the 45th and 46th congresses he served on the appropriation committee, to which he was appointed by Speaker Randall. He stood first among the Republicans on that committee during the 46th congress, ranking such members as General Hawley, of Connecticut, and Mr. Hiscock, of New York, both of whom were subsequently elected to the senate. As a member he took an active part in the discussion of important questions and left his impress on the legislation of congress. He was a working member both on his committees and in the house.

He declined a renomination when it would have come to him without seeking, because he had no desire to become a professional politician, or continue in official life at a great sacrifice of his personal interests. No representative from Indiana established a better reputation as a public official, or secured more universal or hearty esteem from his associates, than Mr. Baker during the six years of his service in congress. At the close of his third term, March, 1881, he returned to his home and resumed the practive of law, which had necessarily been interrupted by his absence. His record in congress gave him an enviable prestige and the extent of his law business increased until it reached every county in northern Indiana, from the Ohio line to the state of Illinois. It was not only an extensive district but also a very profitable one, with clients able and willing to pay liberally for the best legal services.

President Garfield offered him the position of second assistant postmaster general and urged him to accept it, because in the line of his duty as a member of congress he had been active in the work of investigating the Star route contracts and became thoroughly familiar with the most important branch of the postal service that is under the control of the second assistant. And his well-established integrity gave assurance of the strictest fidelity in the execution of the trust. He declined to accept the proffered honor because of the decision to retire to private life, which had already prompted him to relinquish a seat in congress. Other positions were tendered and refused and he continued to enjoy the prosperity of a lucrative practice without being tempted to re-enter the public service until the spring of 1892, when he was nominated for judge of the United States court, for the district of Indiana, by President Harrison, and unanimously confirmed by the senate. He entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties March 29, 1892.

Judge Baker has for many years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and teacher of a Bible class in the Sunday school. In 1884 he was elected by the North Indiana Conference as a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Philadelphia, a distinguished honor, for which the contestants were numerous. His familiarity with church polity and ability in discussion enabled him to take an active part in the proceedings of that conference, whose membership comprises the most prominent, scholarly and capable men in the denomination.

His wife is Harriet E., eldest daughter of the late Joseph D. Defrees, who was a pioneer sheriff of Elkhart county, a member of the Indiana legislature, both house and senate, and a member of congress. One son is the fruit of that marriage, Francis E. Baker, who is an eminent lawyer, and at the election Nov. 8, 1898, was elected one of the Supreme judges of Indiana.

The biography of such a man as John H. Baker may well be sketched for an example and inspiration to young men. He began life under hard conditions and achieved notable success. Without an inheritance of wealth, present or prospective; without the assistance of influential friends; without any of the adventitious aids that tend to smooth the road to eminence, he started and literally cleared his own pathway through the forest, and blazed the trees so that others may follow. He inherited from a clean ancestry a strong, healthy constitution, average mental capacity, and a frank, generous disposition. The crude, inhospitable environments of his youth were not without their compensations. The unusual and persistent effort required to obtain liberal qualifications for professional pursuits, in spite of adverse surroundings, strengthens the character, as labor hardens the muscles. He was not satisfied with existing conditions and determined to rise above them. Every step in his progress has been the result of a well-defined purpose. By his own courage and energy he has climbed steadily and stood firmly upon each round of the ladder, until he could reach the next above and plant himself upon it. Every advancement has been the result of honest effort; every promotion has been deserved. Whatever success he has achieved in law is due to a careful preparation, high sense of justice, candor as a counselor, regard for truth as well as law, and courteous demeanor under all circumstances. The same thoroughness in the examination of authorities and the consideration of evidence, coupled with a conscientious purpose to do right, makes him a safe judge. No charge or suspicion of wrong-doing has ever tarnished his official record. No assault has ever compromised his personal honor. No breath of calumny has ever assailed the purity of his domestic life. His intercourse with all is characterized by unaffected frankness and dignity of manner. He is steadfast in friendship, modest in self-assertion, firm in adherence to principle. In all the relations of life he is an honorable, upright gentleman.

COCKRUM, John Barrett, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Oakland City, Gibson county, Sept. 12, 1857. His father, William M. Cockrum, is a prosperous farmer living at Oakland City. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the war of the rebellion. He was badly wounded at Chickamauga and after lying on the battlefield in a temporary hospital for seventeen days, was taken to Libby prison, where he remained for seven months. He was ex-

JOHN BARRETT COCKRUM.

changed at Columbus, O., and after that had charge of Post Military prison at Nashville, Tenn., for about a year, when he resumed command of his regiment. He was appointed by ex-Gov. Matthews a member of the Indiana commission, having in charge the erection of monuments for Indiana regiments at Chickamauga park, and still holds the position. His mother's maiden name was Lucretia Harper. His grandfather, James W. Cockrum, was one of the pioneers of southern Indiana, who removed from North Carolina to the state, and settled in Gibson county, and entered a large amount of government land. He laid out the town of Oakland city in Gibson county, and was a very prominent man in southern Indiana until the date of his death. He served in the general assembly of Indiana as a representative from Gibson county in the session of 1851. Mr. Cockrum began his educational career in a country school at the early age of four years. The community rapidly developed and the town of Oakland City, as a result, soon had a graded school system with a high-school attachment. These schools young Cockrum attended until he completed the course of education which they provided, and which took the place of a collegiate course, except in law, which was obtained in the Cincinnati Law school, from which he graduated April 14, 1879, with the degree of B. L. L. Mr. Cockrum has always lived in Indiana. Until twenty-one years old, he lived on a farm in Gibson county with his parents. He then removed to Boonville, Warrick county, where he resided until 1889, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Cockrum read law with Hon. J. E. McCullough, at Princeton, Ind. In the winter season he taught school, utilizing his leisure and nights by studying his law books, preparatory to his entering the Cincinnati Law school. Graduating from this institution, Mr. Cockrum began the practice of his profession at Boonville, forming a partnership with Charles W. Armstrong, under the firm name of Armstrong & Cockrum. This partnership continued until 1883, when Judge John B. Handy was admitted to the firm, which became Handy, Armstrong & Cockrum, and continued until March 1889, at which time Mr. Cockrum was appointed as assistant to the United States attorney for Indiana, by Hon. W. H. H. Miller, attorney general, Hon. Smiley N. Chambers being district attorney. He served in that position until March 1, 1893, when he was employed by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad company and appointed to the position of assistant general attorney, Mr. W. E. Hackedorn at the time being general attorney. He served in that capacity until June 10, 1895, when he was appointed the general attorney of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad company and lines operated by it, which position he still holds. Mr. Cockrum has always been a Republican and has taken an active part in all campaigns in Indiana since 1880. He has never held any official position except that of assistant to the United States district attorney for Indiana during the administration of General Benjamin Harrison as president of the United States. Mr. Cockrum's social proclivities are seen in the fact, that while he is not a member of any church, he is a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis; at the present time a member of the board of directors and chairman of house committee. He is a member of the Marion club, the Commercial club, the North-side Republican club, the Deutsche club, the Country club and the Maennerchor society. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held the office of grand patriarch of the state, and is a past grand representative to the Sovereign Grand lodge. He is at this time grand marshal of the Sovereign Grand lodge, the highest appointive office in the order. He belongs to all branches of Odd Fellowship and is also a member of all branches of the Knights of Pythias and at the present time is chief tribune of the Grand Tribunal of Indiana. He is a member of the Elks; and a Scottish rite Mason and belongs to the Shrine. Mr. Cockrum was married January 25, 1880, to Miss Fannie C. Bittrolff. They have had two children born to them—Miss Freda L. Cockrum, seventeen years of age, and Oatley B. Cockrum, fifteen years of age. That Mr. Cockrum is a man of superior legal attainments, is found in the fact that he is the general attorney of a large railroad company, which requires first-class legal ability to manage its law department. Mr. Cockrum is a product of Indiana, and his education represents the excellencies of its common and high school institutions of learning, which, while they do not take the place of colleges, do, nevertheless, demonstrate that young men may be prepared in them for positions, in business and professional life, of great responsibility.

HON. DAVID WAITE HOWE.

HOWE, Hon. David Waite, is descended from New England stock, his ancestry running back for seven generations to John Howe, who, about 1638, was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Sudbury, Mass., and twenty years later earned the distinction of being the first to settle in Marlborough, Mass. Here was born his son, Col. Thomas Howe, who became a conspicuous figure in King Philip's war. Jonathan Howe, also born in Marlborough, was the son of Col. Thomas Howe, and father of Capt. Eliakin Howe, one of the first settlers of Henniker, New Hampshire. The next genealogical step brings us to revolutionary times and to Otis Howe, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, who belonged to the militia of his native state; and, serving in the war of 1812, we find his son, Captain Nathan Howe, of Cataraugus county, New York. This Captain Nathan Howe was the father of Daniel Haven Howe and grandfather of Daniel Waite Howe. Daniel Haven Howe married Lucy Hicks, and to them was born, on October 24, 1839, at Patriot, Switzerland county, Indiana, the subject of this sketch. In 1850 Daniel Waite Howe moved from Patriot to Franklin, Ind. He attended the Franklin college, graduating from that institution in 1857. Four years later, when the civil war broke out, he was among the first to enlist, in Company H, Seventh Indiana Volunteers. With this company he was engaged in the battle of Carrick's Ford; and subsequently, as lieutenant and then as captain of Company I, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, he was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He also, during the Atlanta campaign, fought in several battles under General Sherman. On June 23, 1864, while in active service at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, he received a serious wound, in consequence of which he obtained an honorable discharge on November 10th following. Shortly afterward he entered upon the study of law, and graduated from the law school of Albany, New York, in 1867. He then returned to Franklin, Ind., and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In 1873 he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., continuing his practice in his new location, and three years later he was elected one of the judges of the Superior court. To this honorable position he was repeatedly re-elected. In November, 1890, however, he retired from the bench and resumed his duties as a lawyer. While in practice at Franklin he held the positions of city attorney and circuit prosecuting attorney, and his residence there was signalized also by his marriage to Inez Hamilton, daughter of Robert A. and Susan Hamilton, of Decatur county, Ind., three children resulting from their union—Ruth, Lucy and Susan.

Judge Howe is one of the vice-presidents of the Indiana Historical society, and the various publications of that society contain papers contributed by him. The following tribute to Judge Howe, in both his private and professional characters, is quoted from one of the leading lawyers of Indianapolis, who has had a long standing acquaintance with him, having often met him, now as an ally, now as adversary, in the legal arena, and having tried cases before him when on the bench of the Marion Superior court: "Judge Howe is one of the most genial and kindly of men, very strongly attached to his friends and helpful to them on every opportunity. He is a devoted son, husband and father, and his private life in all relations is admirable. As a lawyer he was laborious and exhaustive in the preparation of his cases. He never entered the trial of a case without knowing all that could be said or done in favor of his client, and without having carefully considered all that might be said or done against his client. As a result his life at the bar has been signally successful. His briefs on cases in the Supreme court are learned and lawyer-like, and, as shown by reports, were convincing to the court. During the fourteen years in which he served as judge of the Superior court, he showed that he had the judicial faculty in the highest degree. He was calm, firm and deliberate, and without shadow of bias toward either party. He required attorneys practicing before him to be courteous to the court, to opposing counsel and to witnesses. It is doubtful if any judge ever sat at *Nisi Prius* during so long a period and had so few of his rulings reversed by the Supreme court. His retirement from the bench was very greatly regretted by the bar, as it is not often that a lawyer of his ability can be induced to accept a judicial position at the unsatisfactory salary attached to the office. Since his return to the bar, with his professional life enriched by his experience on the bench, he has had a large and satisfactory clientele. A litigant whose interests are entrusted to his care is safe in the feeling that he will prevail if his case is one worthy of success under the law and the facts."

BAKER, Francis E. Without delving for lineage in musty tomes, or the less satisfactory authority of tradition, it suffices in writing a brief biography of Francis E. Baker, a native born son of Indiana, to recite that his immediate progenitors were, in the highest sense, representative men, whose integrity, learning and intellectual endowments gave them standing and influence, as Daniel Webster would say, "Among their neighbors," in the state and nation. He is the son of Hon. John H. Baker, now United States district judge of Indiana, an eminent lawyer, who for six years was a member of congress, where he won merited distinction and declined further congressional honors because he preferred to achieve professional rather than political eminence. John H. Baker is a native of Monroe county, New York, and was brought by his father, who was a farmer, to northern Ohio, when an infant, and grew up to manhood on his father's farm. The mother of Francis E. Baker is Harriet E. Baker, *nee* Defrees, the daughter of Hon. Joseph H. Defrees, who was a member of congress in 1869-71 and an early settler of Elkhart county, Ind., where he engaged in merchandising, manufacturing and banking, and in association with his brother, Hon. John D. Defrees, (who subsequently was government printer under the administrations of Grant and Hayes), started the first newspaper in northern Indiana. Francis E. Baker was born in the city of Goshen, Elkhart county, Indiana, October 20, 1860, and now lives in a house directly opposite that in which he was born. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of his native city, in addition to which he read classics under the tutorship of his father for two years, furnishing the preparation required to enter the Indiana State university at Bloomington, Ind., where he remained two years, 1876-78. In 1878 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the classical course and took extra courses amounting to about one year's work. His career in college was conspicuously creditable. He had inherited from his parents superior intellectual endowments. From his earliest youth his mental faculties had been developed under the guidance of home influences which regarded moral training as a co-operative force in producing the highest intellectual efficiency and energy. In 1880, he was the historian of his class, advancing in the esteem of his co-students. In 1881-82 he was the literary editor of the Chronicle (the university paper), and in 1882 was the class poet at the commencement exercises of the university. Naturally, as if by a law of heredity, Francis E. Baker chose law as a profession. His father, a jurist-consult, now United States district judge, and his father-in-law were lawyers, and six uncles were also members of the profession. His uncle Lucian Baker, now United States senator of Kansas, is a leading lawyer of the Leavenworth bar; and on the maternal side, his uncles Jas. S. Frayer and J. A. S. Mitchell, were judges of the Supreme court of Indiana. By that it is seen that F. E. Baker inherited law as a profession, for the mastery of which in 1882 to 1884 he read law under his father and Judge Mitchell, who were then in partnership. Having been admitted to practice in the county of the state on January 1, 1885, his father took him in partnership, the firm name being Baker & Baker. This partnership continued till April 1, 1892, when the partnership of Baker & Miller (F. E. Baker and Chas. W. Miller) was formed and continued till Dec. 31, 1898, when it was dissolved because F. E. Baker had been elected Nov. 8, 1898, as one of the Supreme judges of Indiana, and took his seat as such Jan. 2, 1899. Judge F. E. Baker is a Republican and has taken an active part in campaign work since 1882, but was never a candidate for any office except the one he now holds. Judge Baker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was reared, his father being a distinguished member of the denomination. He was married February 21, 1888, to May, daughter of John W. Irwin, of

FRANCIS E. BAKER.

Goshen, who was a lawyer and banker of the city. Three children beautify and bless his home, a daughter, Florence, a son, John Merrill, and a son, Lucian Leonard Baker. The Supreme judicial tribunal of Indiana has been embellished by men of learning and probity under whose decisions the rights of property, person and conscience have been faithfully guarded, and whatever monuments the state may boast as marking its progress in civilization and enlightenment, the decisions of its court of last resort must of necessity be regarded as the supreme standard by which to measure the advance of the state in things which pertain to justice and a state government. Judge Baker enters upon the high trust at a time when every mental faculty is at its best, and the field invites to laudable exertion to secure judicial renown.

CLARK, George C. The city of Rushville, Rush county, Indiana, is the home city of Hon. George C. Clark, one of its oldest and most respectable citizens, who was born Nov. 5, 1821, at Guilford Court House, North Carolina, where one of the memorable battles of the revolutionary war was fought, March 15, 1781. His father, Hezekiah S. Clark, was a tanner and a manufacturer of harness, saddles, shoes and potters' ware, and in addition, conducted the blacksmithing business. He was a man of considerable means up to 1834, when the bulk of his property, by the act of an incendiary, was destroyed, which, with other business complications, left him in embarrassed circumstances. In the summer of 1835 he moved with his family from North Carolina to Rush county, Ind., seven miles west of Rushville, and having purchased eighty acres of forest land, settled upon it and began life anew in the woods and built him a home where he lived the remainder of his life, and where he not only cultivated his land, but with an eye to the necessities of his neighborhood, built a saw mill on Little Blue river. G. C. Clark's mother was Abigail Gardner Mendenhall, whose mother's name was Judith Gardner, born on the island of Nantucket, her parents having emigrated from Wales. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch on his father's side were Scotch-Irish. John Clark, the progenitor of this branch of the Clark family, married either in England or Ireland, Ann Gibson, a daughter of wealthy parents, who, emigrating to America, settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently moved to Loudon county, Virginia, where the family was raised. They then moved to Orange county, North Carolina, where his son Daniel, a millwright, married Mary Sanders from near Lynchburg, Va., and then settled in Randolph county, North Carolina, their son Hezekiah being the father of George C. Clark, whose history is here briefly written. On his mother's side, he is descended from John Mendenhall, whose name in English records is variously written, Mildhale, Mildenhale and Mildenhall, one of whom was a knight in the reign of King Edward III. of England. John Mildenhall and two brothers emigrated from Wiltshire, England, between 1582 and 1585, to Springfield, Chester county, Pennsylvania. James, a grandson of John Mendenhall, moved to North Carolina in 1759. His son George founded Jamestown, near Greensboro, at which place the mother of the subject of this sketch, a daughter of George Mendenhall, was born, and here she was married to Hezekiah S. Clark and settled at Guilford Court House and subsequently moved to Randolph county, N. C. The early education of George C. Clark, the subject of this sketch, was obtained at home, where his mother taught him to read, and up to the time of his leaving North Carolina, when he was fourteen years of age, he had attended school three terms of three months each. In these North Carolina schools the birch was the controlling power, and the lessons taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. After coming to Indiana, young Clark attended two schools a few weeks each, near Carthage, Ind., doing chores to pay his board. When at home, being the eldest son, he arose at four o'clock, and after building fires and feeding the stock, devoted his time to study. In 1840 he went to North Carolina to visit his uncle, George C. Mendenhall, his mother's brother, a prominent lawyer and a large slave holder at Jamestown, near Greensboro, who sent him to the Friends Board school at New Garden, now Guilford college, one year, which completed his education. But it was the foundation upon which in later years, with tireless devotion to books, to study and investigation, he has built a reputation for learning and knowledge of business, which many men of superior advantages in their youth have failed to equal. Mr. Clark has no Alma Mater, unless it be the Friends Boarding school at Jamestown, N. C. He knows nothing of *Alpha Beta*, *Gamma Delta* or *Epsilon Theta* college fraternities, and yet in a sense he is an educated man standing high in the profession of law, and in the mastery of the science of banking has few if any superiors in Indiana. When young Clark left boarding school, he chose law as a profession, and for three years was a student in the office of his uncle at Jamestown, N. C. That he made neat proficiency in his studies is shown by the fact that he was examined for admission to the bar of North Carolina by the judges of the Supreme court, the examination continuing from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. with one hour for dinner, and the young student passed the ordeal without failing in a single question. This first examination was to obtain a license to practice in the county courts. A year subsequent he was examined to obtain a license to practice in the Supreme court of the state, and all inferior courts, and won the prize, having two licenses to practice law in North Carolina. Soon after this achievement, the young attorney, mounted upon a splendid horse fully equipped for a long journey, with one hundred dollars in his pocket, all the gift of his uncle, started for Indiana. On his way west, he called upon Henry Clay, then a candidate for president, at his home at Ashland, Ky., and finally reached Rushville Oct. 13, 1844. His intention was to enter upon the practice of law at once, but finding the business in the hands of skilled lawyers, he accepted a clerkship in a store and subsequently edited the *Rushville Whig*. On the alert for employment, he went to Monrovia in Morgan county, Ind., and for two years taught school in the Friends school house at West Union. He returned to Rushville on Nov. 13, 1849, to practice law, but the business being unremunerative, he became telegraph operator for the first line that reached Rushville. In 1854 Mr. Clark was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Indiana legislature, but since that time has sought no political office. He was admitted to practice law in the Supreme court of Indiana and in the United States district courts in 1855. While in the legislature Mr. Clark advocated with marked ability the chartering of the bank of the state of Indiana, and he also voted for the strongest temperance law ever enacted in Indiana. Having acquired increased legal business, in 1855 he formed a partnership with P. A. Hackleman and secured a large practice. In 1861 Mr. Hackleman became colonel of the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment, was promoted to brigadier-general and fell in the battle of Corinth, Octo-

GEORGE C. CLARK.

ber, 1862. The business of the law firm devolved upon Mr. Clark, but was mastered by the severest application. Subsequently Mr. Clark entered into partnership at different times with George B. Steeth, Jefferson Helm and James W. Brown. While having no war record Mr. Clark was an ardent supporter of the Union. In politics Mr. Clark was a Whig, while the old Whig party lived, and then became a Republican and has so remained to the present time. In 1864 Mr. Clark was elected president of the Rushville branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana and held the position until 1875. He was also elected president of the Bank of the State of Indiana in October, 1872, and served as such until it closed in 1875. Mr. Clark was appointed director of the state prison at Jeffersonville by Gov. Baker, which continued until there was a change of administration. He organized the Rushville National bank February 22, 1865, and became its president and by successive elections still holds the responsible position. Mr. Clark continued in the practice of law until 1884, when he permanently retired. He has no club or secret order record except his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a born member of the society of Friends, or Quakers, and is still a member of that renowned sect. Mr. Clark has been so immersed in business all his life that he has never formed a matrimonial alliance, which he regrets, and has spent all the years of his life without a wife to share his joys and sorrows.

KIRKPATRICK, LEX J., is a resident of the city of Kokomo, Ind., where he has lived since 1871. His father, a farmer and horticulturist, was born in Center township, Rush county, Indiana, February 10, 1832, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jackson, Rebecca Jane, was born in Washington township, Rush county, Ind., Feb. 14, 1834, and his parents were married in the county of their birth by John Legg, Esq., September 9, 1852. The ancestry of Judge Kirkpatrick has great antiquity. The Kirkpatricks are known to have settled in Nithsdale and Galloway, Scotland, in the ninth century. The Jacobite troubles in 1690 drove one of them back to Ireland, where they now comprise a large family. The descendants of George Kirkpatrick constitute the most numerous branch of the family, and are now settled at Coolmine and Drumcondra in the county of Dublin, Scotland. William Kirkpatrick fled from Scotland during the Stuart wars and settled at Malaga, Spain, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. William Kirkpatrick was the grandfather of Eugenie, the widow of Napoleon, the empress of France. The motto of the Scottish Kirkpatrick family is "I Mac Sickar" or "I make sure." Three Kirkpatrick brothers, descendants of George, came from Scotland to Pennsylvania before the revolutionary war. John Kirkpatrick, a son of one of these brothers, was born in Easton, Pa. He was a great, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He moved to Harrison county, Ky., where the Indians stole all his horses. He afterward enlisted under Gen. St. Clair in the Indian war and was wounded in the thigh and crippled for life. He taught school the remainder of his life. He died in Ross county, O. He was married twice and had five children by the first wife and three by the second. His oldest son, William, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1776. He was married in Harrison county, Ky., to Anna Maize, who was born April 17, 1784. Her parents came from Ireland. They had born to them thirteen children. William died July 13, 1860, in Rush county, Ind., and his widow, Anna, January 10, 1866, in the same county. All of their children are dead. John Kirkpatrick, their second child, being the grandfather of Judge Kirkpatrick, was born in Harrison county, Ky., October 23, 1802. John married Nancy Oldham, in Fayette county, Ind., in 1824. Nancy was born near Knoxville, Tenn., July 3, 1802. They moved to Rush county, Ind. To them were born four children, William, David, Stephen, father of the subject of this sketch, and Mary Jane, now Mary Jane

Austille. William died April 4, 1874. The other children survive. John died August 8, 1848, and Nancy, August 28, 1868.

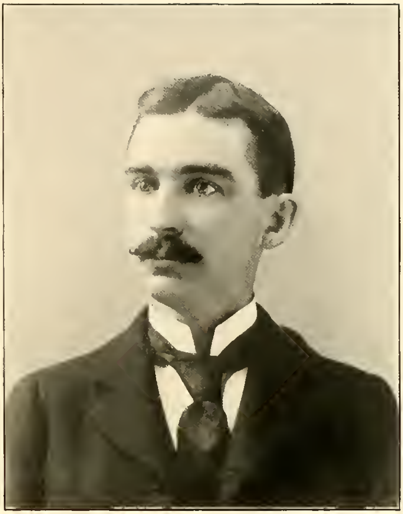
William and Abigail Jackson, the great grand parents on the maternal side of the subject of this sketch, were Virginians by birth and were the parents of nine children. Joseph, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the seventh child of William and Abigail and was born in Surry county, North Carolina, March 1, 1794. He was married to Lydia Jeffrey Nov. 13, 1817. His wife was born in the same county Jan. 2, 1801. Eleven children were the fruit of their union. They located in Union county, Ind., in 1819, and in 1821 moved to Washington township, Rush county, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their lives. Lydia died February 8, 1841, and Joseph July 20, 1851. Rebecca J. Kirkpatrick and Calvin J. Jackson are the only survivors of the eleven children. Calvin J. is now 78 years old and is a prominent farmer near Rose Hill, Mahaska county, Ia. He has served in the Iowa state legislature and is a local preacher in the Christian church. John Tyler Jackson, the youngest of the eleven children, was a prominent lawyer in Indianapolis, being a law partner and son-in-law of the late Lucian Barbour. He died April 2, 1866. The subject of this sketch was born September 6, 1853, in Washington township, Rush county, Ind., one and a half miles east of Raleigh. When he was four months old his parents moved on a farm adjoining Greentown, Howard county, Ind., and five years later located on a farm in Taylor township, near Fairfield in Howard county, where they resided until 1870. Young Kirkpatrick's first experience in school was in the primitive log school house with a puncheon floor and benches made of slabs, minus backs. But he made commendable progress, mastered the three R's, and still advancing in his conquests, he was prepared to enter Oskaloosa (Iowa) college in 1870, and Jan. 3, 1871, returned to Kokomo and attended Howard college until 1873, at which time he began reading law in the office of Hendry & Elliott, and in the meantime improved his financial condition by teaching country school six months. In September, 1874, he entered the Central Law school at Indianapolis, from which institution he graduated June 18, 1875. He and the late D. L. Thomas of Rushville had the honor of representing the class. Returning to Kokomo he was at once admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with his former tutor, James F. Elliott, under the firm name of Elliott & Kirkpatrick, which relationship continued until Nov. 6, 1890. He was admitted to the Supreme court May 10, 1879. On Sept. 22, 1881, Judge Kirkpatrick was happily united in marriage with Miss Emma Palmer, of Adrian, Mich., who is a most valuable helpmate in his work. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was born in Ridgeway, Mich., Feb. 9, 1860. She is the daughter of Stephen H. and Letitia Saville Palmer, who reside at Holloway, Mich. The only child of Judge and Mrs. Kirkpatrick died in infancy. From 1881 to 1884 he served as probate commissioner of the Howard Circuit court under appointment of the late Judge N. R. Overman of Tipton. In September, 1890, he received, without seeking, the nomi-

LEX J. KIRKPATRICK.

nation by the Democratic party for judge of the Thirty-sixth judicial circuit, composed of Howard and Tipton counties. At the time of his nomination, the circuit was at least one thousand Republican. His nomination was enthusiastically received and he was elected by 221 majority over his opponent, James C. Blacklidge, running 396 votes ahead of his ticket. He assumed the bench Nov. 14, 1890. His circuit was one of the most important in the state and his duties very arduous. He had many important cases, including the State vs. Calvin J. Armstrong, the defaulting deputy treasurer of Tipton county, convicted of embezzlement of $43,000 of public funds, and State vs. Augusta Schmidt, convicted of manslaughter. He was frequently called to other circuits to try important cases, including Miami, Cass and Hamilton circuits. Upon retiring from the bench Nov. 14, 1896, he entered the law firm of Morrison & McReynolds, the firm name being changed to Kirkpatrick, Morrison & McReynolds, which relation continues. He has, since retiring from the bench, received many calls to act as special judge in different circuits. In Grant circuit in the spring of 1897 he presided as judge in the celebrated case of the State vs. John C. Evans, president of the Jonesboro bank, and John W. Crum, a prominent insurance agent of Marion, wherein each defendent was convicted of larceny on account of a green goods transaction involving $25,000, and sent to the penitentiary. In the same court he presided as judge in January, 1898, in the case of the State vs. Noah Johnson, a young man convicted of murder in the first degree and given a life sentence for the murder of his 16-year-old sweetheart, Tacie Mang. During this time he has also acted as special judge in the Blackford, Wells and Rush Circuit courts. On account of the sickness of Hon. John C. Miller, he was elected by the county officers of Rush county to hold the March term, 1898, of the Rush Circuit court, which he did, Judge Miller dying in the meantime. He thus had the honor of dedicating the magnificent new Rush county court house. He also held the first court in Tipton county's new court house in 1894. In the practice of his profession, Judge Kirkpatrick is engaged in many of the most important civil and criminal cases, and is recognized as being a skillful and strong advocate whose opinions have weight with the court, and whose cogent reasoning is effective in influencing the verdict of juries.

Judge Kirkpatrick is a Democrat by inheritance, by reading, reflection, judgment and conscience, and none are more familiar with the principles and policy of the party, of which he has been a life-long member, and has served as a member and treasurer of the county central committee and by making campaign speeches. Judge Kirkpatrick believes in honesty in politics, and in 1894, when it was currently charged that members of his party were guilty of forging a tally sheet in Tipton county, he gave a vigorous charge to the grand jury and caused a thorough investigation to be made, believing that he who serves his country best serves his party best. Judge Kirkpatrick is a member of the State Bar association and a member of the Christian church, with which he united at Fairfield, Ind., January 13, 1868, and has ever since been active in church work. He has been a constant worker in the Sunday school. He was superintendent of the Main Street Christian Sunday school from July 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1896. His school ranked second in attendance of all the schools of his denomination in the United States, the average attendance for several years being 460. During 1890 and 1891 he was president of the Howard County Bible School Union. From August 1, 1879, to August 1, 1881, he was president of the Kokomo Y. M. C. A., and in 1880 president of the Seventh District Y. M. C. A. In 1892 he was president of the Seventh District Y. P. S. C. E., and in November, 1893, was elected president of the State Y. P. S. C. E., and re-elected at the two succeeding state conventions. During his three years' service he delivered addresses in the principal cities of the state. The position was one of great trust, there being 75,000 members in the state. In

November, 1896, he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the World's C. E. Union, which position he will hold until the World's convention at London in 1900. Judge Kirkpatrick is a busy man. His mental equipment and his intellectual energies are well suited to this age of phenomenal activity, when science and learning challenge contestants who enter the arena to secure the dazzling prizes which must be won if their names are to be enrolled in the archives of the Temple of Fame. He is loyal to the best interests of the community where he resides, and contributes liberally of time and means in support of every laudable endeavor to promote the public welfare, and he still retains a lively interest in agriculture, the business and the delight of his boyhood days.


EDWARD WILSON BASSETT.

BASSETT, Edward Wilson, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Tippecanoe county, near Battle Ground, June 20, 1864. His father, Oliver L. Bassett, married Elizabeth J. Montgomery, whose people being for the union, moved north from Blount county, Tenn., to avoid the war which was foreseen. An uncle of his father was the editor of the Western Recorder at Cincinnati, one of the first, if not the first papers established in that city, and his parents helped to people the Ohio valley and who removed from Cincinnati to Jefferson county, Ind., in the early years of the present century. Young Bassett's early education was received in country and village schools, and he made the most of his opportunities. Without a collegiate education, he began the life of a country school teacher at the age of sixteen. Without business training, except such as could be obtained in a general store in a country town, he readily mastered the details of the business, and aspiring to a broader field of activity, he entered the grain business in Indianapolis in 1895, since which time he has handled a very large business. Mr. Bassett in politics is a Republican who has never held an office, devoting his time to a prosperous business, which is steadily increasing in volume. Mr. Bassett finds relaxation from the exacting demands of business in his connection with the fraternity of the F. & A. M., the Scottish rite, the Columbia club and some other organizations. Mr. Bassett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married July 1, 1890, at Stockwell, Ind., to Miss Carrie E. Howard, and has two children, Esther M., born Feb. 25, 1894, and Edwin H., born Sept. 30, 1897. Mr. Bassett is one of the young and progressive business men of Indianapolis, where he has established a large and growing business.

SMYTHE, William H., as the record shows, was required to contend with numerous obstacles in his early years in laying the foundation of success in life. He is the son of Edward Smythe and Elizabeth (Glazebrook) Smythe, and was born on a farm in Putnam county, Indiana, now the village of Filmore, July 2, 1846. His father, Edward Smythe, was born in Kentucky, but his mother was a native of Indiana. His grand parents were natives of old Virginia, and his grandfather

WILLIAM H. SMYTHE.

on his mother's side, Julius Glazebrook, was a revolutionary soldier whose home was at Charlottsville. They emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky and thence to Indiana. Edward Smythe died when the subject of this sketch was only nine years of age. He was in moderate circumstances, and leaving a widow with seven children to provide for, made the outlook anything but cheerful. The boys, of whom there were five in the family, had to engage in such work as they could perform to help their mother solve the difficult problems which confronted her, and to make matters worse, when about twelve years of age William met with an accident which crippled him for life. But this calamity, though serious, in no wise discouraged the youth, and his anxiety to obtain employment that he might aid his mother in her arduous task, created an active sympathy and he was given such employment as he was able to master. He found employment in a grocery store which enabled him to assist his mother and lay by enough to pay for admission to a subscription school. Ambitious to secure an education, he succeeded to the extent of being able to teach school. He concluded, however, that it would be the part of wisdom to learn a trade, and owing to his physical infirmity, selected shoemaking as best suited to his condition. This trade he mastered and followed from 1862 to 1878 in the city of Greencastle, when he was elected grand secretary of the Grand lodge, F. & A. M., of Indiana. He is grand secretary of the grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Indiana, grand recorder of the grand council R. & S. masters, and grand recorder of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Indiana. Mr. Smythe was also grand secretary of the grand chapter Order of the Eastern Star of Indiana from 1876 to 1893. Mr. Smythe, in his political affiliations, has always been a Democrat, holding to and standing by the cardinal principles of the party. In social life, in so far as fraternities are to be considered, Mr. Smythe finds his chief satisfaction in the various organizations of the grand order of Free and Accepted Masons from the initial lodge to the most exalted rites of the highest degrees known to Masonry. Mr. Smythe is a member of the Presbyterian church, where he finds that strength, sympathy and consolation which, though taught and accorded in the lodge room, is supplemented and invigorated by the church. Mr. Smythe was married October 4, 1870, to Elizabeth J. Williams of Greencastle, Ind., and the union has been blessed by three children born to them—two sons and a daughter—Elmer A., Myrtle and Don V. Smythe, all of whom are living. Mr. Smythe has indulged in authorship and has written a book on Indiana Masonic Law and Forms of Procedure, for the use of Masons and Masonic lodges, which is authority in such matters. In closing this brief resume of the life work of William Henry Smythe, an inexcusable omission would occur if the fact were not stated and emphasized, that he is one of the self-made men of the state, whose capital has been energy, courage and integrity, which in his youth won the confidence of all who knew him, and which, by a life of unswerving fidelity to all things of good report, he has retained. Sympathetic and generous, with hosts of friends who recognize his abilities and worth, he has a right to be hopeful that his future is secure.

SCHAF, Joseph Charles, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Indiana, born in Franklin county, January, 1859, and is forty years of age. He is the son of Hon. Peter Schaf and Katherine Schaf, *nee* Scholl. His father, Peter Schaf, was in the United States mail line from Cincinnati, New Orleans and St. Louis, for twenty-five years, and was in the hotel business at Brookville, Ind., for twenty-seven years. He retired from active business in 1890, and in 1892-93 was a member of the Indiana legislature, a position he filled with great credit to himself in the watchful care of the interests of his constituents. The early education of Joseph C. Schaf was obtained in Cincinnati, where he made commendable proficiency in his studies and prepared himself for the active duties of life, in the performance of which he has been eminently successful, as is shown by the fact that he is now president of the American Brewing company, whose large and sightly establishment is located on West Ohio street, Indianapolis, occupying a frontage on that street from Nos. 175 to 197, both inclusive. Mr. Schaf is a Democrat in his political affiliations and the principles of the Democratic party have his unqualified support. In his business and social life, Mr. Schaf recognizes the value of associated effort, and is a member of the Commercial club, the Country club, the Lyra Casino, the German-American, Cleveland and Manufacturers' clubs, in all of which, as business relaxation permits, he finds restful enjoyment. In May, 1887, Mr. Schaf was married to Miss Josephine Maus, and their home has been brightened by the birth of two children, a daughter, Alice Louise, and a son, Charles Joseph. Mr. Schaf is master of the brewing business, and the establishment of which he is at the head gives satisfactory promise of a successful career in the brewing business of the city. As a brewer, he is known to be conscientious, and adhering to the motto that "honesty is the best policy," he supplies the patrons of his establishment with a beverage in which there is no taint of deception, as to its purity and healthfulness, which in these degenerate days, when nearly everything is adulterated, is fruitful of conviction that Mr. Schaf is a business man whose high sense of honor entitles him to the confidence of the public.

JOSEPH CHARLES SCHAF.

WILSON, Charles Augustus, is a prominent physician and surgeon in the city of Indianapolis, and was born at Harrisonville, O., August 15, 1856. His father, Charles L. Wilson, a prominent physician of southeastern Ohio, was a surgeon in the war of the rebellion, a pension surgeon for six years and one of the founders of the National Surgical institute. His mother, Harriet R. Wilson, whose maiden name was Dickey, descends on both sides from prosperous and influential families, early settlers of Athens county, Ohio, a superior woman and devoted mother, respected and beloved by all who were so fortunate as to know her. His Grandmother Wilson belongs to the Morse

CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILSON.

family of which the world-renowned inventor of telegraphy was a member, and Walker's history of Athens county, O., gives the biography of James Dickey, John Brown, Josiah Wilson and other ancestors of the family. The early education of Dr. Wilson was obtained in the district school of Albany, O., with one year in the high school of Indianapolis. His capacity for mastering his studies early developed and he usually stood at the head of his classes. He took the classical course through the junior year in the Ohio university, where he was a member of the *Phi Delta Theta* fraternity. He attended lectures one year in the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis and one term at the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia. He graduated at the Medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, February 28, 1879, at the head of the class of one hundred and four members and received the faculty prize, a gold medal of the value of $100, "for excellence in all departments." Dr. Wilson came to Indiana from Ohio in 1872. From his youth he evinced a strong predilection for a medical career, and everything which engaged his time had in view a thorough equipment for his chosen profession. During vacation he worked in the surgical institute as drug clerk and corresponding secretary, etc., but his favorite employment was in the mechanical department in designing, improving and constructing apparatus. Always an independent thinker, Dr. Wilson has been noted for refusing to adopt any theory or doctrine not supported by reason satisfactory to himself. Almost the entire professional career of Dr. Wilson has been devoted to orthopedic surgery. He was in the surgical institute in Philadelphia as assistant to the late Dr. W. P. Johnson for five years, and for a number of years past owner of the Surgical institute at Atlanta, Ga. This institute he sold and returned to Indianapolis in 1887, and was associated with his father and Dr. H. R. Allen in the management of the National Surgical institute, after which he started the Wilson Surgical institute, which demanded extensive advertising and in conducting this important branch of his business, Dr. Wilson adhered as nearly as possible to the code of medical ethics. Dr. Wilson not only enjoys a liberal city practice, but has patients from nearly every state in the Union, as also from Canada. Too young to be in the army, he took a lively interest in the great struggle. Of this precocious interest Major Goodspeed recites an anecdote relating to the organization of the Seventy-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry. A man had been talked up to the point of enlisting, when young Wilson, who was present, pulled the major's sleeve and whispered, "Swear him in." Dr. Wilson was in camp in Virginia several weeks with his father when the elder Wilson was serving as surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio volunteer infantry in the summer of 1864, and retains vivid impressions of camp life. Dr. Wilson, in politics, is a Republican. He is a member of the *Phi Delta Theta* fraternity and a member of the Loyal Legion. On Dec. 30, 1880, Dr. Wilson married Miss Lucy Dana Adams of Warren, O., who has won distinction in local art circles as an artist of decided talent, whose water colors and sketches are regarded as highly creditable, and which when entered at local exhibitions receive merited encomiums from connoisseurs.

NELL, EDWARD, is a musician of culture and deserved prominence in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., where he was born March 29, 1866. His father, John Baptist Nell, a man of education and a writer of note, was assistant editor of the *Indianapolis German Telegraph*, and teacher of languages, as also editor of the *Beobachter am Wabash*, the first German newspaper edited in Lafayette, Ind. His ancestors were Germans. His mother's name was Amelia Henrietta Nell, *nee* Schindler, and her father, Robert A. Schindler, was a noted physician in Saxony, Germany, and his father's father was a farmer in Baden, Germany. Mr. Nell's education was obtained in the public schools of Indianapolis. The death of his father occurring when he was quite young, he was left in needy circumstances and began life as a newsboy; but possessing musical talent of a high order, at the age of fifteen he began the study of the violin and guitar with Adolph Schellschmitt, Sr., and two years later began the study of the flute with D. H. Beasenberg. When he became twenty years of age he began the study of voice culture under Ernestinoff, and soon after accepted the position as barytone with the quartette choir, of St. Paul's church. This positon he resigned to accept a more remunerative position in the Plymouth church choir, after which he took a position in the tabernacle choir, and still later he took charge of the quartette and chorus choir of Plymouth church, and at the present time he is the director of the choir of the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis. Mr. Nell, with grateful remembrance, refers to F. X. Arens of New York, as the teacher to whom he is indebted for his success in vocal music, with whom he studied voice culture, and who, recognizing his pupil's ability for teaching, advised him to pursue that course of study, together with his regular individual work. This advice was accepted and Mr. Nell is ever ready to express his gratitude for it. Mr. Nell has given song recitals in most of the more important cities of Indiana, receiving merited applause, besides which he has sung for numerous musical festivals in other states, in which his splendid barytone voice won unqualified commendation. Mr. Nell is now director of the Philharmonic club, an organization composed of twenty of the best male singers in Indianapolis, and is also director of the University of Indianapolis Glee club. Mr. Nell was married Dec. 9, 1896, to Miss Kate Thompson Henderson, and of the union one child has been born, Edward Nell, Jr. Mr. Nell's influence upon the musical culture of Indianapolis is fully recognized, and he stands as one of the best-equipped musicians of the city of his birth.

EDWARD NELL.

MACK, FREDERICK JOHN, is of German descent and was born in the city of Cleveland, O., Jan. 5, 1854. He migrated to Allen county, Ind., in 1867, when thirteen years of age, and remained there till 1872, when he took up

FREDERICK JOHN MACK.

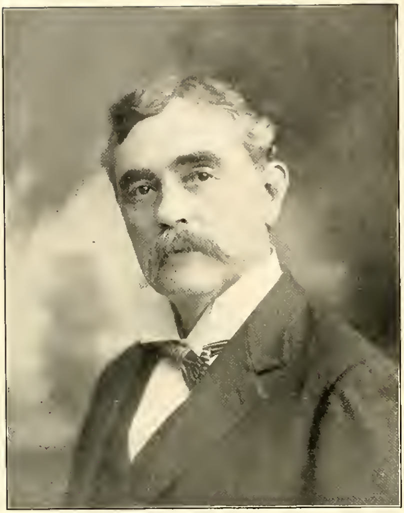
his residence in the city of Indianapolis, where he has since lived an active and highly honored citizen. His father, Fred J. Mack, now dead, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and his mother, Regina, whose maiden name was Baumann, was a native of Bavaria, Germany. At the age of eighteen, the subject of this sketch began learning the trade of fresco painting, which in due time was accomplished, and in 1877, when twenty-three years of age, began business for himself, and has since been steadily engaged in it, the firm now being F. J. Mack & Co., with C. W. Beck, and a son, F. L. Mack, as partners. Mr. Mack early developed a taste and aptitude for political office, and his qualification being fully recognized, he was twice elected a member of the common council of the city, first in 1884 and again in 1888, and in 1890 he was elected a member of the Indiana legislature for Marion county, and participated in the session of 1891 as a Democrat, where he made an eminently creditable record. He now holds, under Mayor Taggart's administration, the responsible position of president of the board of safety, in which he meets every requirement of the office. Honorable, upright and courageous, President Mack gives his influence and vote for measures calculated to promote the welfare of the city of Indianapolis. In social life in the city, Mr. Mack is a conspicuous figure and deservedly popular. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Orders of Druids and Elks. He is also a member of the Commercial club, of the German Orphan Home association, of the Mænnerchor, the German House, the Independent Turnverein, of the German-American Democratic club, of the Hendricks club, and other similar organizations. Mr. Mack was married March 2, 1876, to Miss Josephine Beck, and has a family of six children. In all regards, Mr. Mack is one of the progressive citizens of Indianapolis, and being in the prime of life his fellow-citizens may prudently expect that he will continue to employ his abilities for the welfare of the community.

SHIDELER, GEO. A. H., is a native of Indiana, and was born Nov. 23, 1863, at Jonesboro, Grant county. His father, D. B. Shideler, is the manager for Indiana of the Equitable Life Insurance society, who for years has been the leading insurance man in Indiana. As an Odd Fellow he has mastered all its mysteries and has reached the highest honors the great order could confer, and is also a 32d degree Mason. His mother, a noble and God-fearing woman, was Sarah J. Eviston, the daughter of Elias and Sarah Eviston. The paternal grand parents of the subject of this sketch were Aaron and Hannah Shideler. They emigrated from Preble county, O., to Grant county, Ind., in 1836, where they lived fifty-two years, to 1888, and the demise of the aged pioneers and pilgrims in that year occurred with an interim of only two weeks, and at the time of his death his grandfather Shideler was a retired farmer in moderate circumstances. His maternal grand parents were Elias and Sarah Eviston, who were married in Old Virginia, and emigrated to Grant county, Ind., in 1839, where they lived the remainder of their lives. They were inured to work and were not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, but they left an honored name in the land where they lived, with only two days intervening between their deaths, and his four grand parents, Aaron and Hannah Shideler and Elias and Sarah Eviston, sleep in the same lot in the little cemetery at Jonesboro, with three children around them, there being but two surviving children—D. B. Shideler and Mollie E. Horne. The early education of Mr. Shideler was obtained in the village schools of Jonesboro, his native town, from which he graduated at fourteen years of age to take the position as "cash boy" in the New York store at Indianapolis. From this position his advance was rapid. Fate or fortune, one or both, had determined for young Shideler a business career, and equipped with a common school education and courage, he enters the list of contestants for all the prizes within his reach. From a cash boy at fourteen, he was promoted to salesman at sixteen in the great New York store, where promotions are secured only as rewards of merit. From the New York store he advanced to the great dry goods house of Byram & Cornelius of Indianapolis, and at nineteen was one of its salesmen, and at twenty became a traveling salesman of the firm, a member of a class of men who are the avant-coureurs of mercantile progress, expansion and imperialism in the United States. At twenty-four years of age Mr. Shideler's business acquirements were recognized by the Marion Flint Glass company, doing business at Marion, Ind., and he was elected the secretary of the great corporation, a position which at thirty-five years of age he still holds, conclusively demonstrating that he is the right man in the right place, and equally evident that it has been won by loyalty to integrity and all things of good report in human endeavor.

Mr. Shideler always has been and is still a zealous Republican, and though not an office-seeker, he has been twice elected to the general assembly of the state. In the session of 1897 he served with distinction and introduced the medical bill which became a law of the state. Mr. Shideler is not a member of any church, but prefers the Episcopal form of worship. He is a member of the Marion Commercial club, the Columbia club of Indianapolis, of the Knights of Pythias, and is a 32d degree Mason. On July 1, 1894, he was married to Margaret Ball, and of the union one child has been born, a son—Robert E. Shideler, three years old.

GEO. A. H. SHIDELER.

JUSTICE, Noah, a resident of the city of Lafayette, Ind., of which he has been twice elected mayor, was born in Clarksburg, Ross county, Ohio, October 16, 1836, and came to Indiana with his parents in 1839. His father, of the same name, Noah Justice, by occupation a farmer, who was well to do in life, was born in Maryland, January 10, 1802, and moved to Ross county, O., with his parents when ten years of age. He had received but little education and by trade was a potter. He had military aspirations, and was a captain of militia for several years before moving to Indiana, which occurred in 1839, when he settled on a



NOAH JUSTICE.

farm in Tippecanoe county three miles north of the city of Lafayette, where he died January 10, 1856. The old gentleman had always been a Whig, was influential in county politics, but never aspired to any office. He married Sarah Fennemore Cissna, whose maiden name was King; she was born in the state of Delaware in 1792, and was the mother of six children, four boys and two girls, four of whom are living. His mother was twice married. The name of her first husband was Cissna, who was a soldier in the war of 1812-15 and was of Hull's command at Detroit, and a victim of that general's cowardly surrender. She died June, 1866. Of the ancestry of the subject of this sketch but little is known and that little is involved in mystery. On his father's side, Matthew Justice is supposed to have been the progenitor of the name in America, an Irishman, who emigrated first to Holland and then to America, between 1700 and 1725. He was the father of seven sons, all born in America. The names of four of these sons—James, Matthew, Jr., Jesse and Benjamin, have been preserved, the others were killed in the war of the revolution, and the sons whose names are given were also soldiers who aided Washington in securing the independence of our country. The great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, after the war of the revolution, settled in Maryland, and from there moved to Ross county, O., and settled near Chillicothe. His mother's ancestors were Quakers, and an incident in the career of her grandfather is worthy of record and preservation. Living in a Pennsylvania town in the early days of the revolutionary war, in strict accord with the teachings of the sect, he had taken no part in the struggle. The British, who became numerous in the section of the state where he resided, not only abused his hospitality, but taunted him with the charge of cowardice. This aroused the ire of the man of peace. He doffed his Quaker hat, and throwing it upon the earth said, "Damn thee, lie there till the war is over," immediately enlisting in the patriotic army of the revolution. The early education of Mr. Justice was received in a subscription school, taught in a log school house, where he was required to sit upon rough benches, minus backs. Subsequently he attended the Battle Ground Indiana Collegiate institute, but did not graduate. He began his business career on a farm and continued in it until twenty-five years of age. He studied law one year, which failing to satisfy his ambition, he abandoned it and entered the real estate business, which he still conducts. In politics, Mr. Justice is a Republican and has the confidence of his party, having been elected justice of the peace in 1886, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1894, when he was elected mayor of Lafayette and re-elected in 1898 for a term of four years. Mr. Justice belongs to the Lafayette club and to the fraternal order of Elks. He is not a member of any church, but his preference is for the Methodists. He is unmarried, and to the domesticity of married life he remains a stranger. He is highly respected, as is shown by his election to the chief executive office of one of the most progressive, enterprising and cultured cities in the state.

MARSHALL, Henry Wright, residing in the city of Lafayette, Ind., may be mentioned with great propriety as belonging to the most enterprising class of Indiana's progressive citizens. His father, S. H. Marshall, a grain and coal merchant, resides at Montmorenci, Ind. His mother is Sarah A. Marshall, *nee* Wright, from whom her son took the name of "Wright." He was born near Springfield, O., January 29, 1865. His parents came to Indiana in 1871 and located on a farm near Montmorenci. Young Marshall's educational equipment was received in the graded schools of Montmorenci, from which he graduated in 1881, in addition to which he graduated from Union Business college in the class of '83. He commenced business for himself as a bookkeeper, and later became a traveling salesman for the wholesale stationery house of Rosser, McClurr & Co. In 1886 Mr. Marshall formed a partnership with Robert L. Jaques,the firm name being Marshall & Jaques, and conducted a retail book and stationery store at Lafayette. This partnership was dissolved in 1889, when, in company with a brother, Wallace Marshall, the Lafayette Bridge company, a corporation for the manufacture and sale of iron and steel highway and railroad bridges, was formed. Of this corporation, the subject of this sketch was elected secretary and treasurer, and two years later succeeded to the presidency of the company. Under his management the business of the company has had a very rapid growth and has become one of the largest and best bridge manufacturing plants in the west. Mr. Marshall is now engaged in several business enterprises, is interested largely in farming and is the owner of several of the largest and best farms in Tippecanoe county. Mr. Marshall is an ardent Republican and has always been an active member of his party, but was never a candidate for office until 1898, when at the November election of that year he was elected to represent Tippecanoe and Warren counties in the state legislature by more than 2,000 majority. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Lafayette club, a social organization. He is also a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Curran Lodge No. 111, Knights of Pythias, and of Division No. 1, Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. He was married Feb. 19, 1891, to Laura Van Natta, and of this union one son,—Henry W., Jr., was born March 19, 1892.

HENRY WRIGHT MARSHALL.

HERTER, Jacob, a distinguished jurist of southern Indiana, was born in Germany, Feb. 3, 1842. His father, Michael Herter, a farmer of limited means, came to the United States in the spring of 1846 and settled in Harrison county, Ind. His mother's maiden name was Anna M. Weidner. His ancestors on both sides were Germans and his grandparents died when he was a child. His early education began in the common schools of Harrison county. From 1857 to 1860 young Herter attended the city schools at Chicago, and in 1861 and 1862 he attended the seminary at Corydon. On June 8, 1863, when twenty-one years of age, Mr. Herter commenced the study of law in the office of Smith & Kerr at New Albany, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Mr.

JACOB HERTER.

Herter practiced law in New Albany from 1864 until 1892, when he was elected judge of the Fifty-second judicial circuit of Indiana, composed of the county of Floyd, and held the office a full term until Nov. 26, 1898. Judge Herter has held the office of city judge and city attorney of New Albany, positions which he filled with marked ability. During his professional career he has had partnerships with Robert J. Shaw and with D. W. LaFollette, both of whom are dead. He also had a partnership with Col. W. W. Tuly, which was terminated in 1892, when Judge Herter was elected circuit judge, a highly responsible position, which, owing to his confessed abilities as a jurist, he filled with eminent credit to himself and to the legal profession. Judge Herter is a Democrat who fully comprehends the principles of his party and the success of which always received his intelligent support. Judge Herter's affiliations with fraternal organizations include the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he is also a member of the German Evangelical church. Considering Judge Herter's early opportunities to acquire an education it will be seen that he owes his success to those inherent qualities of energy and tenacity of purpose which overcome obstacles and achieve success for the possessor. They are the factors and forces in every department of endeavor, which, discarding barriers, or overcoming them as they appear, secure distinction and eminence in the chosen pursuits of life. Judge Herter was married Feb. 21, 1869, to Margaret Steger and seven children have been born of the union —Ferdinand M., Gustav J., Martin P., Katie E., Anna M., Mary G., and Henry J. Herter.

TAYLOR, JOHN LEWIS, a citizen of Southern Indiana of worth and distinction, and a native of the state, was born in Anderson township, Warrick county, Indiana, August 30, 1850, and is now a resident of Boonville, the county seat of Warrick county. His father, Peter Taylor, was a successful farmer of Warrick county and his mother was Margaret Jane Perigo. They had eight children, seven sons and one daughter, and all are living except one son. Of the sons, John L., the subject of this biographical sketch, was the eldest. His early advantages for schooling were limited, but his father removing to Boonville in 1869, he attended the graded schools of the town for two years, where he made rapid progress, and in 1871 taught school in his native township. Subsequently he attended the Normal school at Oakland City, Ind., and in the fall of 1871 entered the freshman class in the State university at Bloomington, Ind., where he took a scientific course and graduated after three years' study. Having completed his university course, he returned to Warrick county and during the winter of 1875-76 taught the graded school at Lynnville. He had made the choice of law as a profession and while teaching at Lynnville employed his leisure hours in reading law books. With this preparation in the spring of 1876 he entered the office of Judge John B. Handy, where he began the preparation of entering upon his chosen profession in earnest and pursued his legal studies with that eagerness and intense purpose to achieve success which in after life has distinguished him. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with John T. Thompson, with whom he had studied law in Judge Handy's office. After a practice of about one year he dissolved his partnership with Mr. Thompson and in October, 1877, he entered the Cincinnati law school and graduated from that institution in May, 1878. Returning to his home from Cincinnati, Mr. Taylor was nominated by the Democratic party to represent his native county in the legislature of the state, and was triumphantly elected, receiving a larger vote than was secured by any other candidate, and the prudent and conservative course he pursued while a member of the general assembly won golden opinions from his constituents. Mr. Taylor has been twice elected town clerk of Boonville and has held the position of town attorney three terms and is now serving his third year as county attorney for the board of county commissioners. In 1885 Hon. James Hunminway, a member of congress, entered Mr. Taylor's office as a law student and in 1886 a partnership was formed under the name of Taylor & Hunminway, which continued for three years, when he had been elected prosecuting attorney. Messrs. Taylor & Hunminway are warm personal friends, and up to date no word has ever passed between them to mar in the slightest degree their friendship and mutual esteem. Mr. Taylor is a Democrat and began his active work in the party in 1876, when he canvassed Warrick county in the interest of Hon. Benoni S. Fuller, then a candidate for re-election to congress. He was also active in the Tilden-Hendricks campaign, in which he won great popularity by his brilliant oratory and convincing logic. In 1880 Mr. Taylor was appointed contingent presidential elector for the first congressional district by a Democratic state convention, and in that year was chosen chairman of the Democratic Central committee of Warrick county and has always been recognized as a leader in his party. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the *Sigma Chi* fraternity of the State university of Bloomington, Ind. On Jan. 5, 1879, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Kate Breckenridge, a lady of great refinement and remarkable social qualities. One child has been born of the union—Laura B., who died in infancy.

JOHN LEWIS TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor is a man whose suavity makes him universally popular with those who know him, but his civility, while gracious, is dignified, and those with whom he is the most familiar are eloquent in their praise of his affability. He is a great reader and is familiar with the best English literature, and one of his distinguishing characteristics is boldness of speech in all matters in which it becomes necessary for a man to exercise moral courage in defining his position, a quality of manhood, which, if it existed in a larger quantity and were more widely distributed, civilization and progress would be indefinitely promoted.

GUENDLING, VERY REV. JOHN H., vicar of the Catholic diocese of Ft. Wayne, was born near Peru, Miami county, Indiana, on the 19th

VERY REV. JOHN H. GUENDLING.

of December, 1855. His youth was spent in this quiet town, situated on the banks of the Wabash river. His early mental training was intrusted, by his well-to-do parents, to the Catholic parish school of the place. In 1870 he entered the Provincial seminary of Mount St. Mary's of the West Cincinnati, O., and in 1876, after the completion of his classical studies, was sent to the American college in Rome, Italy, but owing to ill health, was obliged to return to his native country in 1878. In 1880 he entered the Sulpician seminary in Baltimore, Md., one of the foremost Catholic clerical training schools in the country, in which he completed his course in theology, and was ordained priest for the diocese of Ft. Wayne, July 2d, 1880, when twenty-four years of age. At this time the Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger placed him in charge of St. Joseph's Diocesan Orphan Asylum and Manual Labor school, at Lafayette, Ind., a position for which he was eminently fitted, not only by reason of his practical knowledge of business affairs, but also by his genial and cheerful disposition. For eighteen years he devoted himself zealously to this self-denying mission, placing the institution on a secure financial basis, and gaining hosts of friends among every class of the community. After the death of Vicar General Brammer, which occurred June 20, 1898, Bishop Rademacher appointed Father Guendling vicar-general of the diocese and pastor of the Ft. Wayne cathedral. He is, besides, and has been for a number of years, one of the bishop's consulters and a member of the diocesan school board. Father Guendling, by education, disposition and devotion to his holy calling is deservedly distinguished as a priest and has secured an enviable position in the church as a man thoroughly equipped for all the responsibilities which devolve upon his priestly office.

LEVERING, Mortimer. To write a biographical sketch of a man of the type of Mortimer Levering is not an easy task, particularly when space demands condensation, and only outlines can be given. Mortimer Levering, the subject of this sketch, is the son of William H. Levering, a retired capitalist, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1849. His father came to Indiana from Philadelphia in 1852, and located at Lafayette, where he engaged in the real estate and loan business and surveying, in which he was eminently successful. Two years later, 1853, when the subject of this sketch was about four years of age, Mr. Levering brought his family to Lafayette and has since been a resident of that flourishing and enterprising city. Having accumulated an ample fortune and established a lucrative business on a permanent foundation, in 1873, when fifty years of age, he retired from active business pursuits, and though his son, Mortimer, was but twenty-four years of age, committed to his hands the large business which under his own supervision had grown to immense proportions. It was a case in which the father fully comprehended the integrity and business qualifications of the son, and from the day that Mortimer Levering took charge of the business, phenomenal success bears eloquent testimony to his superior executive abilities. Mr. William H. Levering was married to Irene Smith, who, as well as himself, was a native of Pennsylvania, and the farm upon which they had resided was an ancestral home of the Leverings, dating back to the days of William Penn, 1635, when one of his ancestors occupied the premises, and another ancestor had been chosen by Penn as a commissioner of immigration, giving to the ancient home a historical importance of great interest. The father of Mortimer Levering is a noted philanthropist, and after retiring from active business pursuits has devoted much of his time to religious and charitable work and for fifteen years was president of the Indiana State Sunday School Union. He is the life president of the Tippecanoe Sunday School Union, and a member of the Victoria institute, London, England. The rudimental education of Mortimer Levering was obtained in the public schools of Lafayette. He attended Bedford academy and Moliers academy, and obtained a classical education at Allen's Classical institute, from which he graduated in 1870. But like many another youth he early developed an aptitude for business, and, in familiarizing himself with the management of the numerous farms of his father imbibed a passion for live stock, which in later years earned for him national renown, since, when he assumed control of his father's large estate, he has given to thoroughbred stock interests much attention, and his judgment receives that consideration awarded only to men whose capabilities are regarded of the highest order. It will be difficult for the reader to comprehend Mr. Levering's methods of conducting his numerous and extensive business enterprises. He employs continuously six expert typewriters. In the city of Lafayette he is at the head of a large investment banking business which has earned the unqualified confidence of capitalists, founded upon the fact that the house, during the past forty-three years, has not sustained a loss of one dollar by its investments for its clients, and Mr. Levering, now in charge of the business, has made more than 12,000 mortgage loans. Such a business would seemingly demand about all the time a man could command for its management. Not so with the subject of this sketch. He has numerous farms demanding his oversight, besides, he has been since 1884 secretary and treasurer of the American Shropshire Sheep association, the largest live stock association in the world, having a membership of 1,900. Since 1889, Mr. Levering has been secretary of the Indiana Live Stock Sanitary commission. Since 1883, secretary of the American Shetland Pony club. Since 1892, secretary of the Associated Sheep Organization of America. He is the secretary of the Inter-State Association of Live Stock Commission Boards, and treasurer since 1894 of the National Association of Exhibition Live Stock, and chairman of the Registration commission of live stock. Such a record is fruitful of constant surprise, but scarcely the half is told. Mr. Levering since 1892 has been president of the Lafayette Humane society. He is also president of the Lafayette Commercial club. He is vice-president of the Indiana Society of Reforms and Convictions, and a member of the State Agricultural board. Here it might be

MORTIMER LEVERING.

prudent to inquire if the subject of this sketch knows from experience what it is to feel weary or somnolent? It is to be doubted, since in addition to what has been recorded of his activities, he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Columbia and University clubs of Indianapolis, and of the Chicago Athletic club. He is the treasurer of the state Board of Commerce and a member of the Lincoln club and the Lafayette club of Lafayette. He is president of the Good Roads club of Lafayette, a member of the National Bankers' association, and of the Indiana State Bankers' association. He is president of the Home Hospital association of Lafayette, and of the National Pet Stock association and is an honorary member of the English Shropshire Stock society. Mr. Levering is justly distinguished for his fraternal affiliations and is a member of Tippecanoe lodge 492, F. & A. M., of Lafayette Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a past eminent of Lafayette Commandery, Knights Templar. He is past noble grand of Friendship lodge 22, I. O. O. F. He is a member of Wabash Encampment, No. 6. He is past commander of Uniform Patriots, Excelsior Canton, I. O. O. F. He is a member of Lafayette lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, a member of Lafayette lodge of Ben Hur, and of Lafayette lodge of the Royal Arcanum and the Scottish rite 32d degree lodge, and he is a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Nor is this all, but the list is sufficiently extended to create the belief that if Mr. Levering is not a member of all the fraternities known to this fraternal age, he is in active sympathy with them all, and willing to aid them in any philanthropic work. Mr. Levering is an active member of the Baptist church, and for a number of years has been its musical director and treasurer. Mr. Levering was happily married Oct. 2, 1872, to Miss Julia Henderson. There is one child, a son, Richmond Mortimer Levering, born June 15, 1881, and now a senior at Andover university, Mass. Notwithstanding his large business interests and active life, Mr. Levering is a most agreeable and companionable gentleman, who has the ability to make friends of those with whom he comes in contact, socially, or in a business way, and the kindred faculty of maintaining a friendship when once formed. He is not only one of the leading citizens of Lafayette, but a citizen of the state, whose great interests he studiously seeks to promote.

BRIGGS, John C. The biographies of Indiana's Men of Progress bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and courage, well calculated to arouse state pride, and it must be a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of men of mark, to be found on the farms, in the schools, in the pulpit, and in what is known as the learned professions, as well as in mercantile, banking, railroad, manufacturing and mechanical employment. The subject of the following sketch, John C. Briggs, was born at Carlisle, in Sullivan county, Indiana, September 2, 1841, and now resides at Sullivan, Sullivan county, Ind., where, since 1873, he has resided and has been engaged in the practice of law, except one term as judge of the Fourteenth judicial circuit, to which he was elected in 1888. Mr. Briggs, on his father's side, has an illustrious ancestry, all of whom, as he himself has done, fought in the service of their country. In the year 1770 three brothers emigrated to America from the north of England, who, upon landing at New York, separated, going north and south and west to look at the country and find locations for settlement. Benjamin Briggs, the progenitor of the subject of this sketch, journeyed into Pennsylvania and settled there. He secured a large body of land along the Susquehanna river, upon a portion of which the city of Harrisburg now stands. When the Revolutionary war broke out he raised a company of volunteers and joined Col. North's regiment, arming and equipping his men with the proceeds of the sale of a portion of his landed estate. He was a patriot in the best and noblest sense of the term, and when Washington's army was at Valley Forge, Captain Briggs sold the remainder of his land to supply his company with clothing and other needed supplies, and then handed over the remainder of his money to Gen. Washington, an act of patriotism that forever associated the name of Briggs with one of the darkest periods in the history of gloom and glory recorded in the struggle to achieve independence. In the battle of Monmouth, Captain Briggs lost his left arm, and, as if that were not enough to entitle him to an eternity of fame, fate decreed that a cannon ball should deprive him of his right leg in the closing struggles of the Continental army around Yorktown when the English struck their colors, and Cornwallis handed his sword to Gen. Washington, and Col. North bore written testimony that of all his acquaintances who took part in the glorious struggle for independence, "Captain Briggs had suffered most in his country's cause." But a greater reward than Col. North's testimony awaited the patriot on his return to his Susquehanna home, for a beautiful woman awaited his return from the camp and the battlefield, declaring "she loved him all the more for his honorable scars." Captain Briggs and the devoted girl were married, and of this union one child was born, Maj. David Briggs, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who is also honorably identified with the history of his country, by participating in the war of 1812. Upon the declaration of war against England, Maj. David Briggs raised a battalion of soldiers and hurried away to Baltimore, and was at the sacking of Washington City, where he contracted disease by exposure and returned home to die in the arms of his young and devoted wife, who was a step-daughter of that staunch old patriot, Dr. John Witherspoon. A son of this union, Joseph W. Briggs, the father of the subject of this sketch, in 1832 located in Carlisle, Ind., where he engaged in the practice of law. He was liberally educated, having graduated from Dickinson college, and had also graduated in Pennsylvania from a law school. Emulating the example of his father and grandfather, he, too, became a soldier, and at the breaking out of the Mexican war, raised a company of soldiers, of which he became captain, and joined the Second Indiana regiment. During his life Captain Joseph W. Briggs served as probate judge and one year in the lower house of the Indiana legislature. Hon. John C. Briggs, the subject of this sketch, was early thrown upon his own resources, and developed those essential qualities of mind upon which success and distinction depend. He secured a fair English education at the Sullivan high school, and began reading law in the office of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, one of the most distinguished men, lawyers, orators and statesmen Indiana has produced. But at the age of nineteen the civil war broke out, and young Briggs, true to the splendid military record of his ancestors, down to his father, at once enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer infantry to save the union. He was in the Union army more than four years, coming out with the rank of captain in the quartermaster's department. The war being over, Captain Briggs began the practice of his profes-

JOHN C. BRIGGS.

sion. In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit composed of Vermilion, Park, Vigo and Sullivan counties, which position he held two terms. After the expiration of his second term as prosecuting attorney, he commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Hon. D. W. Voorhees in Terre Haute, one of the most learned and eminent lawyers of the state. Dissolving his partnership with Mr. Voorhees, he permanently located in the city of Sullivan, where he has since practiced his profession in Sullivan and adjoining counties with distinguished success. In 1888 Captain Briggs was elected judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit, and no predecessor or successor on the bench of that circuit or elsewhere ever won a larger measure of renown as a jurist, resulting from a perfect mastery of the law and quick perceptions of right and justice. In 1878 Judge Briggs was elected to the legislature of Indiana, and his record in that body, as on the bench, met every expectation of the people whom he served. Judge Briggs is a Democrat who never voted any but a Democratic ticket, and he has been an earnest and efficient worker for his party.

Judge Briggs is one of the best known and popular men in his part of the commonwealth, not only for his professional and political services, which have been extensive and varied, but also for his genial and captivating personality and courtly bearing. He is of commanding stature and of dignified and graceful manners. He is an excellent speaker, whose statements are concise, whose logic is acute, and whose arguments are forcible and convincing. Behind the distinguished judge and popular citizen is a record which commands unqualified approval, a record of fifty-seven years of manifold vicissitudes in war and in peace and business pursuits, and before him, if fortune smiles, holding the enviable position as the head of the bar in his native country, there will be opportunities for Judge Briggs to add new luster to a well-spent life. He is one of the eminent citizens of Indiana whom the people delight to honor as "Men of Progress."

ZOLLARS, Allen, the subject of this sketch, was born in Licking county, Ohio. The ancestors of Mr. Zollars were of German extraction, and migrated from Prussia to this country, at an early period. They belong to that robust and intelligent class of early emigrants who, to secure their political and religious freedom, were ready to encounter the privations and hardships of an unknown and unbroken wilderness, and the dangers arising from the frequent hostilities of native savages. It was fortunate for the succeeding generations of America that the circumstances attending the first settlement of the country were somewhat forbidding, and such as to invite to its shores only the liberty-loving people of Europe. The sturdy ancestors of Mr. Zollars contributed their share in the struggle for independence and helped to secure for themselves and those to come after them that complete national freedom and personal liberty which all enjoy today. His paternal great-grandfather was an officer in the war of the revolution, and served his country with distinction for more than five years. Mr. Zollars' father was born in Washington county, Pa., and at twelve years of age removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Ohio. At that time Ohio had been a state in the federal union but thirteen years, and was, in a large measure, an unbroken forest. Until his manhood and marriage, the father of Mr. Zollars lived in that county, when he moved to Licking county of the same state. There, in the course of time, he became the owner of flouring, lumber and woolen mills, which he operated with success. Subsequently he disposed of those properties and engaged in farming and raising of fine stock. In 1868, in good health, mentally and physically, he retired from business, and until his death, in March, 1889, at the age of eighty-seven years and three months, he lived in happy retirement, managing his property, and enjoying the most devoted love and affection of an unusually large number of direct descendants. But a short time before his death he had assembled under his own roof five generations of his family, himself and wife, with whom he had lived for more than sixty-five years, and who survives him, some of his children, some of his grand children, some of his great-grand-children and one great-great-grand child. He was a man not only of remarkable health and strength physically, but also as self-educated, a man of strong mental power and extended reading. Upon many subjects his thoughts were in advance of those among whom he lived. It was a source of very great comfort to his family that during his long and active life they never knew him to give the least sanction, by word or act, to anything that was immoral, dishonest or dishonorable, but on the contrary, uniformly condemned all such things in the strongest terms. In early boyhood young Zollars worked upon the farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood, evincing much interest in his books and studies. After going through the common schools of the neighborhood, he was placed in a private academy, and there thoroughly prepared to enter college. He entered Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio, pursued a classical course and graduated, receiving the degree of A. B. Three years later the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., and, in 1888, the degree of LL. D. It would be alike interesting and profitable to trace the persistent efforts and struggles by which young Zollars secured a thorough and complete education, and that full and elaborate preparation which, in after life, has rendered the acquisition of knowledge easy and pleasurable. The proposed brevity of this sketch will not, however, allow this. Having finished his college course, he entered the law office of Judge Buckingham, of Newark, Ohio, where he studied law for a while. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1866, receiving the degree of LL. B. Being thus prepared for the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Zollars located at Fort Wayne, Ind. He at once made a favorable impression upon the bench, the bar and the people. All regarded him as a young man of fine attainments, high moral character and great professional promise. In November, 1867, he was married to Miss Minnie Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, a lady of culture, who has contributed much to the subsequent success of her husband. Mr. Zollars is a Democrat. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature. He took a prominent part in the debates of the house, and was much esteemed as a member of that body. In May, 1869, he was chosen city attorney of Fort Wayne, and continued to serve in that capacity for six years. Upon the establishment of the Superior court of Allen county, he was appointed by Gov. Williams judge of that court. He held the office for a short time and then resigned in order to resume the practice of his profession. In 1882, Judge Zollars was nominated by the Democratic party of the state as a candidate for supreme judge. He was elected, receiving in the northern part of the state, where he was best known, much more than the party vote. He was nominated by his party for the same office in 1888, but was, with the rest of the Democratic ticket, defeated. As judge of the Supreme court, Judge Zollars more than met

ALLEN ZOLLARS.

the high expectations of his friends, and so discharged the duties of his high office as to receive the hearty approval and warm commendation of the bar of the state, without regard to party. As a judge he was industrious, careful and singularly painstaking. In his high office he was independent, fearless and honest. It is but just to say, and it is infinitely creditable to Judge Zollars that it may be truthfully said, that no bias, prejudice of zeal could deflect or move his mind from its honest and intelligent convictions. There is not a judge nor a lawyer in the state of Indiana that does not know and who would not assert this. The written opinions of Judge Zollars found in more than the last thirty volumes of our reports, attest his fitness for judicial position. His style is lucid, unrestrained and vigorous; his statements full and comprehensive; his analysis perspicuous and complete. His opinions show great research, industry and care. They challenge approval, and must commend themselves to bench and bar. Those having the widest acquaintance with the bar of the state, have yet to hear an unfavorable criticism of any opinion prepared by Judge Zollars. As a lawyer Judge Zollars has always stood high. He has had a large practice and has been unusually successful. He has argued many cases in the Supreme court, and has lost but few. No one knows better than Judge Zollars the necessity for thorough preparation in the trial of cases, and no one more industriously prepares his cases than he. He knows and realizes the fact that it is the prepared man who, as a rule, is successful. Though of a warm and ardent temperament, Judge Zollars is, in the trial of a cause, always master of himself. He is rarely not at his best. He is always courteous and deferential toward the court; kind and forbearing toward his adversaries. He examines a witness carefully and thoroughly, but treats the witness with respect, and, as a general rule, so as to secure his good opinion and make him feel that he has been treated kindly and forbearingly. While subjecting the witness to the most severe tests, he so questions him that the witness seems never to realize the fact. As a speaker, Judge Zollars is always direct, logical and forcible. His treatment of his case is always full, comprehensive and accurate; his analysis of the facts is clear and exhaustive. He sees, without effort, the relation and dependence of the facts, and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they tend to prove.

Judge Zollars is in the prime of life, and is rather below the medium size; his head and chest are large, his frame is compact and vigorous. He is popular with the people, and his future is full of promise, and no one is better prepared to meet and profit by its hidden mysteries than he. In his domestic life Judge Zollars is most fortunate, surrounded by a most estimable family, every member of which is thoroughly devoted to him and striving to add something to his comfort and happiness—a family that has deserved all the affections of his heart, stimulated his pride, increased his hope, and contributed to his success in life, and augmented his happiness.

BURROUGHS, George Stockton, by profession an educator, came to Indiana in 1892 to occupy the position of president of Wabash college at Crawfordsville, Ind., an institution that takes high rank not only in Indiana but throughout the entire west. Dr. Burroughs is a native of New York and was born at Waterloo, in that state, January 6, 1855. His father, George W. Burroughs, deceased, was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, and was a graduate of Lafayette college and Princeton Theological seminary. His mother, Olivia C. (Stockton) Burroughs, was the daughter of Rev. B. B. Stockton, for fifty years a Presbyterian clergyman of New York state. He is descended on the paternal side from Jeremiah Burroughs, a noted Independent member of the Westminster assembly, and his paternal grandfather was the mayor of the city of Trenton, N. J., for more than ten years, and was a leading business man of that city. His great grandfather was a revolutionary soldier and was Gen. Washington's guide in crossing the Delaware at Trenton on the ever-memorable day, Dec. 26, 1777, when he defeated the British and Hessians in the battle of Trenton. His maternal grandfather was one of the founders of the Auburn, N. Y., Theological seminary, and his maternal great grandfather was a surgeon of the revolutionary army.

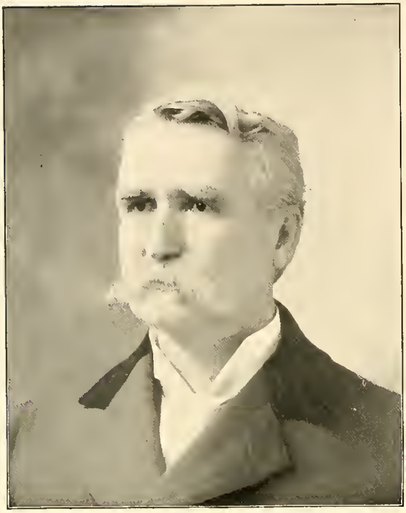
The early education of Dr. Burroughs was obtained in Mantua academy, Philadelphia, where his father then resided. His further educational equipment was obtained at Princeton college, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1873, and where he won distinction as a scholar, having been Latin salutatorian of his class, and winner of the Dickenson prize in English literature and several other prizes for essay writing, speaking and debating. He graduated from the Theological seminary at Princeton in 1877. For three years he was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. In 1880, he removed to New England, and was successively pastor of the First Church of Christ in Fairfield, Conn., the First Church of Christ of New Britain, Conn., and the Church of Christ in Amherst college. He also filled for six years the Samuel Green professorship of Biblical literature in Amherst college. In 1892 he was called to the presidency of Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Princeton in 1884, that of D. D. from the same institution in 1887, and that of LL. D. from Marietta in 1895. He has written extensively in the fields of Biblical and Oriental literature; is a member of the American Oriental society, the Socity of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and one of the council of the American Institute of Sacred Literature. Since coming to Indiana his work, outside that of college administration, has been in the line of experimental psychology and pedagogy. For a number of years he has been a lecturer at Chautauqua and other summer assemblies, and, so far as his official duties will permit, is engaged in speaking from time to time upon general educational topics.

GEORGE STOCKTON BURROUGHS.

Dr. Burroughs was married May 30, 1877, to Emma Frances Plumley, and of this union, four children have been born,—one daughter, Mabel, and three sons, viz.: Harold, Ralph and Edmund.

Wabash college, under the presidency of Dr. Burroughs, has not only maintained its high prestige as a seat of learning, but has broadened the area of its usefulness and still further added to the educational renown of the state. Its plant and funds now amount to one million dollars. Its faculty number twenty-one.

NEWCOMER, Martin Van Buren, a physician for many years in active practice of his profession in the city of Tipton, Tipton county, Ind., was born in Cambridge City, Ind., October 30, 1836. His father, Christian Newcomer, was by trade a tailor, but later in life became a farmer. His mother was Elizabeth Hartman, daughter of Frederick Hartman of Pennsylvania. His grandfather,



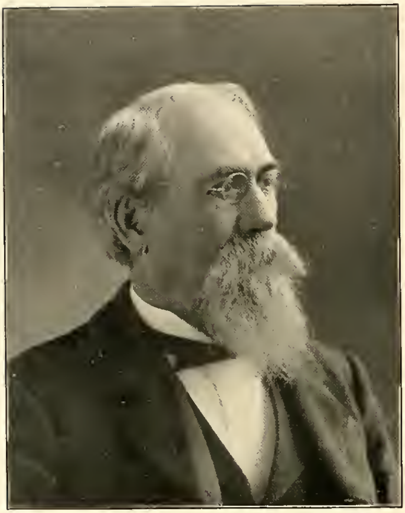
MARTIN VAN BUREN NEWCOMER.

John Newcomer, was the first presiding elder of the United Brethren Church of America, a church organized in Germany and noted for its devotion to evangelical religion. The education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood of his boyhood home and at the Encunirger high school at Northfield, Ind. He was for six years a school teacher and then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. After practicing law one year, he abandoned the profession and began the study of medicine and graduated from the Ohio Medical college in 1867, now the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, and afterward took a polyclinic course in Chicago and every year since has continued to take practical courses of lectures in medical science. He has practiced medicine in Tipton from 1865 to the present time. He had a partnership with A. M. Vickrey from March, 1865, to March, 1867, then with C. N. Blount from 1867 to 1871. From 1876 to 1880 he was in partnership with Dr. H. J. Evans, and from 1881 to the present time has been in partnership with Dr. A. S. Dickey. Dr. Newcomer has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Tipton County Medical society, the Mississippi Valley Medical society, the American Medical association and the Tri-State Surgical Association of the Lake Erie and Western Surgeons. He is also a member of the International Association of R. R. Surgeons, the Pennsylvania Surgical association and the New York Medico-Legal society. Dr. Newcomer is also an honorary member of several other societies. Dr. Newcomer was married Dec. 14, 1865, to Izora J. Wilson. Of the children born of this union, two survive, —Ora B. and Chalice C. Ora B. is married to James A. Shirk of Delphi, Ind. Dr. Newcomer's standing as a physician is of a high order and his large experience and high attainments give him exceptional success in the practice of his profession.

FAIRHURST, O. CONNELL, is a physician of high repute, practicing his profession in the city of Vincennes, Ind. He is the son of Dr. William Fairhurst, who was born in Virginia in 1811 and died at Vincennes in 1891. He practiced medicine at Bruceville, Ind., near Vincennes, for fifty years, accumulating a large estate, which he spent liberally in educating his boys. The mother of Dr. O. C. Fairhurst, whose maiden name was Bartley, was born in Knox county, Indiana. His grandfather, Samuel Fairhurst, moved with his large family from Virginia to Indiana in 1803 and settled near Bruceville, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the common schools and academy at Bruceville, where he was born, March 15, 1846, and in addition to his schooling at Bruceville, he attended Butler University several years, where he received a liberal education. In pursuing his medical studies, Dr. Fairhurst attended the Rush Medical college in Chicago, during the season of 1868-69. In March, 1870, he graduated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city. He afterwards received special courses of medical instruction, including diseases of the eye, of throat and nose, and of the ear. In 1877 he received special instruction in surgery and anatomy at the Missouri Medical College. In 1887 Dr. Fairhurst attended the St. Louis hospitals during clinical instruction for the winter course, and also received special instruction of Dr. Henry Wolfner in diseases and refraction of the eye. In his business relations, Dr. Fairhurst was in partnership with his father for two years and a half, up to April 26, 1875, at which time he formed a partnership with Dr. John R. Mantle, which continued five years, at Vincennes. He was alone in business from the fall of 1880 until April, 1885, at which time he formed a partnership with Dr. C. K. Smith and Dr. F. M. Harris, which continued until September 11, 1886, after which he was alone in business until July 9, 1894. He then entered business relations with Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, Mass., which continued four years in the practice of his profession. After this Dr. Fairhurst returned to Vincennes, where he formed a partnership with Dr. W. B. Anderson in the practice of medicine, which still continues. During a good deal of his time for three years, Dr. Fairhurst was engaged in experimenting with medicine to discover and perfect a cure that would be unobjectionable in its use for the cure of the liquor, tobacco and drug habit, and this cure was perfected in 1892, and is published in pamphlet form for distribution to physicians and the public. Dr. Fairhurst was pension examiner for the government for four years, under Garfield's and Arthur's administration. He is a Republican in politics, but belongs to no fraternal organizations, and while his people are members of the Christian church, the doctor has no church affiliations. Dr. Fairhurst was married April 26, 1870, to Sallie R. Harrison, of Vincennes, and the union has been blessed by the birth of four children, Sadie and Omar and Emma and Ella, who are twins. The discovery by Dr. Fairhurst of a cure for the liquor, tobacco and morphine and opium habit and diseases, not only gives him high rank as a physician, but philanthropist as well, since the sufferings which these habits and consequent diseases entail, stand forth among the great misfortunes of society.

O. CONNELL FAIRHURST.

MILLER, Lewis Jackson, has his residence at Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana. Warrick is his native county in which he was born August 18, 1834. His father was David Miller, a farmer in moderate circumstances, and his mother's maiden name was Bloyd, Nancy Bloyd. In the way of education, young Miller secured such as was obtainable in the schools of his native county by attending them two or three months during the winter season. These schools were usually taught in houses built of logs, presided over by men who could read and write and master arithmetic from addition to the "single rule of three" as found in Smylie's Arithmetic, and these studies mastered, the pupils were ready for their diplomas. The grand march of the common school system in Indiana since that time reads more like fiction than fact. Nevertheless these rude institutions of education supplied thousands of the sons of pioneers with all the schooling they re-



LEWIS JACKSON MILLER.

ceived, and equipped them, in so far as schooling was concerned, for the duties of life, and it is a fact worthy of notice that some of these graduates (as, for instance, the subject of this sketch) in after life became citizens of their localities and of the state of prominence and usefulness in the higher walks of life. Mr. Miller worked on a farm until he arrived at the age of twenty-four years, when he entered the store of his uncle, John Lynn, at Lynnville in Warrick county, where he remained until 1867. At this date, Mr. Miller was elected to the responsible office of county treasurer on the Democratic ticket and removed to Boonville, the capital of the county. His services as county treasurer were recognized by his fellow citizens. He was a safe custodian of the people's money, and his integrity being unquestionable, he was again elected to the responsible position, serving two terms in succession as county treasurer. At this time there was a pressing demand for banking facilities in Boonville, as the banking business of the town had to be transacted at Evansville. As a result Mr. Miller, in connection with others organized the Boonville Banking company, Mr. Miller being largely instrumental in establishing the institution and it began business Jan. 1, 1872, with Mr. Miller as cashier. The business proving profitable with steadily increasing patronage, in December, 1874, the Boonville Banking company became a National bank, when he was elected president of the bank, a position he has ever since held. From 1876 to 1883 Mr. Miller served as deputy treasurer of his county and in 1888 was again elected its treasurer and since that date has served still another term in the same responsible position, making four full terms as treasurer of his county, since when he has given his time exclusively to his banking business. Mr. Miller is one of the most substantial and reliable of the business men of Boonville and of southern Indiana. He is a man of large means and great public spirit, ready at all times to promote the welfare of his city, county and state. Mr. Miller is a Democrat and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In April, 1858, he was united in marriage with Martha C. Hart and they have had nine children born to them, six of whom are living. Mrs. Miller died in 1889.

PAGE, WILLIAM D., one of the most prominent citizens of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is a native of Michigan, and was born at Monroe in that state, Aug. 16, 1844. His father, William Page, was a Presbyterian clergyman, a graduate of Middlebury (Vt.) Seminary, who in 1830 was a pastor in the city of New York, and subsequently became a pioneer home missionary in Michigan, where he was a colaborer with the elder Mr. Duffield of Detroit. In those far-away days he was a close, personal friend of William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, John G. Saxe and other notables of the first half of the nineteenth century, whose great and intellectual abilities made a deep and lasting impression upon the public mind. His mother was Frances Sheldon Durand, who was born in 1807 and died in 1890. She was a remarkable woman, of French Huguenot parentage, and possessed a superior intellectual endowment, always taking a deep interest in public affairs, and to the day of her death kept abreast of the times in general information. Living as she did, through periods of strife, peace, progress and national development, her knowledge of stirring events was encyclopedian. The male progenitor of the Page family in New England was Luther Page, an officer in the British army, who came to America about 1660, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a large manufacturer of cotton cloths in Vermont. His grandmother was Elizabeth Minot, of the well-known Minot family, of Boston, of Minot-Ledge lighthouse fame. William D. Page obtained his schooling in the public schools at Ann Arbor, which he attended in 1856, and the West Rockford (Ill.) high school, from which he graduated in 1862. He learned to set type in the office of the Adrian, Mich., *Expositor,* when about ten years old and at the age of twenty-two was the publisher of that paper. He entered Hamilton college at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., class of '67, but withdrew to go to the south. He came to Indiana in Otober, 1871, and took charge of the Ft. Wayne *Gazette* office as superintendent. On June 1, 1874, he established the Ft. Wayne *Daily News*, and has conducted it since that date. The business training of Mr. Page was acquired while a student, and his professional training results from a life spent in newspaper work. In the publication of the *News*, Mr. Page connected with him Charles F. Taylor, from 1874 to 1887, when he purchased Mr. Taylor's interest and became sole owner of the business. The war record of Mr. Page shows that when too young for the ordeal of war, being but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, Fifth Wisconsin Regiment Volunteer Infantry, at Milwaukee, in April, 1861, and was mustered out at Madison in June of the same year by order of Gen. Rufus King, on account of his youth. Subsequently, Mr. Page entered the quartermaster's department as chief clerk for Captain J. C. Mann, A. Q. M., at Winchester, Va., and served for a time at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in that capacity. Mr. Page has been a life-long Republican. In the active service of his party, he began as a "Wide awake" in Fremont's campaign in 1856, and has taken an active part in every campaign since that time to promote the success of his party. Mr. Page has been president of the Morton club of Ft. Wayne, and connected with all charitable movements in his city. He is now president of the board of trustees of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and is postmaster at Ft. Wayne. In his fraternal relations Mr. Page is a member of Sol. D. Bayless lodge, F. & A. M., of Harmony lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Order of Ben Hur. On Sept. 24, 1866, Mr. Page married Chloe Elizabeth Warner, at Adrian, Mich. Two children have been born of this union, Mrs. George B. Willey and Mrs. Thomas B. Wright, both of Ft. Wayne. In the city of Ft. Wayne, Mr. Page is recognized as one of the most active and progressive citizens and in this age of phenomenal activity, in which the marshalling of mind forces of the people is awakening solicitude for the public welfare, only men of

WILLIAM D. PAGE.

Mr. Page's type are equal to the task of shaping policies to meet events as they occur.

COOK, Frederick Washington, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 1, 1832, and when yet quite young he removed with his parents to Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland. After a residence of about three years at that place, they removed to Cincinnati, O., and in 1836 to Evansville. In 1837 the stepfather of Mr. Cook, Jacob Rice, and Fred Kroener bought property in Lamasco, near the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal, which was then in course of construction, and in the same year built what was later known as the Old Brewery—the first brewery built in southern Indiana.

Mr. Cook was educated in Evansville, also attending the Anderson Collegiate institute at New Albany, Ind. His first business engagement was with Mr. L. W. Heberd, who was in the dry goods business on Main street, with whom Mr. Cook remained for two years until the death of his brother, when he was taken home by his parents to learn the brewing business. In 1853 Mr. Cook, in conjunction with Louis Rice, a brother of his stepfather, built the City Brewery, where the F. W. Cook Brewing company of to-day stands, the premises then being a cornfield. When they began business the cash capital of the firm was $330, Louis Rice having accumulated $165 and Mr. Cook's father advancing him an equal amount, Louis Rice attending to the brewing department and Mr. Cook the business and financial department. In 1857 Louis Rice sold his interest in the brewery to Jacob Rice for $3,500. The new firm commenced at once the erection of the lager beer cellar and in 1858 made the first lager beer in southern Indiana; also in that year an extensive malt house was added to the brewery property.

Mr. Cook was elected councilman of the Fifth ward in April, 1856, and for the Eighth ward in 1863, being re-elected in April, 1864, but resigned in the fall of that year, having been elected as representative from Vanderburgh county to the legislature of Indiana. In this capacity he served during the called session of 1864 and also during the regular session of 1864-'65. After his return home, in 1867, the people again showed their appreciation by electing him to the city council from the Fourth ward, and it may be said of him that both in the city council and legislature his public services have been satisfactory to his constituents and have been performed with great credit to himself. In 1856 Mr. Cook was married to Miss Louise Hild, of Louisville, Ky., who died in February, 1877. He was again married to Miss Jennie Himmelein, of Kelley's Island, Ohio, in November, 1879, who died in January, 1885.

Mr. Rice, the stepfather and partner of Mr. Cook, met with an accident in April, 1872, and died on the 3d of May following from the injuries received; and Mrs. Rice, his mother, died on the 6th day of November, 1878, leaving Mr. Cook the sole heir to the City Brewery. The business was continued under the old firm name of Cook & Rice, until 1885, when it was incorporated, with F. W. Cook as president, under the laws of the state of Indiana, as the F. W. Cook Brewing Company, which name is not only identified with the growth of Evansville, but known far and wide in the southern and eastern states. On Dec. 3, 1891, the brew-house and offices of the F. W. Cook Brewing company were destroyed by fire. Hardly had the smoke cleared away and the ashes cooled before arrangements for a modern building were being perfected. The offices of the brewing company were temporarily moved to 706 Main street. In March, 1893, the new brew-house—one of the most modern and perfectly arranged brew-houses in the United States—was completed, and the offices were again removed to their commodious quarters in the new building. The construction of this magnificent and imposing brew-house, with a capacity of 300,000 barrels annually, is an evidence on the part of Mr. Cook of his confidence in the future of Evansville.

It is safe to say that there is no more energetic or ambitious man engaged in the manufacturing business than Mr. Cook. Few names are as well known as his, synonymous with advancement, only awaiting an opportunity to meet any exigency. A prominent figure up to the last two years at the meetings of the National Brewers' Association, the wealthiest co-operative body in the world, his suggestions have always been listened to by that august body with the profoundest respect. Mr. Cook certainly deserves the great credit he has achieved, ranking as one of the wealthiest men in Indiana. He is the architect of his own fortune, and is to-day one of the representative citizens of Evansville. His pleasant face and sympathetic nature are characteristic of the man. While devoting strict attention to business, Mr. Cook finds time to attend to the duties devolving upon him as president of the Evansville, Newburgh & Suburban Railway, also of the District Telegraph Company and also of the F. W. Cook Investment Co. He is also a director in the Citizens' National bank. He is also interested in numerous enterprises. From the above it is evident that Mr. Cook ranks as a citizen of great influence. Although 66 years of age, Mr. Cook possesses a splendid physical structure, and has before him a business career which by its luster and brilliancy must eclipse and dim by its brightness that which in the past has been so remarkable and pre-eminent. His acts of charity and benevolence have been bestowed upon thousands; equally liberal has he shown himself in all enterprises tending to benefit the general public and the welfare of the city of Evansville.

HON. F. W. COOK.

F. W. Cook belongs to that class of men to whom is chiefly due the creation of our industries and the building up of our city. They are men that, having climbed to a higher level than a great majority of their fellow-men, become objects of universal interest, and the history of their business career becomes of especial interest to those who are yet to make their fortune. To one struggling to gain a foothold in the business world there is no such incentive to effort as the knowledge that another with whom he is brought into daily contact has met and triumphed over obstacles greater than those with which he himself has to contend. There is something to challenge admiration in the combination of faculties forming the character of a man who starts in life without the great advantages of wealth and literally carves out his own fortune, makes for himself a position and a name respected and honored in his community. He is the great man who has gained a mastery over himself and learned to rely upon himself, finding in his own person the qualities and characteristics essential to great achievements, who possess ambition to succeed by honorable means, courage to undertake what may be unpromising, will and pertinacity to overcome obstacles and surmount difficulties. These are nature's powers for conquest. Such a man entrenches and fortifies himself. At the same time his labors and enterprises are contributed to the prosperity of the community. He who builds and operates railroads honestly, who plants industries and operates them without oppression, is not less deserving of praise than the man who ministers unto the churches.

CHARLES MATTHIAS M'CABE.

McCABE, Charles Matthias, is a practicing lawyer of the city of Covington, Fountain county, Indiana, and was born on a farm October 3, 1859, near Pine village, Warren county, Indiana. He is the son of James McCabe and Serena McCabe, *nee* Van Cleave. His father is one of the most distinguished jurists of Indiana, having been a member of the supreme court of the state for six years, from January, 1893, to January, 1899, a position in which his legal attainments were potent in maintaining the high prestige of the court in the state and country at large. His mother's parents were Rev. Matthias Mount Van Cleave and Nancy Nicholson Van Cleave, who were amongst the early settlers of Montgomery county, Indiana. His maternal grandfather was a devout minister of the Primitive Baptist church, which he served for more than a half century, dying at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, universally loved and lamented. When the subject of this sketch was two years of age, his father, who at that time was a tenant farmer and a school teacher, teaching in the winter and farming in the summer, removed to Williamsport, the county seat of Warren county, to engage in the practice of law. At this place young McCabe attended the common schools, and having graduated from the high school, was prepared to enter college, and in the fall of 1875, when sixteen years of age, entered Wabash college and became a member of the class of 1880 with his brother, Edwin F. McCabe, taking the regular classical course. He remained in college until about the close of the college year of 1879. At this juncture he accepted an invitation from his father to be present at the trial of an important case in the Warren county circuit court, in which his father was associated with ex-Governor Hendricks. To this invitation he responded without asking the permission of the president of the college, for which infraction of the rules of the institution he received a reprimand from that functionary, which so aroused the indignation of the young student that he abandoned further connection with the institution, an exhibition of "Young Americanism" for which there is no explanation, except in the language of Gen. Grant, "It is the American way." Having terminated his college course, young McCabe began the study of law, and in June, 1894, after a lapse of fifteen years, when he had earned, by devotion to his profession, an enviable place at the bar, his Alma Mater, as was eminently becoming, overlooked the escapade of her erring child, and with credit to herself and justice to her student, graciously and unexpectedly conferred upon him the degree of A. M. By the courtesy of Hon. Thomas F. Davidson, presiding judge of the Warren circuit court, Mr. McCabe was permitted to begin the practice of his profession before he was twenty-one years of age, but he was an earnest student, and under the tutelage of his father, who enjoyed an extensive practice, demonstrated the propriety of Judge Davidson's consideration. In 1881 Mr. McCabe located in Covington, Fountain county, where he has ever since resided. Immediately upon taking up his residence at Covington, he formed a partnership with Mr. Lysander P. Miller, one of the older members of the bar, which continued for two years. He then opened an office on his own account, and, with the exception of five years, when he was associated with Mr. James Bingham, has practiced alone. His practice has taken a wide range, embracing well nigh the whole field of jurisprudence, requiring assiduous attention and arduous labor, which it has received. During his practice a number of important and notable cases have fallen to his lot. The most interesting case, perhaps, with which Mr. McCabe has been connected, was the Keller murder case, which attracted wide attention and was given special prominence in the press. It aroused intense local feeling and it was with no little difficulty that mob violence was averted. The record showed that Dan Keller and his wife Nannie were near neighbors of a family by the name of Shanks, who had an attractive daughter, a girl of 18 years, by the name of Clara. This girl was accused by Mrs. Keller with attempting to carry on a flirtation with her husband, and a violent quarrel ensued between the two families, including Maggie Keller, a sister of Dan. Within a few hours after this quarrel Clara disappeared, and her tracks were found leading toward the Keller house. She was not found until her dead body was discovered the next morning in the pool of Wolf Creek falls, in the midst of a dense forest in that vicinity. When taken out of the water, scratches and discolorations were found on her face and neck, which were accepted as proof of foul play. The community was so wrought up with excitement that the Kellers were forced to flee from home for safety and seek shelter with kindred. A prosecution was speedily instituted before an examining magistrate and with great difficulty mob violence was averted by binding the defendants over to await the action of the grand jury without bail, and they were lodged in jail, where they remained till acquitted six months later by a jury of Vigo county. The evidence was wholly circumstantial. The theory of the state was that after the quarrel the girl had gone alone to the Keller house, where she had been murdered by Mrs. Keller, and that Dan and Maggie had then helped her conceal the body in the house until the dead hours of the night, when they carried it to the pool and threw it in. Five physicians held an autopsy on the body of the girl and reported that she had not been drowned, but had come to her death by violence before her body reached the water. Many interesting questions of medical jurisprudence were involved, and by means of a thorough preparation of these the defense was able to completely overthrow the testimony of the five physicians, on which the state's case wholly depended. So completely was this done that the defendants introduced no testimony whatever, having secured, on cross-examination, all that was needful to prove the innocence of the accused. It was a case in which was disclosed the fact that the successful lawyer must be encyclopedian in his scholastic attainments, since in an extended practice the sciences and philosophies of all the schools are made to play conspicuous roles and what is styled expert testimony is often little more than word jugglery or ignorance. Mr. McCabe has been a Democrat all his life, but has never sought a political office. He is a member of the I. O. R. M. and K. P. lodges, and in Masonry has taken the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite degrees. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Covington, in which he is a trustee and elder. On August 16, 1881, Mr. McCabe was married to Miss Anna Harding, daughter of Charles N. and Miriam Dunn Harding, at Crawfordsville, Ind. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Vera, aged 16; Louise, aged 13; Ruth, aged 11; Helen, aged 6, and Anna, aged 3 years, all of whom are living and, with the exception of the youngest, all attending the Covington city schools, the oldest being a member of the high school, class of 1899.

HEADINGTON, JOHN WESLEY, is a lawyer residing in Portland, Jay county, Indiana, and was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 13, 1833. His father was by trade a shoemaker, but after his marriage changed his occupation

JOHN WESLEY HEADINGTON.

to that of a farmer, in which he prospered, but eventually lost most of his estate by becoming security for others, and was reduced to a small farm with limited means. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, was born in Maryland, and migrated from Baltimore county, in that state, to Knox county, Ohio, in 1820. His mother was Ruth Headington, *nee* Phillips, and is remembered by her son as a Christian of the purest type, from her girlhood to the day of her death, and one of the best women ever called "mother." The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch came to America when Lord Baltimore came over to take possession of his grant of land, known as Maryland, about 1634. There were two brothers by the name of Headington amongst the emigrants, one of whom was the founder of the Maryland family from which the Indiana family of the name has descended. His maternal ancestors were also Marylanders, and his mother came with her widowed mother (her father, James Phillips, having died in Maryland), to Ohio in 1820. John Wesley Headington came to Indiana with his family in 1853, when under twenty years of age. He had attended the common schools of Knox and Delaware counties, Ohio, and had improved his education by study at home. He began the study of law with Judge Jacob M. Haynes, in Portland, Ind., in 1856, supporting himself by working for the different county officers and others at odd times, and teaching school during the winter season. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and at once began the practice of his profession, in which he has been continuously engaged, excepting the three years he was in the army, and about two years on the bench as judge of the fifty-eighth judicial circuit of Indiana. In 1860 Mr. Headington formed a law partnership with James B. Jacqua, and the firm was Jacqua & Headington, which continued until 1868, excepting the time Mr. Headington was in the army. In 1868 the firm or Jacqua & Headington was dissolved, and Mr. Headington practiced alone until 1874, when he formed a partnership with Hon. J. J. M. LaFollette, under the firm name of Headington & LaFollette, the firm continuing more than thirteen years. In 1887 John F. LaFollette was taken into the firm of Headington & LaFollette. Subsequently J. J. M. LaFollette retired from the firm, but the firm name continued Headington & LaFollette, which continued until Mr. Headington was appointed as judge in March, 1887. Since retiring from the bench, in November, 1898, Judge Headington formed a partnership with Omar S. Wheteman, a graduate of the Indiana law school, under the firm name of Headington & Wheteman. Judge Headington, during his practice, has been engaged in many important cases in the circuit courts of Jay and other counties, and in the supreme court of the state, in which he has had a fair share of success. Several cases in which he has taken a leading part in the supreme court have been copied as leading cases in the American Reports. Judge Headington has a stirring record as a soldier. He enlisted in Company H, 100th regiment, Indiana volunteers, which he recruited in Jay county, and was commissioned its first captain, and was mustered into the service Sept. 23,

1862. He was promoted to major of the regiment June 1, 1864, and to lieutenant-colonel May, 1865, and commanded the regiment from the battle of Lovejoy until the return of Col. Johnson after the latter was exchanged. Col. Headington participated with his regiment in a number of the most notable battles during the civil war, viz., the battle of Vicksburg, Jackson, Black River, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kingston, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahooche River, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Griswoldville, Savannah and Bentonville, and a large number of skirmishes and battles of less note. He marched and fought with Sherman in his grand campaign to the sea, and through the Carolinas. On the battlefield of Missionary Ridge his courage received its baptism of fire, which placed his name forever on the immortal roll of the nation's honor. Seven out of ten color-bearers and guards had been shot down. To grasp the standard of the regiment and bear it aloft amidst the storm of battle was the crucial test of fearless courage, and this ordeal was passed by Col. Headington with knightly indifference to danger. At the battle of Griswoldville, Col. Headington's chivalric gallantry and competency as a soldier was such as to command attention and personal mention by his superiors, an endorsement which a soldier values above price, and in coming years, when some Headington, searching for ancestral renown, shall find the war history of J. W. Headington, he will cease his quest and say "this suffices." Col. Headington is a member of the G. A. R. and has served two years as post commander. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was made a Master Mason in 1862, and a Royal Arch Mason in 1867. He has served in about all the offices in the lodge of Master Masons, including W. M., and has served in the several offices in the chapter of R. A. M., except H. P. He is a member of the order of the Eastern Star, and has been its Worthy Patron. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., but has never held any office in that order except trustee. Col. Headington is a member of the M. E. church, and has been since he was twenty years of age. Col. Headington was raised a Democrat and voted that ticket until 1860, when he cast his vote for Douglas, but since the war has voted and worked with the Republican party. For a few years after the war he was trustee of Wayne township, Jay county, but never held any public office until he was appointed judge, and holds no office at this time. Judge Headington was first married May 8, 1858, to Miss Nancy W. Bosworth, a daughter of the late Dr. Jacob Bosworth, one of the earliest physicians of Jay county, by whom he had six children, two of whom died in infancy, and one, Harry N., died in August, 1889, aged twenty-three years. Three are living. Austin B. resides in Wamego, Kan.; Alice, the wife of J. H. Roll, resides in Birmingham, Ala., and Mamie G., the wife of Arthur N. Richardson, resides in St. Louis, Mo. His wife died in 1874, and on Feb. 13, 1876, he was again married, his second wife being Miss Laura E. Haines. By this union six children have been born, viz., Frank E., Billy W., and Raymond L. Headington; Etta, the wife of Eugene C. Williams, of Connersville, Ind., and Lena and Nellie Headington. Whether as lawyer, soldier or citizen, Col. Headington has won deserved prominence, and may contemplate the record he has made with unchallenged satisfaction.

DODGE, James Shaw, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, August 24, 1846, and the year 1849 came with his parents to Indiana, who settled upon a farm in Elkhart county. His father, Charles Dodge, was a farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Melissa Shaw Dodge, descended from New England Quakers, but was a native of Ohio. Like thousands of other Men of Progress in Indiana, young Dodge attended the country schools in the winter and worked on his father's farm during the summer season, and this routine was kept up till 1865, except while he was in

JAMES SHAW DODGE.

the army, when it was changed, and the common school pupil became the common school teacher, and he taught three successive winters, 1865-'66 and '67. At this time the student of school and farm made the choice of medicine as a life profession, and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and graduated with the class of 1869, with the degree of M. D., and later Mr. Dodge graduated in the law department in the University of Notre Dame, with the degree of LL. M. Mr. Dodge began the practice of medicine in Elkhart county in 1869, in which he continued until 1880, since which time he has been practicing law at the Elkhart county bar.

Mr. Dodge heard the call of his country to "save the Union," and volunteered as a recruit in Co. M, Third Ohio cavalry, June 22, 1863, and immediately joined the command on the field. He took part in the ever memorable battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, besides he took part in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Peach Tree Creek, as also the battles in and around Atlanta, Kilpatricks' raid in the rear of Atlanta, Jonesborough, the last battle at Nashville, New Hope Church, Selma, Alabama, Columbus, Georgia, the occupation of Macon, the liberation of the prisoners at Andersonville, and the capture of the monster Werz and Jefferson Davis. It is an easy matter to write out such a list of battles as fell to the lot of the young cavalryman, and nothing could be more in consonance with the eternal fitness of things, in patriotism and fealty to duty, than to refer to such battles as showing that the American volunteer soldier is equal to any regular soldier the world has known from Marathan to Santiago. Mr. Dodge is a Republican in politics, though he was trained by father, grandfather and uncles in the Democratic camp, but when he attained his majority he cast in his lot with the Republican party, and has been active in all campaigns in county, district and state in making speeches in the interest of his party since 1880. He has the confidence of his party, and in 1892 was nominated as a candidate for congress in the Thirteenth district of Indiana, but was defeated. He has never held office at the hands of his party by election or by appointment. Since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Dodge has been a member of the organization and has held the office of post chaplain, post commander and department commander of the Department of Indiana. Mr Dodge and family are members of the St. John's Episcopal church at Elkhart, Ind., and he is the senior warden of the church. Mr. Dodge was married May 12, 1875, to Nettie G. Peck, and two children have been born of the union, viz., James Sayer Dodge, July 2, 1876, and Berenice Frances Dodge, July 1, 1884. Mr. Dodge is recognized as one of the most honored and influential citizens of his county and of Northern Indiana, a gentleman of professional and scholastic attainments, whose clientage places him in the front rank of attorneys in Elkhart and contiguous counties, where he has won the right of being known as one of the progressive men of Indiana.

GOODWINE, FREMONT, is eminently one of the men of progress of Indiana, of which state he is a native. He is the son of James and Sophia Goodwine, *nee* Buckles, and was born near West Lebanon, May 22, 1857, and his father was a farmer and stock raiser, who died possessed of large bodies of land in Warren county, Ind. Young Goodwine received his rudimental education in the common schools of the county where his parents resided and in the high school at West Lebanon. From the high school Fremont entered Purdue university, which, since 1884, has been under the presidential supervision of James H. Smart, one of the foremost educators in the country. In this justly renowned institution Fremont remained three years, and reached the senior year when he was called home by his father, who held the opinion that his boy had secured all the "higher education" required to fight the battles of life. Pope held that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and the father of Fremont thought that too much learning was also a dangerous thing, and Festus, the Roman governor of Judea, said to Paul: "Much learning doth make thee mad." It may be difficult to determine just where the line should be drawn in the matter of learning, but the probability is that the father of Fremont thought that the common schools, the high school and three years at Purdue, with its *Delta Beta* chapter, of the *Sigma Chi* fraternity, would answer every reasonable requirement in the way of education. Less learning might have proved dangerous, and more, superfluous—and Mr. Goodwine, the subject of this sketch, seems to have been fortunate in securing just enough to meet every demand of a busy life. Mr. Goodwine is not only a native Indianian, but has always lived in the state, the grand old Hoosier commonwealth, in which he has found every required incentive to effort along lines of honorable advancement. He started out in his young manhood as a school teacher, a calling which is well calculated to develop and sharpen intellectual faculties, and taught in the common schools for two years, and then served for six years as superintendent of the West Lebanon, Ind., public schools. In 1887 Mr. Goodwine was elected county superintendent of schools of Warren county, for the duties of which, he was fully equipped by education and as an educator, and served three consecutive terms. Subsequent to his experience as an educator, Mr. Goodwine engaged in organizing banks and other corporations requiring large investments of capital, in which he was eminently successful. In 1893, Mr. Goodwine organized the State bank at Williamsport, Ind., with a capital stock of $50,000, and the same year aided in the organization of the Williamsport Stone company, with a capital stock of $15,000. In 1895, he organized the Warren County Dry Goods company with a capital stock of $12,000, and the Farmers' bank of West Lebanon, Ind., with a capital stock of $25,000. These corporations are all in the line of progress and emphasize Mr. Goodwine's large capabilities as an organizer of financial, industrial and commercial corporations, for facilitating business, thereby promoting the general welfare. In 1896, he was elected a member of the state senate, an honorable position which he now holds, and is recognized as one of the most active, well informed and efficient members of that

FREMONT GOODWINE.

body. Fraternally Mr. Goodwine is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees, the Order of the Eastern Star and Scottish Rite Masons. He is also a member of the University club of Indianapolis. In church affiliations Mr. Goodwine is a Presbyterian. In 1878 he was married to Etta A. Walker, who died in 1888, and in 1890 he married Mary J. Moore. Two children have been born of these unions—Jeanne Gladys, born June 4, 1884, and Marjorie, born July 3, 1897. Mr. Goodwine's career has been distinguished by energy and efficiency, and he has met with uniform success in every undertaking, and as has been already intimated, is eminently worthy of a place in a volume designed to perpetuate the achievements and memory of Indiana's men of progress.

BROWN, HENRY B., president of the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business college, at Valparaiso, Ind., was born Oct. 6, 1847, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, O.

His father and mother were of German and Scotch descent. His father was one of the pioneers in Wood county, O., and aided very materially in building up the interests in that new country. He had held all the various offices common to the country district, and out of the dense forests caused to develop a beautiful farm where his last days were peacefully spent. He died April 25, 1877. His mother was faithful to her charge and well performed her share of the hard work necessary in pioneer farming. She is yet living on the farm and is made happy by her pleasant surroundings. No children were ever blessed with parents who were more devoted to them, or who were more interested in their welfare, and to the direction given by his parents the subject of this sketch attributes whatever of success he may have had.

At the early age of two years Mr. Brown's parents removed to Morrow county, O., and later to their home near Bradner. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the country school; subsequently he went to Fremont to the public school, and then began to teach in the country. This laid the foundation for a still higher education, which was gratified in part by attendance at the Wesleyan university of Delaware, O. After additional teaching he entered the National Normal university at Lebanon, O., and graduated from its scientific department in 1871. In September following he became one of the instructors in the Northwestern Normal school at Republic, O., under the management of Prof. J. Fraise Richard, and rendered acceptable service for two years, at the same time completing the classical course of study.

In 1873 Mr. Brown came to Indiana and established the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso, an institution which has grown from an enrollment of thirty-five students and four instructors to an annual enrollment of more than 3,500 students, and 56 instructors, making this the largest Normal school in the United States. His success as president of this institution is due in a large measure to the fact that he was well prepared for the work, and selected for his instructors only those who were in every way competent to hold such positions, and who were persons of large reputation in the educational field. By such a method as this the institution established itself as a leading school from the very beginning.

At the outset, Mr. Brown purchased the college building which had formerly been occupied and known as the Valparaiso Male and Female college. From this small beginning, buildings have been erected and improvements have been made until now the value of the property is above $300,000.

One of the principal factors in building up the institution was in the fact that at the beginning Mr. Brown secured the confidence and assistance of some of the wealthiest men in the city, and to these he wishes to give especial credit for the rapid progress and growth of the school. Without funds thus provided the school would never have prospered as it has.

Among these may be mentioned Hon. DeForest L. Skinner, president of the First National bank; Hon. Joseph Gardner, president of the Farmers' National bank; Hon. A. V. Bartholomew, Hon. G. Bloch, and many other prominent citizens of Valparaiso.

In 1892, the Auditorium, a beautiful structure, made of pressed brick and cut stone, was completed. This added very materially to the already excellent equipment of the institution. This building is made after the plan of Grecian architecture. On the second floor is the chapel with an auditorium having a seating capacity of two thousand and forty-one, and a stage twenty-five by sixty feet. This building was dedicated May 10, 1892. The governor of the state was present and delivered the address, which was followed with an address by the superintendent of public instruction.

This school is in reality a university where the various branches of literature and science are taught. There are now the following departments: Preparatory, teachers', psychology and pedagogy, kindergarten, penmanship, scientific, classic, biology, geology and mineralogy, engineering, elocution and oratory, pharmacy, medical, musical, fine arts, law, commercial, phonography and type-writing and review. Degrees are conferred on all who satisfactorily complete a course of study.

The practical common sense displayed in the management of the institution is, in a large measure, responsible for its great popularity. Students are admitted at all times, and competent instructors are present who test their ability and assign them to classes where they properly belong. Dormitories have been erected, where the cost of living has been reduced to a minimum.

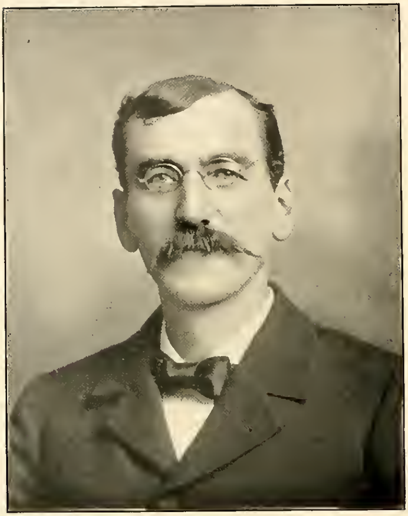
Since 1882, Mr. Brown has had an able coadjutor in Prof. Kinsey, assistant principal of the institution. He is a very able man, and has the success of the school as much at heart as has its president.

In 1886 Mr. Brown was married to Neva W. Axe, who has been a constant source of inspiration to him in his work, and who has made his happy home a delightful place. To them have been born four children—Helen, Henry Kinsey, Ruth and Bruce.

HENRY B. BROWN.

SEITZ, George Frederick, an extensive glass manufacturer of Marion, Ind., and one of the leading business men of that city, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., June 28th, 1845. His father, Frederick Seitz, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and in his day was a thriving merchant. His mother, Annie B. Socin, was born in Basle, Switzerland.

Mr. Seitz was educated in the common schools and later attended Duff's Business college at Pittsburg, Pa. Here was laid the foundation for an active and successful business career. His education was not extensive, only such as common schools could furnish, but his keen perception and natural business abilities were sufficient to overcome all obstacles due to a lack of educational training. In his business affairs he has been eminently successful, and has accumulated much of this world's goods. He is not narrow and limited in any sense of that term, but, on the contrary, is a broad-



GEORGE FREDERICK SEITZ.

minded, enterprising and public-spirited citizen. He numbers his friends by the score, and he never forgets them. Mr. Seitz came to Marion, Ind., in November, 1888, at the time of the discovery of natural gas. Being a glass manufacturer, he was attracted toward the gas fields of Indiana, and upon investigation he found that fuel would be much cheaper in this region than in Pittsburg. He believed that in a short time other glass manufacturers would take advantage of the cheap fuel and locate in the gas fields of Indiana, so he decided to be among the first. He was anxious to build the first plant to make flint prescription bottles in Indiana, and be located near the western market, so he came to Marion.

In 1863 Mr. Seitz entered the employ of Dr. Ahl, a prominent physician and druggist, with a view of learning the drug business. He remained in the business until 1880. His health failed and he was forced to enter new lines of activity. He selected the glass manufacturing business, and has remained in it to the present time.

On arriving at Marion, in connection with his brother, Charles Edward Seitz and Thomas H. Sheldon, he built the first flint bottle works to use natural gas in Indiana. Shortly afterward a corporation was formed under the name of the Marion Flint Glass company, in which R. Edward Breed and G. A. H. Shideler became members of the firm. Owing to the death of his brother, Charles E. Seitz, and the purchase of the interest of T. K. Sheldon, the company has been continued under the name of the Marion Flint Glass Company, with officers as follows: President, Fred. G. Seitz; vice-president, R. E. Breed; secretary and treasurer, G. A. H. Shideler. The company is owned by its officers.

Mr. Seitz is rather independent in politics than otherwise. He has been Democratic in his political views, but believes that the party departed from the true course of Democracy when it adopted the Chicago platform in 1896. He is a sound money Democrat. He believes the principles of the Chicago platform would prove hurtful to the business interests of the country, paralyze all kinds of industry, and result disastrously in every way. He was never an aspirant for political honors—never wanted an office and never held one.

He was married to Blanche E. Bradford, February 20, 1898, daughter of Noah Bradford, deceased, who was a Wesley Methodist minister and farmer of Grant county, Ind.

Mr. Seitz has extensive business interests in Marion, and is one of the foremost citizens of that city in looking after its development and welfare. He is noted for his enterprise and ability in all business undertakings.

GOTT, William Thomas, one of the leading physicians of Crawfordsville, and president of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, was born on the farm March 18, 1855. His father, William Gott, a farmer, was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1806. He came to Montgomery county, Ind., in 1829. He soon after entered land from the government and proceeded to hew out a home in the forest. He soon had something less than 100 acres of land under cultivation, and was in fairly comfortable circumstances. But no amount of land and no amount of toil could give more than the bare necessities at that time and place.

Dr. Gott's mother's maiden name was Rhoda A. Swindler. She was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1813. Like his father she came to Montgomery county, Ind., in 1829, where shortly afterward they were married. With the money inherited from her grandfather, Thomas Mount, more land was purchased.

Dr. Gott's ancestors, on the father's side, came from Hanover, Germany. His great great grandfather was quartermaster-general under Gen. Green in the revolutionary war. His paternal grandmother's name was Coal, her grand parents coming from England, and settling in Virginia before the revolutionary war. His mother was the grand-daughter of Thomas Mount, of Shelby county, Ky. The Mounts originally came from Holland. The American branch of the family came from England to Virginia, thence to Kentucky. Thomas Mount married Mary Clayton, an English lady. He was wealthy for that day and time, being a large slave owner, and owning large tracts of land in Virginia and Kentucky.

W. T. Gott, the subject of this sketch, was sent to the district school until ten years of age, when the father retired from the farm and moved to Ladoga for the purpose of securing better opportunities for the education of his children. There was located at Ladoga a seminary for young ladies, and an academy for young men. Mr. Gott was sent to the academy, which was then under the management of Prof. M. B. Hopkins, who was one of the builders and promoters of Indiana free school systems, and was one of Indiana's first superintendents of public instruction.

WILLIAM THOMAS GOTT.

Dr. Gott began the study of medicine under a preceptor at the age of 18. Two years later he entered Medical college at Cincinnati, O., where he graduated in 1878. After practicing a short time in the little village of Atherton, Vigo county, Ind., he went to New York city and took a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery at the polyclinic. In 1880 he came to his native county of Montgomery, and entered into partnership with Dr. John N. Taylor, at Crawfordsville, Ind. This partnership continued for fifteen years, being dissolved by mutual consent in 1896. The firm of Taylor & Gott became as well known as any firm in western Indiana.

Dr. Gott was appointed by President Cleveland a member of United States examining surgeons at Crawfordsville. He was president of the board eight years. He was appointed by Governor Mount a member of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, and was elected president of that organization January 1, 1898.

Dr. Gott was a member of the State Military Examining Board for Surgeons, who entered the service in the late war with Spain.

Politically Dr. Gott believes in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. He does not believe in the principles of Democracy as promulgated by the framers of the Chicago platform of 1896. He believes that it is dangerous to the best interests of the country to allow party allegiance to prevent the full and free operation of honest convictions.

Dr. Gott belongs to the Masonic order, and the Knights of Pythias. He does not belong to any church, but gives all a respectful hearing without prejudice. He was married May 19, 1886, to Mary M. Allen, daughter of Judge James M. Allen, of Terre Haute, Ind. One son was born to them. He died in infancy.

EASTMAN, Joseph, is one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in Indiana, and enjoys a national reputation as a surgeon. His early life reads like romance, and facts upon which his record is founded are akin to fiction, since they develop in a remarkable degree what may be accomplished in achieving eminence, in cases where to the common vision the obstacles to be overcome appear insuperable. But the boy was of good stock. He inherited ambition, will power and tenacity of purpose, qualities of mind which have distinguished men who have achieved renown, when born to work or wealth, but especially remarkable in cases where self-made men have forged to the front and secured a firm footing at elevations reserved only for the courageous and daring. The father of the subject of this sketch was Rilus Rufus Eastman, a justice of the peace for twenty-two years, and an associate judge for one term, and is remembered by his son as "the kindest-hearted man he ever knew." His mother was Catharine (Jipson) Eastman, who was devoted to her home and to her eleven children and sought to give harmony to her household, while she never wronged her neighbors or invaded any of their rights. His father was a native of Amherst, Mass., and belongs to a family that seldom hired any one to do their thinking for them, significant of independence that from the first has been the glory of the American name—Abigail Eastman, the mother of Daniel Webster, was of the same New England stock. His paternal grandfather had four brothers and two brothers-in-law who were Presbyterian ministers, one brother, the Rev. Orman Eastman was secretary of the American Tract society, 150 Nassau street, New York, for a period of forty-two years. He rode on horseback from Madison, Ind., to Indianapolis, to see an old minister by the name of Ray, when there were but three houses in Indianapolis. His business was to devise plans of raising money to found the American Tract society. His mother was born in the state of New York. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died when his daughter was but a child. Dr. Eastman was born among the foothills of the Adirondack mountains, in Blaker township, Fulton county, early in the year 1842. When he was an infant sixteen months old, he was taken two miles from his home by his grandfather, and was reared by him and a step-grandmother until he was sixteen years old, when from old age and poverty they were compelled to break up housekeeping. Young Eastman then went ten miles to where his parents resided and worked three years at the blacksmith trade, shoeing horses and oxen and repairing machinery in the factories of the village. During a period of fourteen years, three months' attendance upon the country school made up the sum total of his schooling. During all these years there was required a constant effort to help make a living for others, and to procure fuel to keep from freezing during the long cold winters. The great benefits accruing to the struggling youth were found in the lessons of experience which they taught and in the influence they exerted in cultivating persistent industry. Dr. Eastman's war experience is singularly associated with his medical student's life. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry and participated in the battles of Lee's Mills, Warrick Court House, Yorktown and Williamsburg. After the last-mentioned battle he was left in the mud, sick with fever, among the dead and dying, in front of Fort McGruder, having been in Hancock's charge on that fort. He was picked up by some good people of Williamsburg, and when the delirium of fever had passed off, he found himself at Mt. Pleasant hospital, Washington, D. C. After a partial convalescence from fever, a thousand convalescents were standing in line, while Dr. Charles A. McCall, the chief surgeon of the hospital, walked down the line to satisfy himself, personally, that no soldier was sent to the front before he had gained strength sufficient for his duties. In this inspection he saw young Eastman trembling from weakness under his knapsack and musket, tapped him on the shoulder and ordered him to return to his quarters. He obeyed, but said he wanted to go to his regiment as there was nothing he could do in the hospital, to which Dr. McCall replied, "Go to the dispensary and go to washing bottles." Three days later Dr. McCall noticed him in the dispensary "washing bottles," and reading a medical book in a convenient place to catch his eye. This incident was related by Dr. McCall at a reception given in honor of Dr. Eastman, and his class-mate, Dr. J. T. Johnson of Washington, by Dr. Montgomery, president of the Philadelphia Gynaecological society, some two hundred doctors being present. The company to which Dr. Eastman belonged and to which he was so ambitious to return, in a few weeks was shot to pieces in the battle of Fair Oaks, a circumstance in his history indicating that the divinity which shaped his ends designed him for the medical profession. He left the hospital after a period of three years, having obtained a diploma and a commission as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, by a competitive examination before a board of examining surgeons. Subsequently Dr. Eastman was on the steamship Evening Star in January, 1866, when Capt. Winpenny was killed, and one of the wheel houses was torn off and the vessel so wrecked that it drifted five days before it was picked up and tugged through the southwest pass at the mouth of the Mississippi river and up to New Orleans. Dr. Eastman's medical education was obtained in the medical department of the University of Georgetown, Washington, in 1865, and at the Bellevue Medical college in 1871. His literary education was secured under the tutorage of Prof. Aultsell, of the University of Georgetown, the student pursuing his lessions at the bedside of patients and reciting to Prof. A. when opportunities offered. In 1891 Wabash college conferred upon Dr. Eastman the degree of LL. D. Dr. Eastman came to Indiana in May, 1866, and began the practice of his profession at Clermont, Marion county. Subsequently he moved to Brownsburg. After a residence of five years at Brownsburg he was invited to take the chair of anatomy in a medical college in Indianapolis. He removed to that city in the fall of 1876, and taught anatomy seven sessions. Dr. Eastman has been president of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis for twelve years, and professor of abdominal surgery and diseases of women. Dr. Eastman has a national and an international reputation as a surgeon. He is noted as authority in standard text books on both sides of the Atlantic. He has made abdominal operations by invitation of his profession in St. Louis, Chicago, Wisconsin, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has also delivered addresses in these cities by invitation. He is now serving his second term as one of the

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

board of trustees of the American Medical association and is vice-president of the board.

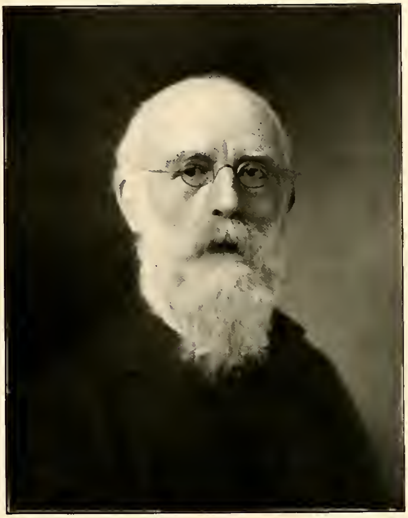
Dr. Eastman is a member of the Christian church, and was married in 1868 to Mary K. Barker. They have three children living, Thomas B., A. B., M. D., Joseph R., M. S., M. D., and Mary Eastman.

"Success," says Dr. Eastman, "is obtained by that genius of industry which prompts taking pains with the job in hand. Mr. Riley, in presenting Dr. Eastman with one of his books, wrote the following on the fly-leaf:

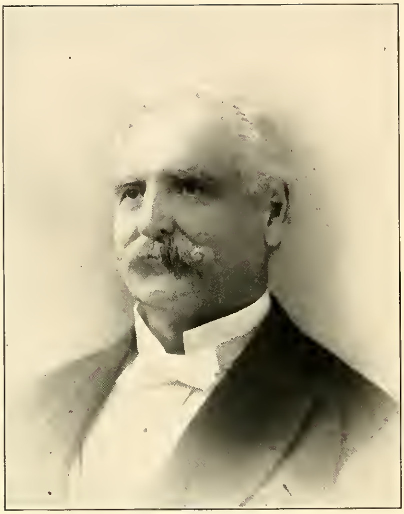
"To Dr. Joseph Eastman, with admiration and esteem, James Whitcomb Riley, Indianapolis, Dec. 5, 1894—

> "First Laureate of Humanity—
> Lo! Science is his poetry;
> With noblest masterhand sweeps he
> The harpstrings of Anatomy."

SCHULTZE, Charles, a citizen of Indianapolis, is a representative of a distinguished musical family of Germany. He was born April 20, 1839, in Hessen Cassel, Germany, and is now fifty-nine years of age. In the fall of 1854, when he was but fifteen years of age, he came to Indiana and settled at Ft. Wayne, where he at once began to teach music. Being dissatisfied with Ft. Wayne, young Schultze came to Indianapolis, where he contracted chills and fever which determined him to try his fortune in Kentucky, to which state he migrated in 1855, where he remained in various localities for forty years pursuing his profession as a music teacher. Johann Ludwig Schultze, the father of Charles, was imperial royal chamber musician and member of the Opera House orchestra in Hessen Cassel, Germany, whose chapelmaster for forty years was Louis Spohr, the Paganina of the north. In 1878 he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a member of the above-named orchestra, on which occasion he was decorated with the Knight Order of the Second Degree by the late Emperor William, and presented with a golden laurel wreath by the orchestra, and a natural laurel wreath by the stage personnel. The mother of Charles, the subject of this sketch, was Charlotte Schultze, *nee* Wagner, and was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1815, and died in Hessen Cassel in 1873. Her father, Christian Henrich Wagner, was born near Magdeburg, Germany, was a musician and went as such to Russia with Napoleon Boneparte. After the campaign he settled in Brunswick, where he was a member of the Ducal orchestra, his last chapelmaster being Franz Abt, the noted German song writer. His orchestra work covered sixty years, a part of the time being in the opera house chapel at Hessen Cassel. Johann Gottlieb Schultze, father of Johann Ludwig Schultze, was born in Wandersleben, Saxony, in 1761, and in 1834 celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a musician and member of the orchestra of the Elector of Schaumburg-Lippe. From 1846 to 1850 Charles, the subject of this sketch, attended a Latin school preparatory to the gymnasium, and was intended for government service, but the revolution in 1848 had a decided influence on the future of Germany and he was placed in what was then called a Real school, where he remained till 1854, the greater portion of his time being devoted to the study of music, especially to mastering the piano. During Mr. Schultze's residence in Kentucky, he held numerous responsible positions as a music teacher. He was for seven years at the head of the musical department of Sayre Female institute, and for the same number of years held a like position in Hamilton college at Lexington, Ky. For three years he was at the head of the musical department in the Baptist Female college, and for two years held the same position in the Clark County Female college at Winchester, Ky. He was in Lexington, Ky, over thirty years as organist in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of that city. In 1877 he was elected first president of the Kentucky State Music Teachers' association held in the state. In 1895 Mr. Schultze left Kentucky to seek a larger field of labor, and after an absence of forty years returned to Indianapolis. In 1896 Mr. Schultze was soloist at one of the concerts given in Terre Haute by the Music Teachers' State convention in session in that city, and he has been eminently successful in private piano teaching. Mr. Schultze is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1861 to Jennie Delph, daughter of the late Col. Delph, who died near Lexington, Ky., about the year 1858. As a result of the marriage, three children are living—Carl Emil Schultze, a prominent sketch artist in the city of New York; Mrs. Jennie Skellman Sandusky, living near Nicholasville, Ky., the wife of Charles Clay Sandusky, prominent in public school work in Kentucky, and Claud Seigmund Schultze, who is engaged in business in Indianapolis. When Mr. Schultze arrived at Ft. Wayne in 1854, the city contained a population of about ten thousand and had one music teacher, a Mr. Hardick. Mr. Schultze brought with him from Germany a mahogany case upright piano, which was probably one of the first, if not the first piano of that style in Indiana. Many of Mr. Schultze's pupils occupy important positions as teachers in Missouri, Texas and Kentucky. One of them is in Berlin, Germany. Henry Schultze, flutist, in the Italian opera at Amsterdam, Holland, and who died there about 1860, was an uncle of Charles Schultze, the subject of this sketch. Another uncle, Carl Schultze, left Germany in 1848 and settled at Cape Town in South Africa, where he died in 1878. While in Cape Town, he founded and conducted the Philharmonic orchestra, composed of musical amateurs, English and German merchants, lawyers and bankers who had settled there in the early thirties. Clemens Schultze, a cousin, is still living in Germany and a distinguished composer and was a pupil of Henry Littolff, who afterward became the last pupil taught by Ignaz Moscheles at Leipzig. He is at present revising most of the compositions for the piano published by that famous house, Littolff. Henry E. Schultze, born at Hessen Cassel, Germany, in 1836, who came to America in 1858 and located in Kentucky, but who since 1868 has been a private piano teacher in Kansas City, Mo., where he still resides, is the only and elder brother of the subject of this sketch. As was said in the beginning, Mr. Charles Schultze is the representative of a distinguished musical family, whose ancestors for three or four generations have been eminent as teachers of the science of music, two of whom, as the records show, have made deep and lasting impressions upon the musical minds and tastes of a large number of Americans.


CHARLES SCHULTZE.

BLACK, JAMES S., is a veteran music teacher; indeed, he is something and a good deal more than is generally understood by the term vocalist, or music teacher. He not only trains voices to sing, but he builds voices and trains them as the building proceeds. To do this, Prof. Black proceeds upon scientific principles, which he has made a study all his life and has achieved success in his chosen calling. Prof. Black is a New Englander by birth and was born at Putney, Vt., July 7, 1819. He is the son of James Black and Mary Smith Black. His father was a farmer and stock raiser in Vermont and a citizen distinguished for his en-



JAMES S. BLACK.

terprise and high character in New England. His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch-Irish and on his mother's side, English. His elementary education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, and completed at the Academy of Townshend, Vermont, from which he graduated in 1836 at the age of seventeen. Following his graduation he taught school in his native town. Subsequently he taught in the public schools of Brooklyn for one year and then went to the city of New York, where he taught in the public schools and then became tutor for two years in the Ludlow family, prominent people of New York city. During these years Prof. Black was studying music under the best teachers in New York and Brooklyn and was a member of the New York Sacred Music society and Harmonic society. In 1867 Prof. Black came to Indianapolis and excepting ten years' residence in the south, has made Indianapolis his home. While in New York and Brooklyn Prof. Black was one of the proprietors and the editor of the *Musical Times*, which was afterwards purchased by Richard Storrs Willis, a brother of N. P. Willis, the great poet, and Prof. Black became assistant editor with Mr. Willis until the *Times* became united with the *Musical World*, when he took the position of traveling correspondent and manager of business agencies outside of New York, visiting during the time all of the important cities of the United States, Canada and the West Indies. At this juncture Prof. Black was induced to go to Philadelphia to take charge of one of the largest and wealthiest churches in that city, where he remained two years when, owing to sickness of his wife, he was advised to find a more salubrious climate and he moved to Rochester, New York, where he remained nine years. During his residence in Rochester, Prof. Black was the director of the Academy of Music and principal of the Musical institute, and was also director of the music in the Second Baptist church for eight years. Upon the loss of his institute, together with his library, by fire, he resigned his other positions and removed to Indianapolis. Since coming to Indianapolis Prof. Black has had charge of the music of several of the largest and most wealthy churches of the city, and of the Choral union, an institution that had a great reputation during its existence. Within six months after reaching Indianapolis he had given several concerts with his own pupils at regular concert prices, and he achieved marked success in giving concerts throughout Indiana, as also in the principal cities of the Union. In 1877 Prof. Black went south to live and during the ten years he was away from Indianapolis resided in Galveston, New Orleans and Nashville, doing excellent work in his musical line in all of these cities. Returning to Indianapolis in 1886 he has made the city his permanent residence and until within the past three years has continued his musical work, but owing to the impaired health of his wife has abandoned active work to devote his attention to her. Prof. Black is a Republican but never sought nor held office. He is a member of the Commercial club and is a Mason.

Prof. Black was married Dec. 3, 1840, to Hannah Maria King, daughter of Deacon

Aaron King of Paterson, N. J. Four children were born of this marriage, two of whom died in childhood. Two are living, Charles Holman, who was born in Philadelphia, has taken up his father's profession and now resides in Paris, France, where he is singing in the principal salons of the nobility. He has sung in opera in all the principal cities of this country and Europe. In Paris he has won special distinction. A Parisian musical critic wrote of him that he was "endowed with a barytone voice of incomparable timbre, vibrating, but supple in the extreme, full of seduction, this excellent artist possesses more than all that intelligence of art, that understanding of beauties, that warmth, in fact, all that Stendhal, when speaking of an Italian centatrice, said: 'It is truly the soul that sings'."

The other son, Wallace W. Black, has been in the railroad business for the last twenty years, advancing from a clerk in the superintendent's office to be chief clerk in the office of the road.

Prof. James S. Black has had, as the record shows, a distinguished musical career, and has won a front place in the list of vocalists in the United States. He has maintained, as have other educated teachers, that musical attainment is a divine endowment not for the favored few, but for all—not in the same proportion of excellence, but that all possess the constitutional endowments requisite for the study of vocal music, and as a result, when Prof. Black has had a pupil, however limited the vocal gift, he has been able to develop it by his wonderful capabilities as a voice builder, until he has won the admiration of all, and the gratitude of those who under his patient sway have found themselves possessed of musical talents of which they never dreamed, and in this regard Prof. Black has been a public benefactor, since it has been held in all ages that music has a refining and an ennobling influence upon all who are brought within its sway. And now in his old age, Prof. Black may find satisfaction in knowing that he has done his part in educating the people in the divine art. Because—

CHARLES HOLMAN BLACK.

"There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitch'd, the ear is pleas'd
With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave,
Some chord in unison with what we hear
Is touch'd within us, and the heart replies."

WILSON, George Spencer, is a professional educator, now occupying the responsible position of superintendent of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind, at Indianapolis, Ind., and was born at Greenfield, Hancock county, Ind., Sept. 10, 1858. His parents were John Wilson and Martha Wilson, whose maiden name was Melton. His father was a native of Ireland of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born near Londonderry, April 11, 1811. He was educated at Oxford university, England, for a minister of the Church of England, but his voice failing, he came to America in 1843, and died April 8, 1896. His maternal ancestors were Virginians. Mr. Wilson received a common and high school education at Greenfield, his native town, which was supplemented by special studies at the Indiana State university, at Bloomington, though he did not graduate from that institution. Having chosen the profession of educator as a life work, than

GEORGE SPENCER WILSON.

which there is none more honorable and useful, Mr. Wilson began teaching in the district schools, ordinarily esteemed a humble position as compared with an instructor in academies, colleges and universities, a fundamental error, quickly comprehended, when it is considered that in the common or district school is laid the foundation for all the higher educational attainments conferred by our colleges. Mr. Wilson advanced as an educator from the district schools to the office of principal of the schools of Cleveland, Ind., a position he held one year. He then became principal of the schools of Charlottsville, Ind., where he remained two years. He was principal of the schools at Fortville, Ind., one year and of the high school at Greenfield, Ind., for six years, and superintendent of the Greenfield schools for seven years, an educational career of eighteen years, and in 1898 was appointed to the superintendency of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, a position he now holds. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics, but has never held office, except educational positions, in the line of his profession. His fraternal associations include membership in the Columbia club of Indianapolis, the Temple club of Greenfield, the Knights of Pythias, as also the various bodies of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Wilson, in his church relations, is a Presbyterian. He was married February 11, 1893, to Daisy D. Steele, and of the union two children have been born, viz.: Miriam, three years of age, and Ione, one year of age.

POUCHER, DR. CHAS. HIRAM CROSS, superintendent of the city hospital of Indianapolis, Ind., was born at Loogootee, Ind., Nov. 22, 1868. His father, Rev. John Poucher, D. D., was born at Lincolnshire, England, in 1843, and came to this country in 1851. His ancestors went to England from France after the Edict of Nantes. His mother's maiden name was Anne La Croix—Anglicized to Cross in 1800. They were Huguenots, and were driven from France at the same time his father's family were forced to leave. His mother was a woman of marked literary ability, and was a regular contributor to Harper's Weekly and monthly publications. The family was very prominent, and the name of Poucher adorns the records of Oxford university for the past 300 years. His father for several years was connected with DePauw (Ind.) university as professor in the theological department and is the author of various encyclopedias and other works of much value.

Dr. Poucher was educated at the common and high schools of his native city, and completed a college course at DePauw university, graduating in 1890. While in attendance at DePauw he was noted as a splendid student and a deep thinker. The trustees of the university, recognizing his ability, made him tutor in Greek, and later he taught Greek for one year in the DePauw Female seminary at New Albany, Ind. He was recognized far and wide as a Greek scholar of unusual ability, and he took first honors in this branch of study during his college course.

Dr. Poucher has always been a resident of Indiana. He was graduated in 1893, from the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and for one year after graduation he took first place in competitive examination for internes at the city hospital. He has had three years of successful practice, and, although young in years, he has reached a degree of professional ability which might well crown the efforts of one older in years and experience.

After practicing three years Dr. Poucher was appointed superintendent of the city hospital, a position which he still holds, and which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is also demonstrator of anatomy at the Medical College of Indiana.

Dr. Poucher has alweys been a Democrat. He takes great interest in politics, but does not allow political matters to interfere in the least with his professional work. He was appointed superintendent of the city hospital by a Democratic administration, but on account of his splendid qualifications for the position, his appointment met the approval of all regardless of politics. He is a member of the University club of Indianapolis, a member of the Marion County Medical society, and is a Mason. He is an active member of the Methodist church, and is not married.

The successful career of Dr. Poucher is an example of what an ambitious young man can accomplish. Although but thirty years of age, he has made for himself a reputation which usually takes many years of hard practice and sharp competition to gain.

His work as superintendent of the city hospital has been highly commented on by those in a position to appreciate it, and no doubt he will be retained in that position for some time to come.

JOHANNES KOPELKE.

KOPELKE, Johannes, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Prussia, born June 14, 1854, at Buchwald, near Neustettin, in that country. He came to the United States in 1871, when 17 years of age, and to Crown Point, Lake county, Indiana, in 1876, when 22 years of age, and is now one of the best-known citizens, jurists and politicians in the state. His father, Ferdinand Kopelke, was an Evangelical Lutheran minister of small estate. His mother was Sophie Erbguth. On his father's side his ancestors were common citizens, but on his mother's side, his great grandmother was a sister of the famous Prussian general York, who took the first step in the overthrow of Napoleon in 1813, and was afterwards made a count and a field marshal by the king of Prussia.

The early education of Johannes Kopelke was obtained in the common schools of Prussia, and, when of proper age, he entered the gymnasium, a term used to designate a combination of high school and college in which the students become especially proficient in classical and modern languages. In this school young Kopelke studied from 1865 to 1871, receiving prizes and other recognition of good scholarship. While in the gymnasium he was a member of a society composed of students of the first class or "prima" called "Thought Chips." In 1874-76 he studied law and political science at the Michigan university, and in April, 1876, immediately after graduation from the law school, came to Crown Point, where he was called by a lawyer, Hon. Thaddeus S. Fancher, in an established practice, and Mr. Kopelke, being a German scholar, at once formed a law partnership with him, which continued until the spring of 1879. Mr. Kopelke, in practicing his profession, has steadily advanced and has won a large measure of success. He took part in the litigation over the constitutionality of the fee and salary law in 1891, and assisted Attorney-General Ketcham in the cases to suppress prize fighting and racing (or gambling) institutions at Roby.

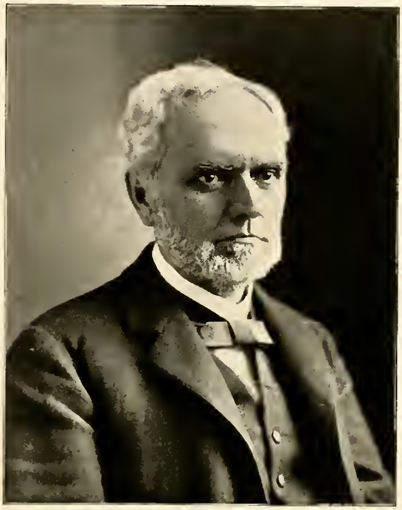
Mr. Kopelke's military record is summed up in the fact that he held, for a short time, the position of major on the staff of Gov. Gray.

Mr. Kopelke started out in his political career as a liberal Republican, but fully affiliated with the Democratic party, as the "party of the people" in 1882. In 1884 he was presidential elector for the Tenth district, and state senator for the counties of Lake and Porter in the sessions of that body for 1891 and 1893; he was a member of the committee on judiciary and other important committees during both sessions. As a senator he made a state reputation as the originator and promoter of measures designed to advance the welfare of the state. Senator Kopelke took an active part in the work of the senate and originated some remedial legislation, especially in matters of practice and procedure. He assisted in passing the charter for the city of Indianapolis and was a power in the senate in passing the tax law, which redeemed the state from bankruptcy.

Mr. Kopelke is an Episcopalian in church affiliation. He has never married.

It does not matter in the least from what point of view Senator Kopelke is considered, he will be found to be an American citizen in full accord with American institutions and American law based upon the constitution. He was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of appellate judge in 1898, and had he been elected, the people, without regard to party, would have had cause for continuous congratulations.

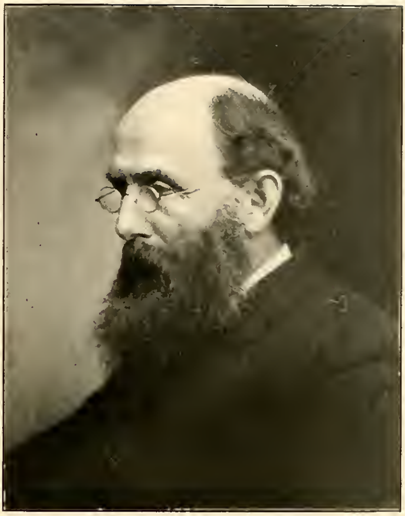
TAYLOR, Robert Stewart, is pronounced by men intellectually competent to judge in such matters, regardless of political affiliations, creed or profession, to be one of Indiana's most eminent citizens. In every department of high endeavor which has enlisted his intellectual faculties, and which has challenged his resourceful mind, he has measured well up to the highest standards established to determine a man's right to be recognized as a leader in the list of distinguished and remarkable men. Along the luminous pathway he has traveled to distinction and renown, his record is absolutely free from sham, the arts of the demagogue or the pretensions of empirics. He has won his way upwards by the force of character in alliance with things of good report among men whose ideals of greatness include, not only intellectuality, but integrity, honor, justice and an optimistic faith in the redeeming qualities of human nature. On all occasions, at all times, and everywhere, Robert S. Taylor, the subject of this sketch, has had the moral courage to declare his opinions, which, when backed by a conscientious regard for the right, have the force of "words fitly spoken"—to shine like "apples of gold in pictures of silver"—and without such courage and such words and such guardianship of the right, the world would go back to something worse than a wilderness and mankind to something worse than red men savagery. Indiana, when contemplating her surpassing progress in population and material prosperity, has much to boast of and much to excite her pride, but the wealth of her farms and forests and mines, her railroads and factories and her growing cities, do not compare with the wealth of her men of intellectual renown, who, like Robert S. Taylor, shape her thought and adorn her civilization. Mr. Taylor is by profession a lawyer, but as in the case of Benjamin Harrison, he is much more than is usually expressed by the term lawyer, unless very expressive adjectives are employed to qualify the term. Indeed, though Mr. Taylor be designated as a jurisconsult, one learned in the science and philosophy of jurisprudence, there is yet something more to be said in determining his standing as a man of affairs. Mr. Taylor is a native of Ohio, and was born near Chillicothe in that state, May 22, 1838. His parents were Isaac N. Taylor and Margaretta (Stewart) Taylor, and his grand parents, paternal and maternal, were early pioneer farmers in the Sciota valley. His father, I. N. Taylor, was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, a pioneer preacher and educator, one of the pathfinders in the wilderness, engaged in laying the foundations of religion and education and placing future generations under obligations which are too often forgotten—or too little appreciated—by the beneficiaries of their labors and sacrifices. Rev. I. N. Taylor preached and taught with marked success at various localities in Ohio under the auspices of the Home Missionary society of his church, and in 1844 located at Portland, Jay county, Indiana, where he preached and taught school, and near which place he founded Liber College, which was opened for students in 1853. It was said of one who loved the Jewish nation, ' He hath built us a synagogue," and it may be as justly said of Rev. I.N. Taylor, the father of R. S. Taylor, that he loved the people of Indiana because he built them a college, where the youth of the surrounding country could slake their thirst for knowledge and become useful citizens in their day and generation. It was from this college that the subject of this sketch graduated and received his diploma in June, 1858, and thus educationally equipped for the battles of life, an hour later was married before the eyes of the surprised assembly to Miss Fanny W. Wright, his college classmate. The young man now had the world before him, and at once decided upon law as a life profession, and began his studies with Judge Jacob Haynes, at Portland, Ind. In 1859 Mr. Taylor moved to Fort Wayne, where he continued his legal studies and taught school a part of one year. In 1860 he entered the law office of L. N. Ninde as clerk and assistant, and two years later became the partner of Mr. Ninde, under the firm name of Ninde & Taylor. Subsequently, in 1866, Col. R. S. Robertson became associated with the firm, which became one of the most successful in Northern Indiana. Upon the organization of the criminal court of Allen county, Mr. Taylor became prosecuting attorney, and the law firm of Ninde, Taylor & Robertson was dissolved. A year later Mr. Taylor was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, which he held till the next election, when he was elected a representative of Allen county in the legislature, being the only Republican representative ever honored with a seat in that body from Allen county; the real value of which was in the demonstration of the high esteem in which Judge Taylor was held by his fellow-citizens of Allen county. Subsequently, he was twice a candidate for congress, and though defeated, won state renown by the reduction of the majority of the opposition. Judge Taylor was appointed in 1881 by President Garfield a member of the Mississippi river commission, to succeed Gen. Harrison, who had been elected a United States senator, a position which he still holds and which occupies much of his time, though still engaged in the practice of his profession at Fort Wayne, where he has lived continuously since 1859. Judge Taylor is a Republican of the broad gauge type, devoted to measures rather than to methods or men. With him politics has a broader and a higher significance than mere partisanism. With him measures must stand upon their merits. He is a student of the science of government, and gives his voice and pen to the ad-



ROBERT STEWART TAYLOR.

vocacy of laws which in their operation are best calculated to promote the general welfare. Hence he is an ardent advocate of civil-service reform, of currency reform and of other questions in statesmanship worthy of the attention of men of mental grasp and prescient vision. Judge Taylor has for years taken an active part in the discussion of the "labor question." With him the question in its extended sweep becomes one of great national importance, and because it is difficult, it only so much the more challenges his great intellectual powers. He sees in it something above and beyond the immediate benefits that may occur to individuals by the enactment of laws touching some one craft or calling in the industrial world and something beyond the contentions of labor unions. He comprehends the fact that the labor question touches society at large at so many points that national prosperity is a vagary if the industrial hosts are impoverished. Hence, Judge Taylor's advocacy of wise laws to promote the welfare of laboring men evinces not only a philanthropic regard for the toiling masses, but a statesmanlike comprehension of the bearing of the labor question upon the welfare of the nation. Judge Taylor, whether speaking or writing, is pre-eminently logical. Having pronounced convictions himself, he seeks to advance the cause he advocates in a way to produce conviction in the minds of others without resorting to tricks of style or extravagance of statement.

WOOLLEN, William Watson, on the paternal side, is of English descent, and on the maternal side of German descent. His paternal great grandfather was Richard Woollen of Maryland, a farmer and a revolutionary soldier. His maternal great grandfather was Christopher Black of Maryland, who also was a farmer and revolutionary soldier. His paternal grandfather, Leonard Woollen, was born in Maryland in 1777, was a farmer, and emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky, and from Kentucky to Indianapolis, Indiana. His maternal grandfather, Joshua Black, was born in Maryland in 1778, was a carpenter and a first lieutenant in the war of 1812, and emigrated from Maryland to Indianapolis, Indiana. His father, Milton Woollen, was born in Kentucky, November 19, 1806, was a blacksmith, and emigrated to Indianapolis, Ind., about 1835. His mother, Sarah Black, was born in Maryland, April 14, 1819, and came with her father to Indianapolis. William Watson, eldest child of Wilton and Sarah Woollen, was born in Indianapolis, May 28, 1838, and when a small child moved with his father and mother to a farm about eight miles northeast of Indianapolis. His father, because of injuries received at his trade, was disabled from doing heavy work, and because of this the cultivation of the farm devolved upon him and his brother Greenly, who was two years younger than himself, and who is one of the prominent physicians of Indianapolis. During the winter seasons he attended the country schools and acquired such education as in that way could be obtained. In the autumn of 1856 his father gave him his "time," and with a small trunk of clothing and a very small purse of money, he left the farm and returned to Indianapolis to fight the battle of life for himself. He entered the Northwestern Christian university, now Butler college, and supported himself by working mornings, evenings and Saturdays in a grocery store, and by teaching country schools during vacations. He graduated from the law department of that institution. April 1, 1860, he opened a law office in Indianapolis, where, since then, he has been constantly engaged in the practice of law. In 1864 he was elected district attorney for the Court of Common Pleas for the district composed of Marion, Hendricks and Boone counties, and re-elected in 1866 without opposition. In the administration of this office he acted upon the theory that if the laws were odious, they ought to be repealed, but until repealed, it was his duty to enforce them. One of the pleasant incidents of his life was that when as prosecutor he was leaving Danville for the last time, he was presented with twenty-five one dollar bills from as many citizens in token of the appreciation of the services he had rendered as an officer of the court. In 1881, 1882 and 1883, he was the attorney of the board of county commissioners of Marion county and made a notable fight for reform in the conduct of county affairs. In the discharge of the duties of this office he acted upon the theory that no allowance was to be made to an officer unless a law providing for it could be produced. In 1876 he commenced the careful study of Indiana jurisprudence, and now has perhaps the best collection of Indiana law books and annotated Indiana reports in the state. As a result of this, he has written and published three very valuable law works: "Woollen's Topical Annotations," 1 Vol. (1893); "Woollen's Indiana Digest, 1881-'95," 2 Vols. (1896); and "Woollen's Indiana Trial Procedure," 2 Vols. (1898.) He believes in a literal construction of the bill of rights "that all men are created equal," and are endowed with the right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and believing this, he has always been especially interested in the welfare and advancement of the negro race, and ever ready to advise them and protect their rights when occasion required it. He has always been an ardent lover and student of nature, and it has been with regret that he has seen the native birds, plants and forests disappearing. During one of his tramps he discovered forty-four acres of land on Fall creek, nine miles northeast of the center of Indianapolis, twenty-nine acres of which is in forest that has never been pastured and with almost all of the trees, vines and plants indigenous to Indiana growing in it. This he has purchased and is preparing for a gift to the city of Indianapolis, for the joint use of the schools of the city, Butler college and the Indiana Academy of Science. It is to be known as "Woollen's Garden of Birds and Botany," and here he hopes to have a full representation of the birds and botany of Indiana and a "wonderfully beautiful book of living nature." His collection of law books he has given to the Indianapolis Bar association, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Indiana Bar association, of the Indiana Academy of Science, Indiana Audubon society, the Indiana University club, and the Indiana Forestry association. In religion he is a Baptist and in politics a Republican, but in neither a partisan. February 5, 1863, he was married to Mary Allen Evans, eldest child of Dr. Henry B. and Maria Jane Evans, and by this marriage he is the father of four children—Evans, Harry, Maria and Paul, the last of whom is deceased.


WILLIAM WATSON WOOLLEN.

HATCH, Aretas Wallace, one of the leading attorneys of Indianapolis, and especially in litigation connected with the federal court, was born at La Salle, Ill., July 10th, 1858. His father, Volney G. Hatch, was a merchant and banker. His mother's maiden name was Mary Hitchcock. Both parents came from colonial stock and are natives of New York.

Mr. Hatch is of English, Holland and Scotch extraction. One of his ancestors on the father's side was chaplain in the Massachusetts

ARETAS WALLACE HATCH.

regiment during the revolutionary war. On the mother's side the ancestor, John McCrea, was colonel of the Thirteenth New York regiment for three years. After the revolutionary war he was appointed judge of the court at Albany, and also one of the regents of the New York University. A sister of Colonel McCrea, a great-great aunt of the subject of this sketch, was Jane McCrea, whose murder by the Indians during the revolutionary war is an instance recorded in all histories of that period.

Mr. Hatch attended the public schools of his native town, and also a private school at the same place. He attended Butler and Purdue Universities, this state, leaving college, however, at the close of the junior year to enter upon the study of law.

Mr. Hatch removed to Indianapolis in 1872. He read law in the office of Judge Norton from 1876 to 1878, when he was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, and has been engaged in the practice ever since. He has made a special study of the practice of the federal court, where he has had many important cases, a number of which have been finally determined in the supreme court at Washington. He has made a special study of municipal railroad bonds and the liability of municipalities on account of such obligations, and was counsel for the bondholders in the litigation, which finally resulted in the United States court of appeals and the supreme court of the United States holding valid the repudiated bonds of the city of Evansville, involving several million dollars.

Mr. Hatch has and does represent a numbei of corporations in this and adjoining states, and has a substantial practice.

Politically, Mr. Hatch has always been a Republican and taken an active part in politics, though he has never held office. He is a member of the Columbia, Marion and Commercial clubs of Indianapolis, and while at college was a member of the *Sigma Chi* fraternity. He was married in 1888 to Mrs. Kate Virginia Keep, a widow with two children, George H. and Virginia, both of whom have since made their home with him.

MARTINDALE, Elijah Bishop. In placing the subject of this sketch in the front rank of the Men of Progress of Indiana, simple justice is done to a biographical fact, universally recognized throughout the state by men at all familiar with his history. He is a man who deals with large enterprises, which he manages with consummate tact and ability. His business vision being phenomenally prescient, he is confident when others doubt, and moves forward when others hesitate. He is the son of Elijah Martindale and Elizabeth Martindale, *nee* Boyd, and was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 22, 1828. His father was a farmer and a minister of high standing in the Christian church, who was born in South Carolina, Nov. 10, 1793, and died at New Castle, Henry county, Indiana, in 1879. His mother was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1792. She was the daughter of Samuel Boyd, a revolutionary soldier, who lost his right eye in battle. The paternal ancestors of Judge Martindale came from England and settled near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1664. His great grandfather moved to

South Carolina, near Charleston, in 1762, and the family moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1812. The revolutionary soldier, Samuel Boyd, his maternal grandfather, moved with his family from Kentucky to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1812, and on the 12th day of October, 1815, Elijah Martindale was married to Elizabeth Boyd. The Martindale and Boyd families in that early day constituted a very large per cent. of the population of Wayne county. The early education of Judge Martindale was acquired in the country public schools and in the country seminaries. When but four years of age his father moved to Henry county and settled on a farm near New Castle. On this farm the boy lived and wrought until he was sixteen, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a saddler, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. The trade was not suited to his inclination. The field it offered was too narrow and confined for his ambition. He was a youth of studious habits and fond of books, and while learning his trade acquired a good English education. In 1847, when nineteen years of age, he attended the Winchester seminary, then one of the best collegiate schools in the west. In this seminary he completed his education, and, choosing law as a profession, in 1848 and 1849 studied law with Lucian Barber in the city of Indianapolis, and in May, 1850, was licensed by Judges Blackford, Dewey and Sullivan, on a personal examination, to practice in the supreme and inferior courts of Indiana, and now stands among the oldest of the living members of the bar of the state. Having been admitted to the bar he returned to New Castle and entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with Mr. Millett, the firm for many years being Millett & Martindale. He remained in New Castle for twelve years, during which time he was elected prosecuting attorney for the counties of Wayne, Henry, Randolph and Delaware. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Morton judge of the Common Pleas court for the district composed of the counties of Henry, Madison, Hancock, Rush and Decatur. At the expiration of his term as judge, on May 10, 1862, Judge Martindale moved with his family to Indianapolis, where he has since resided. In 1869 Judge Martindale was elected to the state senate, a position which he filled with marked ability, introducing and advocating measures designed to promote the general welfare, and maintain the prestige of the state. In 1875 Judge Martindale became the proprietor of the *Indianapolis Journal*, the leading Republican organ of Indiana, and one of the most important newspapers of the west. In 1880 he sold the *Journal* to Hon. John C. New. It may be said that the coming of Judge Martindale to Indianapolis dated a new era in the growth of the city. Here his business life has been one of exceptional activity. He has made more than twenty additions to the city, aggregating nearly one thousand acres of land, and more than fifty of the leading streets of the city bear names given them by him. The additions he has made to the city are largely in excess of its original area. The Martindale addition on North Delaware and Pennsylvania streets is now the center of the best resident portion of the city, while Morton place and Lincoln park

ELIJAH BISHOP MARTINDALE.

are really a wonder in growth and beauty. Judge Martindale, with undimmed perception, saw the possibilities of Indianapolis as a great center of population, commerce and manufacturing enterprises, and this confidence in the future of the capital city of the state has been fully realized. Under his eye and with his aid, the city has become the center of a large commerce and of extensive manufacturing enterprises which have given it national renown—and Indiana does not number among her men of progress one more distinguished for those essential qualities of leadership in suggesting, organizing and carrying into operation great enterprises, than Judge E. B. Martindale.

In 1854, Judge Martindale and Emma Taylor were married and have had born to them ten children, eight of whom are living. The children in order of their age are as follows: Lynn B., Charles, Susan (Bates), Robert, (Ibby—died in infancy), Clarence, John T., Mary (Emery), deceased, Emma and Elijah B., Jr. They have lost one grand child, Hervey Bates, the fourth, being the three-year-old son of H. Bates, Jr.

Judge Martindale and family, on moving to Indianapolis, connected themselves with the First Presbyterian church, and have occupied continuously the same pew from the dedication of the church to the present time, under the ministry of the Revs. Nixon, Harper, Kumler, Reed and Haines. Judge Martindale is a well preserved man, and, though more than three score and ten, exhibits no lack of mental and physical vigor. He is one of the most courteous gentlemen on the street, at the Board of Trade, in the Commercial club, where men of affairs assemble to discuss business enterprises or to advance the prosperity of the city, and no question of general importance is ever up for debate that escapes his attention, and if in the line of judicious progress, does not have his endorsement. He is now the president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the American Central Life Insurance company, which positions, together with his vast personal interests, keep him familiar with the business world.

MINOR, JOHN WILLIAM, is a native of Indiana, and a resident of Indianapolis, its capital city, where he is at the head of one of the largest job printing, blank book bindery and stationery establishments in the state. He was born in Perry county, Ind., in 1844, and removed to Indianapolis in 1883 and took a position as traveling salesman in the book and stationery department of the *Indianapolis Sentinel.* He is the son of Hadley Jefferson Minor and Eleanor Minor, whose maiden name was Shoemaker. His father was by trade a carpenter and millwright, of English and Irish lineage and in only moderate financial circumstances, noted for his scrupulous integrity in all business affairs, keeping every promise with conscientious fidelity. His mother was distinguished for her domesticity and devotion to her family. The subject of this sektch is the great grandson of Capt. Spence Minor of Loudon county, Va., who served in the war of the revolution, and the great-great grandson of Capt. Nicholas Minor of the colonial army, who founded the city of Leesburg, Va., and gave to the city the land upon which the court house was built, a paternal ancestry which confers upon him the much-coveted distinction of being an eligible "Son of the Revolution." His early education was obtained in the common schools of Perry county, from which he entered the Rome academy, when that institution was in charge of Dr. Wm. M. Daily, ex-president of Indiana State university. His father died when he was in his youth, leaving him to care for a widowed mother and to make headway in the world with such resources as a poor boy could command. But he was equal to the emergency. He had the required courage to overcome obstacles, and while attending the academy, he worked mornings and evenings and Saturdays to maintain himself and his mother. His aptitude in mastering his lessons was such as to place him at the head of his classes. After leaving the academy, he engaged in teaching school in the winter seasons, and worked on a farm during the spring and summer seasons, and this school and farm work was continued for several years. Mr. Minor has been identified with the Democratic party since he was old enough to cast a vote. He was appointed deputy auditor of Perry county and served as such from December, 1870, to December, 1874. He was capable and popular. He had an unsullied character, and in 1874 he was elected auditor of his native county, and under his administration the office was so well conducted that he was re-elected in 1878 by a largely-increased majority. This re-election marked an epoch in the history of Perry county politics, as Mr. Minor was the first man ever elected to succeed himself as auditor in the history of the county. It was not only a party indorsement, but eminently a reward of merit. Mr. Minor had introduced numerous reforms in the management of county business which the people, without regard to party, recognized, and pronounced him the best auditor the county had ever had. As has been stated, Mr. Minor came to Indianapolis in 1883. In July, 1886, he assisted in organizing the Sentinel Printing company of Indianapolis, being one of the incorporators, and has been secretary and treasurer of the company since its organization, and owns one-third of the stock, and his sound judgment, sagacity and business energy have contributed largely in making it one of the largest establishments of its kind in the state. On June 22, 1898, the Democratic state convention nominated Mr. Minor for auditor of state on the fifth ballot. It was in many regards a notable contest and served to demonstrate Mr. Minor's great personal strength and popularity. It is a responsible and lucrative office, a political prize worth contending for, and several distinguished Democrats were anxious to secure it. Mr. Minor was required to contend against a number of potent influences. The Democratic state politicians, as a general proposition, were opposed to him, as also were the large corporations of the state, besides the large counties of the state having a large vote in the convention were almost solidly against him. But his opponents in the convention had vastly underestimated Mr. Minor's strength. He was favorably known throughout the state. His qualifications for the office were unquestionable. His character was above reproach. There were no flaws in his record, and it was seen as the balloting proceeded that he was invincible. Men saw that in casting their votes for Mr. Minor they were not making a mistake, and on the fifth ballot he won over all opposition. But it was not a Democratic year in Indiana, and Mr. Minor went down with the ticket and all on board. Mr. Minor is a member of the Hendricks-Gray club, and the Commercial Travelers' club of Indianapolis. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Royal Arcanum, and is a director in the Indiana Fire Insurance company of Indianapolis. In July, 1868, Mr. Minor was married to Sarah Phelps Reynolds, a lineal descendant of William Phelps, who came to America in 1630 and founded the town of Windsor, Conn. She is also a great granddaughter of Capt. William Woodford of Hartford, Conn., and a lineal descendant of John Tower, one of the founders of the town of Hingham, Mass. They have five children, viz: Mary Virginia, Gertrude, John William, Caro-

JOHN WILLIAM MINOR.

line Reynolds, and Eleanor. Mr. Minor's record demonstrates that he has a right to be recognized as one of Indiana's honored and progressive citizens.

BENJAMIN, FRANK E., is a resident of Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana, where he holds the honorable and responsible position of postmaster. He is the son of Edward J. and Mary S. Benjamin, and was born at Baker's Mill, Morris county, New Jersey, December 8, 1847. His father was a millwright and carpenter, and had read law. He was a man of affairs in New Jersey, where he had been a justice of the peace and a merchant, and had been a candidate for the office of superintendent of state's prison, and had accumulated a moderate estate. He moved to Indiana in the winter of 1859-60 and engaged in school teaching and farming. During the war he employed bridge builders and laborers for the government, having the rank of captain. His mother was a woman noted for her sunny disposition and for her activity in caring for the poor, being a member of all charitable societies. She had pronounced political inclinations, but was not a woman suffragist nor a member of the Sorosis society. The ancestors of Mr. Benjamin, on his father's side, were from England and Scotland, who settled in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, New York and in the west. Two of them were captains in the revolutionary war. They were prominent people and were held in high esteem in the communities where they resided. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. On his mother's side, his ancestors were from Germany, and arose to distinction in that country. His maternal grandmother married a Hurd, a member of a wealthy family. One of her uncles became a merchant prince in the shoe business in the city of New York, while another uncle became noted as a manufacturer in the iron business, the first to manufacture iron rolls for flowering mills. All of them were prominent in society and amassed fortunes. The primary education of the subject of this sketch was received in the free schools of New Jersey, where wealth is taxed to support them ten months of each year. President Tuttle, of Wabash College, Indiana, was at one time president of the schools in Rockaway, N. J., where he taught that self-reliance is one of the great factors that exerts controlling influence on men during life. After the war President Tuttle advised Mr. Benjamin to enter Wabash College, but he declined, concluding to engage in other pursuits, but has always been a student of books and affairs. He came to Indiana at the age of twelve years with his parents, who located at Michigantown, Clinton county, on what was called the Michigan road, a plank road which extended to Logansport, Ind. For a time he attended school where his father was teacher. He then worked at carpentering, and at the age of thirteen years cut cordwood at 75 cents a cord. In 1872 he was postmaster at Colfax, Ind., and a partner in a general store. He was also in the saw mill business and acted as head sawyer. At odd times he read medicine, simply for information, and arriving at the conclusion that it was more or less a humbug. Subsequently he entered the service of the American Express company as clerk, and was afterwards the agent of the company at Colfax, when the Terre Haute & Logansport railroad, as it is now called, was being built, and acted as messenger until the road was completed. He was then ordered to Indianapolis, and ran on the old Bee Line regularly between Indianapolis and Crestline, Ohio, running every night. A vacancy occurring in the position of agent for the company at the old Union depot, Mr. Benjamin was appointed to fill the vacancy, a position which he held for more than thirteen years, when he was promoted to the agency of the company at Terre Haute, Ind., in which position he remained for nearly twelve years, and at the same time was the agent for the Merchants' Dispatch west-bound fast freight line, operating in connection with the American Express company. His service with the American Express company embraced a period of thirty years. While in business in Indianapolis, Mr. Benjamin was virtually master of transportation for the company from six o'clock in the evening until six o'clock in the morning, and had charge of all messengers, filling all vacancies that occurred during the night, and if wrecks or washouts occurred, gave the required orders for forwarding express matter, and was accessible at all hours, day and night. Mr. Benjamin has a brilliant record as a Union soldier. He enlisted at Frankfort, Ind., under Captain Smith, for the 86th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer infantry, in June, 1862, when 14½ years of age. He withdrew from this regiment, and on July 6, 1862, enlisted under Captain Collins in Company K, 72nd Indiana Regiment, Volunteer infantry, but owing to his youth experienced some difficulty in being mustered into the service. He was subjected to the examining ordeal conducted by a regular army officer, who, approaching him with clenched fist, as if to terrorize the boy, imperatively inquired, "Do you think you can stand it?" The boy soldier, looking the officer unblanched square in the eye, replied: "Yes, sir," and was thereupon accepted. He belonged to the brigade commanded by the gallant Dumont, of Indiana; Gens. Nelson and Boyd, of Kentucky, afterwards known as the "Wilder fighting brigade," the First brigade, Fourteenth Army corps. He was in the chase after Morgan's mounted regiment all over Kentucky. He acted as corporal and sergeant, and refused promotion on account of his youth, preferring the position of private in the front rank. He was at the closing of the battle of Stone river, and was in the battles of Lebanon and Libertyville, also Hartsville, Tenn., Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, McMinnville, Shelbyville and Farmington. He was in the battlesof Florence, Ringgold and Tunsely Hilland in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, Resaca, Big Shanty, Rome, Kenesaw, Noonday Creek and around Atlanta, Jonesboro, Blue Pond, Jackson, Ebenezer Church, Selma and in hot skirmishes too numerous to mention.

FRANK E. BENJAMIN.

He was twice slightly wounded, in the foot and eye. In the G. A. R. Mr. Benjamin has been trustee, junior vice commander and Q. M. general on department staff, also mustering officer, and enjoys the distinction of being the youngest soldier from Indiana to carry a gun for three years. Mr. Benjamin has always been a Republican. He was a member of the council of Indianapolis for four years, and was elected twice from Democratic wards. While a member of the council, he was president of the fire department, a member of the committee on sewerage, of the judiciary, of streets and alleys, and of education. He was chairman of the special committee that handled all the ordinances that paved the way for the building of the beautiful railroad station and sheds, and was active in securing the completion of Tomlinson hall, and regards his participation in the legislation that completed these two monuments of progress in Indianapolis as the proudest acts of his life. Since going to Terre Haute, Mr. Benjamin has been nominated for the council, but declined the honor. He has been solicited to run for mayor and for the legislature, but has declined the proffered positions. He was appointed postmaster of Terre Haute in May, 1897. He was chairman of the Vigo County Republican committee in 1896, and has been an active member of the party. He is a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis, of the Terre Haute club, of the G. A. R., the U. V. L. Comrades of the Battlefield, of the K. of P., and of the Elks, and is a Prince of the Orient; passed the chairs in Indianapolis lodge, No. 56, and was chairman of the committee on mileage and subordinate lodge reports. He introduced amendments to the by-laws, demanding the examination of petitioners, and of having a surgeon as one of the officers of subordinate lodges. Mr. Benjamin is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and has always been active in sports, baseball and athletics. He has no family.

SHIRLEY, Cassius Clay, is a lawyer engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Kokomo, Howard county, Ind. He is a native Indianian, having been born at Russiaville, Howard county, Nov. 28, 1859. He lived at Russiaville, and at New London, Howard county, Ind., until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Kokomo to practice law, where he has since continuously resided. He is the son of Dr. D. J. Shirley and Waitsel Seward Shirley. His father was born near Georgetown, Ky., in 1817, and removed to Boone county, Ind., about 1834, and thence to Russiaville, Howard county, in 1847. He was a practicing physician, and pursued his profession at Russiaville, and later at New London, the villages being nearly contiguous, until his death, which occurred in 1891. His mother, whose maiden name was Seward, was the daughter of one of the pioneers of Howard county to which he migrated from Coshocton county, O., settling at Russiaville, a considerable portion of which town was platted by him. Mr. Shirley's paternal ancestors, as far back as known, were southern people of Culpepper county, Virginia, emigrating, at an early day, to Kentucky. His maternal grandfather came from Massachusetts, where his ancestors lived since the early colonial period. His maternal grandmother's family were of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. The early education of the subject of this sketch was received in the public schools of New London, which enjoyed more than average reputation for excellence, and in the old Quaker academy located in that place. After leaving the high school he attended college at Asbury (now DePauw) university, which, without graduating, he left to enter the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the class of 1881. After graduating from the Michigan Law school, Mr. Shirley began the practice of law in Kokomo, in partnership with the late Judge James O'Brien, with whom he was associated for nearly ten years. Subsequently, he formed a partnership with Mr. J. C. Blacklidge in 1890, which has continued to the present time. He acquired practice readily from the first, and has always enjoyed a good business, extending over the north and central portions of the state. Mr. Shirley in his practice has been connected with a large number of important law cases, in Kokomo and elsewhere. One of his earliest cases of general interest was that of the State ex rel. Clark vs. Haworth, known generally as the "School Book Law Case." In this case Mr. Shirley was associated with the Hon. A. C. Harris and other eminent counsel. His practice has also included a number of criminal cases of more than local importance, among which was the Hawkins murder case, tried in Kokomo, in which he appeared as one of the attorneys for the defense, Senator D. W. Voorhees being chief counsel. Such cases are notable in the history of Mr. Shirley, from the fact that when called to participate in them, he was but twenty-six years of age. Mr. Shirley has been connected in an important capacity with other criminal cases which attracted attention throughout the state, notably, the Paris-Dwiggins bank cases, in which the promoters of a number of banks throughout Indiana were indicted for embezzlement. Mr. Shirley was appointed by the court to assist in prosecuting Paris and others, and conviction and a penalty of seven years in the penitentiary was secured, but subsequently a new trial was obtained in which the jury disagreed, and finally the case was dismissed. Mr. Shirley has been employed by the state board of tax commissioners in important cases at Delphi and Richmond, which resulted in recovering large sums of money for the state. In these cases he was associated with Attorney-General Ketcham. He has been prominently identified with what was known as the "Gas and Oil Cases," which involved the constitutionality of the Indiana statutes enacted for the prevention of waste of natural gas. The first of these cases, known as the "Townsend Case," originated in Blackford county, and Mr. Shirley was employed by the Manufacturers' and Gas Companies' association of the state to assist in the prosecution of persons violating the "Flambeau law." The statute had been generally disregarded throughout the state, and a vast quantity of gas was daily wasted, the violators of the law claiming that the statute was unconstitutional. The case went to the Supreme court and the constitutionality of the law was maintained, and violations practically ceased. Still later he was employed, together with the Hon. Ferdinand Winter, to assist the attorney-general in the prosecutions against the Ohio Oil company and other oil producers for suffering gas to escape from their oil wells, whereby the entire exhaustion of the gas supply was threatened. These cases attracted wide-spread interest throughout the state, and were contested bitterly by the various branches of the Standard Oil company. The Supreme court of the state, however, sustained the constitutionality of the law and enjoined the oil producers, so that their operations in the gas field have been entirely suspended. The cases were then taken on a writ of error to the Supreme court of the United States by the oil company, where they are now pending. Mr. Shirley has always been an active Republican, participating in the political campaigns, since he became a voter. He was elected prosecuting attorney the year following his admission to the bar and served two years. Since 1884, he has been city attorney of Kokomo, having been elected seven times successively, but he has not been a candidate for any other political office. He was a member of the Republican State Central committee for six years, and was for two years its vice-chairman. Mr. Shirley is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and an Elk. He was married July 14, 1885, to Miss Blanche Klum, daughter of Hiram Klum of Kokomo, who formerly lived in Franklin county, and later in Connersville, Fayette county. Her mother was Mary Webb, also of Franklin county, who is still living. Of the marriage, one daughter, Mary, now twelve years of age, has been born. Mrs. Shirley and daughter are members of the Christian church, which the family attend. Mr. Shirley, as has been shown, has achieved distinction as a lawyer of which he may feel a large degree of pride, and as he is yet comparatively a young man, still greater celebrity is in store for him.

CASSIUS CLAY SHIRLEY.

EDGAR A. BROWN.

BROWN, EDGAR A., is an eminent jurist residing in Indianapolis, where he is engaged practicing his profession. He is the son of Wm. P. and Rachel H. Brown, and was born at Lenox, Ashtabula county, Ohio, August 10, 1848. His ancestors on his father's side were English, and on his mother's side Irish. His grandfather on his father's side was an officer in the British army, during the war of the revolution, and after the war held the position of conductor of stores at Montreal, Canada. He married an American lady at Albany, N. Y., and the father of the subject of this sketch was a son born of that union. The early education of Edgar A. was received in the common schools, from which he advanced to an academy, and to Earlham college, and during his college course was a member of the college societies. He came to Indiana in 1867, where for two years he engaged in school teaching, and after he left Earlham college, accepted the position of principal of the public schools of Centerville, Ind., which he held for four years. During this period he pursued the study of law, and upon removing to Indianapolis entered the law school of that city, from which he graduated in 1873 and at once began the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge A. C. Ayers, which continued for about ten years, and for about four years with Judge Harvey, the firm being Ayers, Brown & Harvey. In 1890 Mr. Brown withdrew from the firm, to go on the bench, as judge of the Circuit court of Marion county, a position he occupied for six years. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. In 1898 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention as one of the Appellate court judges, and was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. Judge Brown is now practicing law as a member of the firm of Gardiner, Barrett & Brown, being associated with William R. Gardiner and Charles E. Barrett. In 1888, Judge Brown assisted in organizing the Indiana Tariff Reform league, and was at one time president of the league. Up to 1880 Judge Brown affiliated with the Republican party, but since that date has been identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Hendricks club, and belongs to the Plymouth Congregational church. In 1874 Judge Brown was married to Martha Julian, daughter of Hon. Jacob B. Julian and niece of Hon. Geo. W. Julian. She died in 1882, leaving two children—George R. Brown and Juliet B. Brown. In 1885 Judge Brown again married, his second wife being Louise J. Eichrodt, and four daughters have been born of this union, viz.: Helen M., Ruth C., Martha L., and Catharine P. Judge Brown's experience on the bench and at the bar makes him one of the best equipped lawyers in Indianapolis, where his firm does a large and profitable business.

BIDDLE, HORACE PORTER. At the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, the subject of this sketch still lives, enjoying a life of retirement at his beautiful island home in the middle of the Wabash river, across from the business portion of the city of Logansport. After a life of prominence and usefulness as a lawyer and politician, he enjoys the quietude of absolute rest, conscious of the fact that he has been of great service in his profession.

Horace P. Biddle was born March 24, 1811, in Fairfield county, Ohio, the place now being in Hocking county, on the Hocking river, about one mile below Logan, O. His father, Benjamin Biddle, came to the territory of Ohio under the auspices of General Putnam in 1777, and lived at Waterford on the Muskingum river. He was a descendant of the Biddles of New England, and was a comfortable frontier farmer in what is now called Hocking county, O. He became an associate judge of the Common Pleas court. He died in 1829. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Converse.

Mr. Biddle's education was obtained in a log school house, where he became familiar with the three "R's." There was no state school system, such as we have now. Each neighborhood, if they could raise the necessary funds, organized their own school, and employed their teacher, who "boarded round" in the different families that sent pupils to school. Such a school as this furnished Mr. Biddle the foundation for his long and brilliant career. He never attended college a day in his life. At all times, however, he was a hard student, and continued as such throughout his life.

Judge Biddle came to Indiana in 1836. He was looking for a location, and visited many places north of Indianapolis. In April, 1839, he was admitted at Cincinnati to the Common Pleas and Supreme courts of Ohio, and at Columbus, O., to the courts of the United States. He settled in Logansport, Ind., in 1839. His practice was a success from the first. He was nominated an elector on the Whig presidential ticket, and made many speeches throughout the northern part of the state. In 1845 he was nominated on the Whig ticket for the state legislature, but was defeated by a majority of 31 votes. He was elected Circuit judge of the Eighth judicial circuit in December, 1846, and served six years. He resigned to run for congress against Norman I. Eddy in 1852, but was defeated. In 1857 he was elected judge of the Supreme court, to fill a vacancy, but as no vacancy existed he never took charge of the office. In 1850 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and as a member of this convention he did the best work of his life. He was elected judge of the Circuit court, Ninth judicial circuit, in 1860, re-elected in 1866, and declined a third term in 1872. In 1874 he was elected judge of the Supreme court from the Fifth judicial circuit, with a majority of 33,000 votes, 16,000 votes more than the Democratic majority, on which ticket he ran. He retired from the bench June 5, 1881.

HORACE PORTER BIDDLE.

Probably Judge Biddle's best work was between the years of 1860 and 1872, as judge of the *nisi prius* bench.

As a lawyer, Judge Biddle was very successful, his practice amounting to as much as $8,000 per annum. Although not a graduate of any college, he has received the honorary degrees of LL. D. and Ph. D. He has an intimate knowledge of Latin, and a fair knowledge of French and German.

Judge Biddle is well known in literary work, as well as in his profession. In 1849 he published a volume of poems, entitled "A Few

Poems," and republished the same in 1858. The volume contains 240 pages. In 1849 he wrote "The Musical Scale," a treatise on music, but this was not published until 1860. In 1864-65 he published a volume of poems, entitled "Glances at the World," also "Elements of Knowledge," "A Scrap Book of Poems," "Amatories by an Amateur." He is also the author of many magazine articles and monographs, among the latter being "A Discourse on Art," "Definition of Poetry," "Review of Prof. Tyndall's Treatise on Sound," "Analysis of Rhyme," "Russian Literature," "The Tetrachord, New Musical Instrument." This instrument was invented by Judge Biddle. His theory of the musical scale was accepted in London against that of Tyndall and Helmholtz. In 1876 he published a volume entitled "America's Boyhood," which attracted universal attention.

Judge Biddle has always been a great student. He is an honorary member of many societies, orders and associations of London, Leipsic and our own country. He says that he is profoundly grateful for the honorary degrees and honorary memberships which have been conferred upon him, but that he never makes use of them. He believes that when a man's name will not float him without prefix or affix, then honors, titles and degrees are simply burdens and not buoys.

As a lawyer Judge Biddle's reputation is known over the entire world. Soon after he retired from the Supreme bench, he received a letter from the Cape of Good Hope requesting his personal opinion on some complicated legal question in the United States, which he answered. His residence at Logansport is one of the most beautiful in that city—an ideal place for rest after a long, active and brilliant career, such as his has been.

BRUNER, Charles Keepers, one of the leading physicians of Greenfield, Ind., was born at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1857. His father, Samuel G. Bruner, was of German ancestry, a dentist by profession, and of very moderate financial circumstances. He was born in the Blue Ridge mountains of Pennsylvania. At an early age he displayed unusual mechanical skill, and could make anything out of wood, iron or stone. He studied dentistry in the days of gold and silver plate making, and became an expert in this work. When war broke out, he was over the age of enlistment, but, nevertheless, did so for a three months' service. He came home sick with the typhoid fever, which permanently injured him both physically and mentally. He died of Bright's disease, January 27, 1887. He comes of a remarkably long lived stock, his father being over 95 years old when he died and his mother ninety-eight.

Dr. Bruner's mother is of English ancestry. Her grandfather was an English physician who emigrated to the United States in colonial times. Her father was killed in an accident when but a young man. Her grandmother lived to be one hundred and twelve years old and her mother ninety-two years old. Mrs. Bruner, a woman of intelligence, a very great reader and most interesting talker, is now living with her son and enjoying good health at the age of seventy-eight years.

C. K. Bruner, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the common schools of Ohio and Iowa. He left school to go to work at the age of thirteen, working in a printing office until he was sixteen. Forced by ill health he left the printer's case and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old. He then re-entered school and in eighteen months prepared himself for teaching, securing a first-class teacher's license. He taught most of the time for ten years, first in the country schools of Tama County, Ia., then as assistant principal in city school, and finally as principal of school.

In the meantime Mr. Bruner had attended two terms of twelve weeks each in Western college, a United Brethren school, then located at Western, a village ten miles from the city of Cedar Rapids, Ia., now located at Toledo, Ia., and a thriving school. Principal B. F. Andrews, of the Toledo schools, was probably the most influential in inspiring Mr. Bruner toward an education—kind, thoughtful and helpful.

While in attendance at Western college, Mr. Bruner made a splendid reputation as a student and took high rank in scholarship. He was a member of the Philophromeon Literary society of the college, and was chosen to and delivered the oration at its annual commencement exercises.

Dr. Bruner came to Indiana in June, 1885. He spent the summer at Walnut Ridge, near Carthage, Rush county, and settled the next spring at Westland, Hancock county, Indiana. He removed to Greenfield in September, 1888.

Dr. Bruner's professional career dates back to the summer of 1879, when he read medicine under Dr. C. H. Coggswell, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a homeopathic practitioner. He taught school in the winter and was a traveling salesman through Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota in 1880 and 1881. In 1882 he resumed the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Joralemon, of Toledo, Ia., a regular practitioner, and entered Rush Medical college, Chicago, in the fall of the same year. He attended the lectures of this institution during the winter of 1882-'83. His funds gave out and he was obliged to teach school during the winter and summer of 1883-'84-'85, reading medicine and riding with his preceptor during vacations. In the fall of 1885, he re-entered Rush college and graduated in the class of 1886. He located at Westland, Ind., in March, 1886, and removed to Greenfield in September, 1888.

Dr. Bruner has always been a general practitioner, and has always received patients into his home and given them care. He built his present residence for the purpose of accommodating patients and doing such surgical work as presented. The residence contains twenty rooms, and affords accommodations for four or five patients at once. His wife is a physician and graduate nurse, and of very great assistance in caring for his patients at home. Dr. Bruner gives special attention to surgery and gynaecology. He has been president of the County Medical society, and is a member of the State Medical association.

CHARLES KEEPERS BRUNER.

In politics Dr. Bruner is and always has been a Republican. He was a member of the county central committee, and its treasurer in 1896-'97. He was appointed on the pension board under President Harrison, and reappointed under President McKinley, and is, at the present time, secretary of the board. Dr. Bruner is not a member of any secret society. He is a member of Temple club, a social organization, and a member of the Friends church. He is superintendent of the Bible school, and vice-president of the Indiana State Sunday School association.

Dr. Bruner was married to Mary L. Binford, June 18, 1885. She is a graduate of Earlham college, and of the Woman's Hospital Medical college of Chicago, and holds a nurse's diploma from the Woman's hospital of Chicago. They have four children, viz.—Charles Herbert, born July 26, 1887; John Philip, born August 17, 1889; Laura Mary, born March 4, 1894, and Ralph Prescott, born Dec. 29, 1896.

ELMER J. BINFORD.

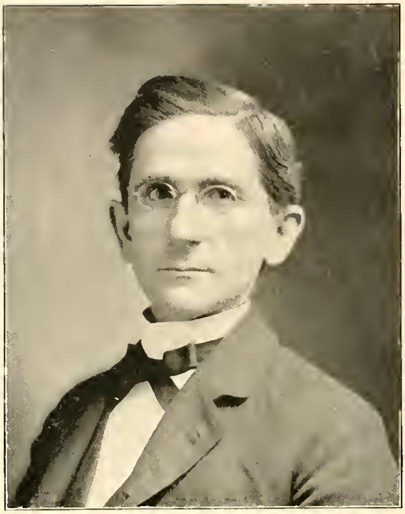
BINFORD, Elmer J., is a lawyer, enjoying a large and lucrative practice in the city of Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana. He is the son of Joseph O. and Huldah A. Binford, *nee* Moore, and is a native of Hancock county, where he was born May 28, 1869. His father, a minister in the orthodox Friends church, is at present superintendent of the ministers of the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends, and resides at Knightstown, Ind., where, prior to his election as superintendent, he had been located as pastor of the Friends church for six years. He is the owner of several farms in Hancock county, from which he derives an income that places him in satisfactory financial circumstances. He is of sturdy New England stock, his family all being Yankees. He, as well as his family before him, were educated in Earlham college, or some other Friends' educational institution. The mother of Elmer came from an excellent well-known Quaker family, all of whom were deeply interested in educational work, some of them attaining high professional positions in colleges and universities. The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the common school from which he graduated in the common branches at fourteen years of age and then attended the Normal college at Danville, Hendricks county, Ind., for three years, after which he taught school in Hancock county four winter terms, continuing his studies at the Central Normal college at Danville, Ind., and the State Normal school of Indiana, during the spring and summer sessions. At the age of twenty he served as president of the Hancock County Teachers' association. Having completed most of the work in all the courses at the Central college he took the highest honors in two graduating classes. Subsequently he spent one year in the Indiana State Normal school. Mr. Binford then migrated to Colorado Springs and served one year as reporter on the *Gazette*, published at that place. Returning to Indiana he took a course of law in the Indiana State university. After graduating from the University Law school, Mr. Binford read law in the office of men eminent in the profession, and having been admitted to the bar, began the practice in Greenfield, Ind., Nov. 1, 1893, as a partner of Hon. Arthur M. Hadley, now mayor of Bloomington, Ind. Owing to the infirm health of Mr. Hadley, the partnership was dissolved after a few months and Mr. Binford practiced alone until 1896, when he entered into a partnership with Newton R. Spencer of Greenfield, which continued to Sept. 1, 1898, when it was dissolved, and from that date Mr. Binford has been alone in the practice, assisted by John C. Jenkins, a young lawyer, who is employed in the office. Mr. Binford is also assisted in his increasing business by an accomplished stenographer and typewriter, Miss Nora M. Chandler, who has been engaged in the office for three years. Mr. Binford has elegant and commodious law offices, occupying one-half of the Wilson block immediately fronting the court house, equipped with local and long distance telephone facilities and every other convenience for conducting business with dispatch. Mr. Binford has advanced rapidly in his professional business and has been a busy man from the start. He has been connected with a number of important cases and numbers among his clients a great many of the most successful and wealthy business men of the county, besides a number of corporations. Mr. Binford served as city attorney of Greenfield from June 5, 1895, to Sept. 5, 1898, and while he held the office tried a number of important cases in which the city was interested and won every case tried in the Circuit court. Aside from his law practice Mr. Binford is interested in electric railways, being one of the active members of the company which has franchises in the counties of Hancock and Marion and in the city of Greenfield, and which proposes, at once, to build a line from Greenfield to Indianapolis, and probably from Greenfield to Anderson and to other outlying towns. Mr. Binford has always been a Republican in politics and has been an active worker in the party since he was twenty years of age, and in some capacity has been connected with the county organization for years. He is now chairman of the county central committee and has attended every Republican state gathering of any consequence since he became a voter. He is never absent from a district meeting of any kind and is well-known by every Republican politician in his congressional district and by all leading Republican politicians of the state, and is now the secretary of the Sixth congressional Republican committee. Mr. Binford has never been a candidate but once for a political office. In 1894 he ran for prosecuting attorney of the Eighteenth judicial circuit, which was strongly Democratic, and was defeated by only 65 votes, running ahead of other candidates on the Republican ticket. He is now recognized as the leader of the Republican party of Hancock county, a distinction worthily bestowed, since Mr. Binford's loyalty to the party prompts him to make many sacrifices to promote its success, and his energetic work in the late campaign in Hancock county is irrefutable testimony of his efficiency as a leader. Mr. Binford is a member of the Temple club, the social club of Greenfield. He also belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders. He is a member of Eastern Star lodge, also of the Modern Woodmen, the Greek fraternity of *Delta Tau Delta* and of the orthodox Friends church. Mr. Binford was married March 5, 1894, to Audrey B. Barnard. One child, a son, Hugh Barnard Binford, was born to the union, lived to be three years old and suddenly died Dec. 11, 1898. Mr. Binford's record demonstrates his right to be known as one of Indiana's "Men of Progress."

COOPER, George William, the well-known lawyer and politician of Columbus, Ind., was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., on a farm, on the 21st day of May, 1851. His father, Moses Owen Cooper, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1825, and located in Bartholomew county, Ind., in 1847. He began life in Indiana farming and teaching school in winter. In 1859 he moved to Columbus, Ind., and became a merchant, in which business he remained until his death in 1875. His means were meager at the start, and on account of his great liberality in all things, he never accumulated much. He was a prominent member of the M. E. church and of the Masonic fraternity. He never sought office and never held one.

Mr. Cooper's mother, Mary Ellen Cooper, *nee* Ogilvie, was born in Ohio, and with her parents came from near Dresden, in that state, to Bartholomew county, Ind., about the year 1847. They were married in 1848.

On the father's side about all that is known is that Grandfather and Grandmother Cooper, John and Clarissa, were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, and that soon after marriage they settled in Ohio, and moved to Bartholomew county, settling in the green, unbroken timber on the west side of the county where they lived until their death.

On the mother's side, Thomas Ogilvie came from Scotland to the United States about the year 1763, and settled in Harden county, Va., where he reared a family, among whom was George Ogilvie, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Afterward they settled in



GEORGE WILLIAM COOPER.

Muskingum county, O., where the mother of the subject of this sketch was born.

Thomas, who came over from Scotland, served in the war of the Revolution, and lived to the age of one hundred and three years. He died October, 1842, and his age is inscribed on the stone that marks his grave in Prairie chapel burying ground in Muskingum county, O.

George W. Cooper received his early education in the common schools of Columbus, Ind. He entered college at Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 16, 1868, and in the four years following, by doubling up, succeeded in graduating in 1872 from the regular classical course, and also from the law school, receiving the degrees of A. B. and B. L. While in college he was a member of the Athenian Literary society, and held several places of honor therein, such as president of the society; representative speaker in the annual spring exhibition, contest debater, and valedictorian. He is a member of the *Sigma Chi* fraternity.

After his graduation, Mr. Cooper at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, the law, and the same year was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of the Common Pleas court for the district composed of the counties of Bartholomew, Jackson, Jennings and Lawrence. The Common Pleas court having been abolished by the legislature in 1873, Mr. Cooper was appointed by Governor Thomas A. Hendricks prosecuting attorney for the Ninth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Bartholomew and Brown. He was elected mayor of the city of Columbus in May, 1877, which office he held for a term of two years. He was city attorney from 1879 to 1883. In 1885 he was retained by the county commissioners of Bartholomew county as their legal adviser, in which capacity he served until 1889. At the Democratic congressional convention of the Fifth district, held at Martinsville in 1888, Mr. Cooper was unanimously chosen as the Democratic nominee for congress. At the following election he was elected as a member of the fifty-first congress by a majority of 704 over H. C. Duncan, of Bloomington. He was again unanimously nominated by his party for congress in 1890 at the convention held at Franklin, Ind., and was elected by a majority of 1,715 over J. W. Dunbar, of Greencastle. In 1892, at the congressional convention held at Greencastle, Mr. Cooper was again unanimously nominated, and elected by a majority of 1,083 over John Worrell, of Clayton. In 1894 Mr. Cooper was again the choice of his party for congress, but was defeated at the polls.

While a member of the fifty-third congress, Mr. Cooper introduced and pressed to passage the law subjecting greenbacks, i. e., legal tender treasury notes, to taxation, a measure which had become necessary by reason of the gross frauds that had been perpetrated in the name and under cover of these notes.

Mr. Cooper has been a Democrat, but differing from his party on the proposition to open the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and believing that such a proposed action would result disastrously to both capital and labor, demoralize business and bring dishonor to the nation, he voted for Palmer and Buckner as the only means of registering his protest against what he believed a departure from sound principles by his party.

Mr. Cooper is a Knight Templer in the Masonic fraternity, and past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Christian church, and was married Nov. 28, 1872, to Sina E. Greene. Six children have been born to bless the union, four of whom are living.

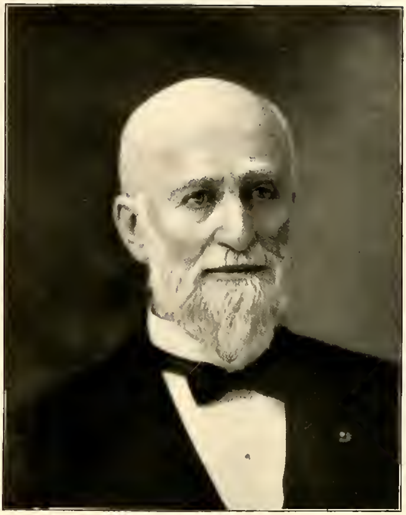
As a lawyer Mr. Cooper ranks with the leaders of the bar of Indiana, and as an advocate he has few equals and no superior.

HOKE, Jacob F. The character of a community is determined in a large measure by the character of a comparatively few of its members. If its moral and intellectual tone be good; if, in a social way, it is a good and pleasant place to live in; if it has a reputation extending far into other localities for the commercial integrity of its citizens, it will be found that the standards set by its leading men have been high, that such a character has been given to the community by the influence of their own lives and characters. Thus the high rank of Sullivan in these respects results to a great degree from the influence permeating the entire community of such men as Jacob F. Hoke, president of the Sullivan State bank. Mr. Hoke has been successful from a purely business point of view. He has been industrious, prudent, diligent in the husbanding of his resources, and in the use of his talents. By good habits and close attention to business, he has accumulated well of this world's goods. He has been successful also, viewing accomplishments from another standpoint. The confidence and esteem in which he is held by the people of Sullivan and adjoining counties, and by many friends in various parts of the state, are justly built upon the intrinsic worth of upright manly character. It is a good thing for a man to have the friendship and the good wishes of employes, business associates, and of his fellow men generally, particularly so when he deserves the same. Jacob F. Hoke was born in Sullivan county, Ind., in the year 1839. He was one of the ten children of Jacob and Rosanna Hoke. His parents were from Jefferson county, Ky., and were of Pennsylvania parentage of German origin. They lived on a farm in that county and removed to Sullivan county, Ind., in the year 1832. Jacob Hoke, the father of the subject of this sketch, was then twenty-two years of age. He settled on a small tract of then wild land in the county of Sullivan. He was a successful farmer and, at the time of his death, in 1875, he had increased his holdings to many hundred acres of fine farm land, all of which lay in one body. He continued to reside on the same place until his death. The maiden name of the mother of Jacob F. Hoke was Rosanna Brentlinger. Of the ten children resulting from this union, five are still living, all except the subject of this sketch being farmers by profession and having prospered in their chosen calling. Jacob F. Hoke was educated in the common schools. At the time when he obtained his schooling, the common schools of Indiana had not reached the grand development that has made them a source of just pride to the people of Indiana in

JACOB F. HOKE.

later years. They were then frequently ruled by illiterate and "old fogy" teachers, whose methods were primitive and whose principal motto seemed to be, "No lickin', no larnin'." The buildings were made of hewn logs. The windows were ordinarily made of oiled paper. The doors were hung on leather hinges and had wooden latches. The fireplaces and chimneys were large and made of sticks and mud. The seats were made by splitting small logs, smoothing off the flat sides with an axe as well as could be done under such circumstances and by setting these logs on wooden legs. There were no backs to these seats and they were usually built so high that when the "scholars" sat on them, their feet dangled above the floor in a manner hardly conducive to comfort. Mr. Hoke for a short time then attended a graded school at Carlisle, Ind., near his home. At the age of twenty, with no previous business experience, except at farming, he went into the mercantile business at Sullivan, with James A. Walls. On Mr. Walls enlisting in the army, at the outbreak of the war Mr. Hoke remained at home to close out the business. This done, he joined the army as a private in July, 1862, and was promoted for gallantry to second, and later to first lieutenant in 1863. Serving in the campaign with Sherman from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., he was in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and in other and lighter engagements around Atlanta. In the fall of 1864 he returned to Sullivan and engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business, in partnership with W. H. Crowder. This partnership continued until 1880 when Mr. Hoke bought Mr. Crowder's interest. Mr. Hoke continued thenceforth in active and sole charge of this business until 1889, when he turned over the active management to his clerks, sharing the profits with them. The business is yet continued in the same way. He engaged actively in the banking business in 1891, and remains an active and industrious worker in the bank of which he is president, the Sullivan State bank, formerly called the Farmers' State bank. With Mr. Hoke at the head of its affairs, the Sullivan State bank has taken a position as a financial institution which well entitles it to the confidence and patronage of the people of the thriving little city of Sullivan and of Sullivan county. Other officers of the bank are I. H. Kalty, vice-president, and Wake Giles, cashier. In March, 1863, Mr. Hoke was married to Elizabeth Ann Maxwell and to them were born three children, all girls, two of whom are still living. His first wife died in July, 1882, and Mr. Hoke, in 1884, married Mrs. Ellen P. Long, his present wife. There have been no children by his second marriage. When he entered the army as a soldier in the war for the Union, Mr. Hoke was a Douglas Democrat, but he has supported and voted the Republican ticket ever since the war. He has never sought nor held a political office. Nevertheless he has taken an active interest in public questions and thoroughly believes it to be the duty of all good citizens who exercise the elective franchise to inform themselves on whatever issues may be before the people for settlement and to cast their votes in whatever way their own conscience and intelligence may dictate. In the affairs of the little city wherein he resides, Mr. Hoke has been identified with many movements which have had their aim in the upholding of the town and the welfare of the community. He has shown himself to be a public-spirited and progressive citizen. He belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GARRIGUS, Milton, is a native son of Indiana, and was born in Center Township, Wayne county, Indiana, Sept. 27, 1831. He had three brothers and three sisters, and of a family of nine members, parents and children, he is the only survivor. His brothers, John S. and Flavius J., were soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union, F. J. in the 140th and J. S. in the 142nd Indiana infantry. Flavius J. is buried at "Arlington," and John S. at Ludden, N. D. His father, Timothy Lindley Garrigus, was a wondrously active man, pursuing at the same time three occupations, viz., farmer, mechanic and minister. With only a common school education, he went forth in early pioneer days and cleared farms, built mills and residences, hewing and dressing the required timber and lumber by hand, securing moderate financial circumstances and raising his family on a farm. As a pioneer preacher, often a presiding elder in the church of "United Brethren in Christ," he preached from the lakes to the Ohio river, traveling on horseback, through forests and swamps, fording and swimming streams and making sacrifices in the interest of religion and civilization, not required of "soldiers of the cross" nowadays. He was noted for his zeal and pulpit oratory, which made him a power in his church. He was married in 1816, in Butler county, Ohio, and settled in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1817, in the forest near Richmond. He cleared farms in Wayne, Marshall, St. Joseph and Howard counties. He was an abolitionist, and supported Birney in 1844 and Van Buren in 1848 for presidents. In 1844 he was nominated for representative of Wayne county in the legislature, and for state senator from Howard county in 1852, and went to Kansas in 1856 to assist free states men against "border ruffians" of slave states. He was born in New Jersey in 1798, and was in the war of 1812, under General Harrison, and his father was a soldier of the revolution. Col. Jeptha Garrigus, late of Parke county, Indiana, oldest brother of Timothy L. Garrigus, was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1836, and for a number of sessions doorkeeper of the lower house. He was a leading Democrat of the state, whose numerous descendants are scattered throughout the west, and especially in the counties of Clay, Parke and Vigo, Indiana. The maiden name of the mother of Milton Garrigus, the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth Alison Ferree, who was born in Virginia in 1800. She was reared a pioneer on the frontier of Virginia and Ohio, where she became an adept in the use of the rifle and took rank as a splendid shot in bringing down the wild game then abundant in the neighboring forests. She was married to Timothy L. Garrigus in 1816, by Rev. Wilson Thompson, and died in 1878, at the home of her son, Milton, at Kokomo, Ind., having been for sixty years a member of the Methodist church.


MILTON GARRIGUS.

The early education of Milton Garrigus, in the fact that he attended only common schools, was like that of thousands of other pioneer youth of the period, but in reading every book that he could obtain, often by the light of a hickory-bark torch, after his day's work was done, was notably unlike the course pursued by other boys who had to hew out their own way to knowledge. He mastered in some measure ancient and modern history. It was an era of spelling schools—tournaments. They were held far and near, when the knights of orthography assembled to win prizes, and in these contests Milton proved to be the best speller in the neighborhood and stood at the head of his class. In addition to spelling, he ranked high in arithmetic, indeed, he was a natural born arithmetician, and could solve problems without the aid of rules given in textbooks. While working steadily on his father's farm, clearing, making sugar, hauling sawlogs and doing other farm work, he took an active part in debating societies and institute work, and this work and study continued until he reached his majority and stood forth a full fledged citizen. From 1836 to 1840 he resided in St. Joseph and Marshall counties, at a time when Indiana rattlesnakes, wild animals and game were abundant, but all the family could handle rifle, canoe and ax, and doubtless other instruments of peace or war, as circumstances might call for. He remained about nine months on his father's pre-emption claim in the "Indian Reserve," in what is now Howard county, in a log cabin in a dense forest, where he kept bachelor's hall, killing game, clearing and deadening timber, swapping help with neighbors—house-raising, log rolling, etc. He helped his father clear three farms, and cleared one for himself, was often elected road supervisor to cut new roads through forests and keep them in repair. He taught common schools seventeen terms, and to keep ahead of his classes studied at night, seldom retiring before midnight. As a teacher he became justly celebrated for thoroughness, executive ability and discipline, and, as a result, his services were in great demand and his popularity with patrons and pupils was firmly established. The board of commissioners of Howard county appointed him school examiner three terms in succession, 1859, 1860 and 1861. In 1859 he was appointed postmaster at Greentown, and during his leisure hours studied law. In 1875 he was chosen county superintendent of schools, and re-elected by the township trustees, twice consecutively, resigning in 1878 to accept a nomination as state senator from Howard and Miami counties, and was elected. He never attended college. He was not a member of an *Alpha Beta Theta* fraternity. For him the "royal road to learning" lay through the primitive forest, when Nature held communion with her favorite sons, who, discovering in the dim distance the Temple of Science, have the courage, the ambition and will power to find the key, unlock the door of the temple, enter and rest amidst the treasures of knowledge there deposited. In every advance Milton Garrigus made in history, science and literature, he sought to be thorough, and nothing ephemeral was tolerated, and measured by opportunities, it will be found that he was an Indiana boy of progress—in young manhood the same—and that now, after the storms of nearly three score and ten years have beaten upon him, he is still one of the prominent men of progress of Indiana. Mr. Garrigus, excepting two years spent in North Dakota, has been a resident of Indiana, the state of his birth, and is now a citizen of Kokomo, Howard county, Indiana. As a member of the legal profession, Mr. Garrigus has now a reputation and standing which, aside from the emoluments, must be to him and his friends a source of supreme satisfaction. He was admitted to the Kokomo bar in 1859, and to the supreme court of the state in 1871. He practiced law in partnership with Col. C. D. Murray, the firm being Murray & Garrigus, 1871 to 1873, then the firm became Garrigus & Ingles, 1874-1875, then O'Brien & Garrigus, 1876 to 1881. When practicing law Mr. Garrigus had the largest and most costly library in Kokomo. In 1891 Mr. Garrigus was elected present of the Howard County Bar association, and still holds that position. He was county attorney from 1876 to 1892, except while in the state senate. In 1860 Mr. Garrigus was employed as deputy grand worthy chief templar to canvass Indiana north of the national road, to lecture on temperance and organize Good Templars, and was so engaged when the rebellion broke out. He enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, at Kokomo, in Co. D, 39th regiment, Indiana volunteers, and was mustered in August 29, 1861. He acted as company clerk in addition to his other duties as a private soldier, until May, 1864, when he was discharged by order of General Thomas, for promotion, and became successively second and first lieutenant in Co. A, 137th regiment, Indiana volunteers, and was chosen adjutant and stationed at Tullahoma, Tenn., where he acted as post adjutant and A. A. A. G. of the brigade. He was mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, when he recruited for the 140th Indiana regiment —then raised Co. I, of 142nd Indiana regiment and was commissioned its captain Oct. 4, 1864, and the regiment was hurried to Nashville to assist in arresting the northward march of Hood's rebel army. Capt. Garrigus heard the thunders of the gunboats at Shiloh, and was in numerous raids and scouts in the army of the Ohio and the Cumberland. He was at Perryville, Liberty Gap, Middleton, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Nashville with his regiment. On Dec. 25, 1864, after examination, he was appointed inspector of the Second brigade, Fourth division, twentieth army corps, and assigned to duty as A. A. A. G. on the staff of General E. C. Mason, and so served till his muster-out, July 14, 1865. General Mason was then a captain in the regular army and brigadier-general of volunteers, now on the retired list, and resides at St. Paul, Minn. After the close of his army service Capt. Garrigus received many flattering testimonials from the officers of his brigade, including the following from the general commanding:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 2, 1865.—Capt. Garrigus, Late Assistant Inspector-General. Sir: I can now say what it would not have been proper for me to say while we were together, that is, that I always considered you an officer of rare ability. I have known many officers in the inspector's department. You were the most active, correct and faithful—in short, the best inspector I have ever known. There was not an officer on my staff I held in higher esteem and whose services I will feel the need of more in my new field of duty. It will give me much pleasure to hear from you often. If at any time you think I can promote your interests in any way, command me. I am, captain, very truly and respectfully your friend, E. C. MASON, Brigadier-General."

Aside from the pressing duties devolving upon Capt. Garrigus, he found time to write letters from the front to several newspapers, which attracted attention. Since the close of the war, Capt. Garrigus has held numerous positions of honor connected with the G. A. R. In 1866 he was commander of a G. A. R. post at Greentown, and for two years commander of Thomas J. Harrison post, No. 30, G. A. R., at Kokomo, 1883-1884. In 1892 he was appointed by Col. A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin, commander-in-chief G. A. R., as assistant inspector-general for the state of Indiana, and served on his staff during his term. He was a delegate to the National Encampment at St. Paul, Minn., in 1896, and in addition has attended many other encampments. He is a member of the Department Encampment of Indiana and attends all its sessions. On occasions when surviving comrades meet to do honor to those who have passed on, Capt. Garrigus is in demand for Memorial Day addresses, which he has delivered in Indiana, Ohio and Dakota. In 1894 Capt. Garrigus was appointed by Gov. Matthews a member of the Chickamauga commission to locate proper sites and to erect monuments and markers on that battlefield for the Indiana military organizations that took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and he is still a member of that commission.

Politically, Capt. Garrigus was a Whig with abolition proclivities from his boyhood up to 1852, when he voted for Gen. Scott, and since that year has voted only for Republicans. He was a member of the Howard County Republican committee in 1856, and was its chairman in eight consecutive campaigns, from 1874 to 1896 inclusive, except 1886 and 1890. He has attended county, congressional, state and national conventions of his party as a delegate or otherwise, since 1865. He was chairman of the congressional convention at Lafayette, 1888, and of the convention of the Eleventh district at Huntington, that chose delegates to the St. Louis National convention in 1896. He has been in active demand by his party for speaking, and has made more political speeches and has spent more time and money for his party than any other man in Howard county. In 1883, having been recommended by citizens of high character, such as Gov. Porter, Judge Gresham and others scarcely less eminent, he was nominated by President Arthur as collector of internal revenue for Indiana. He was almost unanimously recommended by his party, including his congressman, for postmaster at Kokomo in 1888, and the postmaster-general sent his name to the president. He has been since twice elected auditor of Howard county, in which office he is now serving, the last term expiring in 1900. In 1876 Capt. Garrigus was elected a member of the common council of Kokomo, and was chairman of the finance committee of that body. In 1878 he was elected as state senator for Miami and Howard counties, and served with distinction on various important committees and on the floor of the senate. In 1891-'92 Capt. Garrigus became editor and proprietor of the Kokomo *Journal*, a Republican newspaper of recognized merit and power, but disposed of it to become county auditor in 1892. Capt. Garrigus was made a Mason in Jerome lodge, No. 203, in 1859. He was secretary of Jones Military lodge, U. D., which went for two years with the 39th regiment, Indiana volunteers, in the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland. That lodge did much work and in its halls met many noted officers and Masons from many states, and held social reunions on the square. In 1866 Capt. Garrigus became a member of Kokomo lodge, I. O. O. F., has passed the chairs, attended the grand lodge as a delegate, and became a member of the encampment. He is a member of the Indiana commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion, was for many years a member of the International Order of Good Templars, of the State Teachers' association, and is a life member of the Howard County Agricultural society. He was for many years a member of the M. E. church and a class leader therein. But for twenty-eight years he and his family have been members of the Christian church in Kokomo. Capt. Garrigus was married February 24, 1853, to Miss Susan Whiteneck, at Greentown, Howard county. Nine children have been born to them, of whom five are living, viz., Louisa A. Outland and Myrtle M. Shannon, in Howard county; Ada A. Stonebraker, at Frankford, Clinton county, Indiana; Allen Colfax resides in Indianapolis and is a clerk in the railway mail service, and Victor Logan is a clerk in the war department at Washington, D. C. Both Allen C. and Victor L. were assistant postmasters in Kokomo, and both deputies in the county auditor's office under their father.

COX, Millard F., is a native Indianian, Hamilton county being the place of his birth. He is the son of Aaron Cox and Mary A. Cox, whose maiden name was Skaggs. His father, by occupation a farmer, accumulated a comfortable estate, and was a man of strong and vigorous personality, who migrated from Clinton county, O., where he was born, Sept. 25, 1820, to Hamilton county, Ind., in 1850. During his life he never sought office, and held but one, that of postmaster at Noblesville under the administration of President Johnson. His mother, a Kentuckian by birth, was born in Graves county, Oct. 1, 1827. He has an interesting ancestral record. On his father's side, his forefathers were Quakers. His grandfather, Thomas Cox, emigrated to Ohio from Randolph county, N. C., where his father conducted a mill on Deep river, from which, during the course of the revolution, he furnished flour free of cost to feed the army of Gen. Nathaniel Green, the fighting Quaker. On his mother's side his ancestors came from Virginia and South Carolina. His mother's great grandfather accompanied the immortal Daniel Boone in his explorations of Kentucky, and her family, on her mother's side, included many men distinguished for services to the country in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, as also in high civil positions. Her father was the owner of slaves, but freed them prior to the civil war. Equipped with a high school education, M. F. Cox, the subject of this sketch, began the study of law in the office of Overman & Cox at Tipton, Ind., the firm being composed of his uncle, Judge Nathan R. Overman, and his older brother, Jabez T. Cox, now judge of the Miami Circuit court. He came to Indianapolis and for a time was an assistant in the office of Supreme court reporter under Hon. A. N. Martin. He was admitted to all the courts, passing the examination for admission to the United States court when twenty-one years of age. He then returned to Tipton in 1881 to practice law. He was immediately appointed master commissioner of the Circuit court on the voluntary petition of the entire bar, but resigned the position after eighteen months' service, and in 1882, without his seeking, was nominated for prosecuting attorney. In January, 1885, upon the election of Hon. John W. Kern to the office of Supreme court reporter, Mr. Kern appointed him assistant reporter, a position which he accepted and at once returned to Indianapolis, where he has since continuously resided. He was in the office of Supreme court reporter during Mr. Kern's entire term of four years, and for nine months was with his successor, Hon. John L. Griffiths, and assisted in preparing for publication opinions of the court with head notes and indexes, covering twenty volumes. In 1890 Mr. Cox was nominated for judge of the Marion county Criminal court and was elected by a large majority. During his term of four years, many important cases were tried, including the celebrated Annie Wagner, Minnie Mabbet, and Parker and McAfee murder cases. In 1894 Judge Cox was nominated for judge of the Superior court, but with the rest of the ticket was defeated. Judge Cox has always been a Democrat, and though never holding any political office, has taken an active part in party and political affairs, and is recognized as a strong man intellectually, a good lawyer and an upright judge. Personally, he is a gentleman of great amiability, culture and refinement, who occupies an enviable social position, and though yet a young man has a high standing at the bar. He is fraternally inclined, and is a member of several clubs and societies. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church, and in 1892 was married to Hattie Pressley Weed, daughter of Hon. Adam M. Weed of Shelby county. One child, a daughter, Margaret, has been born of the marriage, to bless and beautify their home.

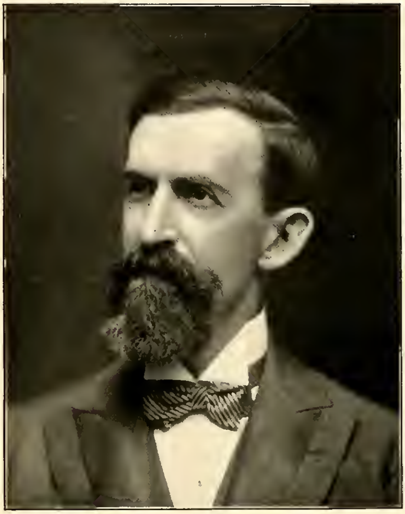
MILLARD F. COX.

SINDLINGER, Peter, is a meat merchant in the city of Indianapolis, Ind. He is recognized as one of the most active, thrifty, and opulent business men in that city. By trade a butcher Mr. Sindlinger is something more, and vastly more than the term "butcher" indicates. Like Armour, and other magnates who have won distinction by providing meats for the market, Mr. Sindlinger has been for many

PETER SINDLINGER.

years identified with one of the most important branches of business known in the country, involving the investment of capital, and requiring a familiar knowledge of the cattle trade, in all its details, not only in Indiana, but in that broader field which includes the immense herds of the west and southwest, where cattle, swine and sheep are numbered by the millions, and in the grand aggregate constituting a business whose influence is known and felt, not only in the United States, but in Europe. In Mr. Sindlinger's case, by steady processes of evolution, the retail business of the butcher's shop has grown to the wholesale business of the meat merchant whose annual transactions have reached far beyond the hundred thousand limit, and which, under his masterful oversight, is still increasing. Mr. Sindlinger, while of German extraction, is a native American and was born on Christmas day, 1852, and is still a young man in the prime of vigorous manhood. He is the son of Gottlieb Sindlinger and Eva Sindlinger, *nee* Spitzfaden, natives of Germany. His father came to the United States when a child one year of age with his parents, who located in Philadelphia, where he was reared and educated. In early manhood, he migrated to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the meat business, in which he was successful, but being an ardent American, he enlisted in the Mexican war, where he was wounded in one of the sanguinary battles of that great historic struggle, which added a half million, or more, square miles to our national domain, a service, which in addition to wounds, entailed rheumatic afflictions which ultimately culminated in his death, Nov. 19, 1881. He came to Indianapolis in 1862 when Peter was ten years of age, and was from the first a man of affairs and prominently identified in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, having been a member of the city council from the Fifth ward. After locating in Indianapolis, he engaged in the meat business and conducted it with unvarying success up to the time of his death. Peter's education, obtained in the common schools, was completed at the age of twelve, when he went to work in his father's establishment. His aptitude in acquiring an expert knowledge of the business was manifest from the start, and he wisely determined to make it his life occupation, and as has been said, he has been eminently successful. Mr. Sindlinger began business on his own account in 1878, when a young man at twenty-six, and the steady growth of his business is marked by the area of the ground occupied by the buildings required for his business, 200x300 feet, on West Michigan street, Indianapolis, the second largest establishment of its kind in the city, besides Mr. Sindlinger has a thoroughly equipped slaughter house at the Union stock yards in active operation, where immense quantities of meat are prepared for the market. Mr. Sindlinger is a Democrat, who enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence of his party, in which he has always been an active and efficient worker, and which, in 1898, nominated him for the responsible office of treasurer of Marion county, than which no higher tribute could have been paid to his integrity and business capacity. In his fraternal relations, Mr. Sindlinger is a member of the

Masonic and Knights of Pythias orders, and is also a member of the Butchers' association, and with his family affiliates with the German Lutheran church. On Jan. 8, 1878, he married Miss Emma F. Kuhn, a native of Indianapolis, and a daughter of Charles J. and Fredericka S. (Reinert) Kuhn, and of this union three children have been born, viz: Mamie, Frieda and William. Mr. Sindlinger is eminently Democratic in the broadest and best sense of the term. His wealth has not, as is too often the case, estranged him from old associates in social and political circles. Born in the ranks of the common people, who fight the battles, pay the taxes, man all the great industrial enterprises, and make progress possible, he still retains his liking for them, which they in turn fully reciprocate. Independent, energetic and resourceful in business, Mr. Sindlinger is justly recognized as one of the "Men of Progress" of Indiana.


JOHN WORTH KERN.

KERN, John Worth, was born December 20, 1849, in the village of Alto, Howard county, Indiana. His father, Jacob H. Kern, a native of Virginia, graduated in medicine in 1840, and shortly thereafter removed to Indiana, first settling in Shelby county. In 1846, he removed to Howard county, Ind., where he practiced his profession until 1871, when he retired from business, resuming his citizenship in Botetourt county, his native state, where he is still living, hale, hearty and well-preserved in the 86th year of his age. His mother, Nancy Kern, whose maiden name was Ligget, was born in Warren county, O., and died Feb. 9, 1859, at the age of 35 years. Adam Kern, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Holland. He came to America when a young man, settling near Winchester, Va., where he founded the town of Kernstown, the scene of one of the important battles of the war of the rebellion. He raised a large family of sons, one of whom, Jacob, was the grandfather of John W. Kern, and who about 1806 removed to Botetourt county, Va., where he raised his family. He was a skilled blacksmith and about 1840 freed his slaves and moved to Shelby county, Ind., where soon after he died. His sons were Henry, who died in Virginia at the age of 87 years; Isaac, who also died in Virginia, at the age of 85; John, who died in Jasper county, Ill., at the age of 60; Nicholas, who died in 1898 near Indianapolis, aged 87. Two other sons survive, Jacob H., the father of John W. Kern, and Lewis Kern, a leading physician of Kokomo, Ind. There was one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Jacob Miller, and spent most of her life in Shelby county, Ind., where she died at an advanced age. His mother's father, George Ligget, was a Marylander, who lived for many years and died in Shelby county, Ind. The early education of John W. Kern was under favorable auspices. He attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home, but was greatly aided in his studies by his father, who was an excellent scholar. Following the common schools, young Kern entered the old Kokomo Normal school, where he studied for two years. With this preparatory education he entered the University of Michigan, and graduated from the law department in March, 1869. Having graduated from one of the most famous law schools of the country, Mr. Kern soon after opened a law office in Kokomo, the county seat of his native county. There is a saying of high authority, that "a prophet is not without honor but in his own country and among his own kin and in his own house." But there are exceptions, not only in case of prophets, but lawyers. Mr. Kern did not emigrate to find a locality to begin the practice of his profession, but opened his office in his own country and among his own kin, and in 1871 was elected city attorney, a position in which he served several terms. For many years, Mr. Kern devoted much time to the criminal practice. It is a branch of the law business which, while demanding forensic ability of the highest order, also requires those powers of analysis which discover and lay bare human weaknesses and wickedness, expose conspiracies, tear away every subterfuge, and enable the advocate to present to the court and the jury the case on its merits. In this practice, Mr. Kern became celebrated. Among his first cases was that of the State vs. Capt. Daugherty, indicted for the murder of Van Horn. In this case Mr. Kern assisted the prosecution. Daugherty was defended by Thomas A. Hendricks and Jonathan W. Gordan, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Soon after Mr. Kern defended Arthur Jones, charged with the murder of Miles Slyter and Garr and Pratt, charged with the murder of Warwick, and all were acquitted. Among other celebrated murder cases, in which Mr. Kern took part as leading counsel, were those against Alex Combs for the murder of Olinger; George Doles, for the killing of Perry White in Tipton county; Maude Gordon, for the murder of her husband in Boone county; James Vogus, for the murder of his father; Oliver Hawkins, for the murder of Richard Hance; William Turley, for the murder of his wife; Bassett for the murder of Ellis, and Fleming for the murder of Wilson, the sheriff of Grant county. Mr. Kern's advancement in his profession in his native county was phenomenal, and during the last five years of his practice in Howard county, he was engaged on one side or the other of every important case tried in the county. He also practiced extensively in Tipton county. In the vocabulary of the legal profession, there are grades of distinction, such as lawyer, attorney, counselor, advocate, jurist and jurist consult. The bed rock upon which they rest is the lawyer, just as in the great Masonic fraternity the first degree is that of "Entered Apprentice." Mr. Kern, in his quick comprehension of legal principles, advanced by rapid strides to that supreme elevation which comprehends the constitutional rights of a sovereign people, such as the world never saw until the constitution of the United States proclaimed that a new nation had been born. Mr. Kern, during all his years of practice has been a student of higher law, not that "higher law" which abrogates constitutions and statutes, and introduces Judge Lynch and anarchism, but that higher law which teaches all classes, high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, obedience to civil rights and civil obligations, which are comprehended in our system of government. In 1884 Mr. Kern was nominated by the Democratic state convention as its candidate for reporter of the Supreme court. He was elected and entered upon the duties of that office in January, 1885, serving four years, and publishing seventeen volumes of the Indiana Reports, from Vol. 100 to Vol. 116 inclusive. It was a position which subjected his work to the scrutiny of the bench and bar of the state, where every eye is microscopic and the searching relentless. Mr. Kern, in this great work, met every expectation, either legal or literary, which remains monumental of his industry and intellectuality. In 1888 Mr. Kern was renominated unanimously for re-election, but was defeated by a plurality of 2,500, with his fellow Democrats on the ticket. After the campaign of 1888, Mr. Kern took up the practice of law in Indianapolis, for a time as a member of the firm of Kern & Bailey, but lately he has practiced his profession alone. In his new field, Mr. Kern declined to engage in criminal practice, having accepted employment in only one case, the defense of the unfortunate Minnie Mabbitt, charged with the murder of her child. Public sympathy largely aided Mr. Kern in securing her acquittal. In the most part, the practice of Mr. Kern has been in cases involving corporation and constitutional law. He was designated by the comptroller of the currency as attorney for the receiver of the Indianapolis National bank, and shortly afterwards was appointeed by Atty.-Gen. Olney to assist in the prosecution of the wreckers of the bank. To master the details of the business of that bank and the processes of those engaged in its destruction, required perhaps the hardest work ever bestowed by him on any one piece of business. In 1892 Mr. Kern was employed by the state board of tax commissioners to assist the attorney-general in sustaining the constitutionality of the tax law of Indiana, enacted during the session of 1891, which was assailed by nearly all of the railroad corporations in the state. These cases were contested bitterly through the lower courts, the Supreme court of the state, and the Supreme court of the United States, and the constitutionality of the law was sustained. In the litigation between the city of Indianapolis and the street railroad companies, Mr. Kern was employed by the city in 1895 as special counsel to assist in representing the city's interests, and two years later Mr. Kern was appointed city attorney that he might have exclusive charge of this important litigation, a position he still holds. In 1892 Mr. Kern was nominated and elected to the state senate and served during the sessions of 1893 and 1895. Mr. Kern is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the order of Elks. He is a member of the Commercial, the University, and the Century clubs. He is strictly orthodox in his religious belief, but belongs to no church. He is a total abstainer, but believes the temperance question is one which every man has to solve for himself. Mr. Kern was married when twenty years of age to Miss Annie Hazzard, daughter of David Hazzard, by whom he had two children, Fred R. and Julia A. Fred R. was a volunteer soldier under Gen. Shafter at Santiago, and has recently retired, and resides in Washington, D. C. The daughter, Julia, now fifteen years of age, is a student in Mrs. Sewall's Girls' Classical school. Mr. Kern's first wife died in September, 1884. In December, 1885, he was again married to Miss Araminta Cooper, daughter of Dr. Cooper of Kokomo, with whom he is now living in their own home at 1836 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis.

TEMPLER, Clayton B., is a leading member of the bar in Delaware county, Indiana. He was born in Jay county, near Portland, June 10, 1850, and is the youngest son of George W. and Hannah S. (Medsker) Templer.

George W. Templer was among the early pioneers of Jay county. He became and was a man of influence and local prominence; was a staunch Democrat and the recognized leader of his party and served his county as justice of the peace, recorder, treasurer and other positions of confidence and trust.

The ancestors of Mr. Clayton B. Templer emigrated from England in 1685, settling in Loudon and Prince William counties, Va., and in England representatives of the family yet remain. The original name was Temple and the final "r" was affixed about the year 1750 by the Virginian branch. They were industrious and enterprising people, at once became planters, and most of their descendants have engaged in agriculture.

Clayton B. Templer is the seventh child in the family of eight born to his parents. His early education was received in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen he was sufficiently advanced to secure entrance to the Ridgeville college, in which institution he finished his education. His early ambition was to become a member of the legal profession,

CLAYTON B. TEMPLER.

and with this object in view he early began the study of law with his eldest brother, James N. Templer, in Portland, Ind., and on locating in Muncie, Ind., in 1872, he entered the office of Templer & Gregory and in the same year was admitted to the bar, since which time he has practiced in said city of Muncie. He was associated with Thomas J. Blount in the practice of law until the clouding of the latter's mind made a dissolution necessary.

Politically he is a Republican and uses his influence, and, if necessary, his capital ever in favor of that party.

Mr. Templer practices in the city of Muncie, where his business is very extensive and lucrative. He also has an extensive practice in other cities throughout the state of Indiana.

He has been identified and connected with many important criminal cases, prominent among which was the prosecution of James A. Wood in the city of Richmond, Ind., in January, 1891, for the murder of Thomas J. Blunt, his former law partner, which trial was a protracted one, bitterly fought by the opposing counsel, and resulted in Wood being convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years.

Mr. Templer was married in February, 1878, to Miss Clara I. Ireland, the daughter and only child of Amie C. Ireland, of Muncie, Ind. He is not identified with any church, but is friendly to all churches, donates liberally thereto and is a firm believer in Christianity. Mr. Templer possesses, naturally, a judicial mind of a high degree, which has been of great advantage to him and was a prime factor in placing him in the front rank of his profession. He is recognized as a sound advocate, an able, safe and wise adviser. He is a man of broad views, in close sympathy with his fellow men and a friend of humble, lowly men in all the walks of life.

A selfish indifference to the public good and to the wants of those in trouble has no place in his nature, and schools, religious institutions and all movements looking to the advancement of mankind of his city, county or state receive his cordial support. He has few equals and no superiors in the preparation and management of cases. As a writer he is terse, racy and fluent; as a speaker, clear and concise in statement, logical and convincing in argument. He is all this from natural endowments and self-culture, and has attained his present position solely through industry and the impelling force of his genius. He possesses not only those powers that render men efficient in court, but also those gentler traits that mark refined social intercourse. In all his daily affairs he manifests a generous regard for others and a strict allegiance to principles of honesty and honor, and no man in the city of Muncie nor in the state of Indiana more fully merits and commends the hearty good will that is given him by the people generally.

KRUEGER, Martin T., was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, November 10, 1853. His parents with a family of nine children emigrated to America and settled in Michigan

City, Ind., in 1864; the parents were poor and the children were compelled early to shift for themselves. At the age of 13 the subject of this sketch left home and secured work on a farm; his wages were $6 per month in summer and in the winter he attended district school doing chores for his board. In 1870 he worked a while in the Haskell & Barker car shops at Michigan City, next he learned the trade of making and covering saddle-trees, but this business becoming unprofitable he found employment in a planing mill and next on the Michigan Central railroad cleaning the grates of locomotives; this work proved unhealthy and he concluded to go west and resume farming. He embarked in an empty freight car which he supposed was bound for Chicago but which was in fact billed to Joliet, Ill. He was discovered and fired at Mattison, Ill., and from there he walked to Chicago, a distance of 26 miles; from there he worked his way westward to Mendota, Ill., where he found steady work as a farm hand at $12 per month. He continued at farming in LaSalle, Lee and Bureau counties, Ill., for five years, and in 1877 returned to Michigan City and began reading law in the office of F. G. Johnson. Mr. Johnson died the next year and as Krueger had no money to pursue his studies farther he secured the agency of the insurance companies lately represented by Mr. Johnson, and began business for himself, adding real estate and foreign passage to his line. After some years he resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1886; gradually he withdrew from the insurance business and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law. He has a large general practice and is also the local attorney of the Michigan Central railroad, the Haskell & Barker Car company, the First National bank and some other manufacturing firms. Mr. Krueger was married in 1879 to Miss Rose Renspies of Michigan City; they have three children, Thomas H., Edward S. and Helen M. Krueger.

Mr. Krueger cast his first vote for Tilden and Hendricks in Bureau county, Ill., in 1876, his being the only democratic vote cast in that precinct, and has voted for every Democratic candidate for president since that time. He was elected city clerk of Michigan City in 1879, again in 1881 and for a third time in 1883. He represented Laporte county in the lower house of the Indiana legislature in 1885, serving as chairman of the committee on cities and towns and member of other important committees. He made no pretense to leadership, but introduced and passed seven measures through the house, among them several proposed amendments to the constitution of the state. He surrounded himself with a personal following that in many cases determined the fate of a bill, but he rarely took up any time in debate. The Indianapolis *Journal* speaking of him and some of his following said:

MARTIN T. KRUEGER.

"The wag of the house is a sober-looking young man, of Teutonic marks, who may generally be found about the coat-room, making observations of a sarcastic nature on some member, or plotting with a coterie of his co-conspirators some scheme for relieving the monotony of a dreary legislative session. The select coterie is known as the "Queer Quartet," and is composed of Martin T. Krueger, Eugene V. Debs, Louis Donhost and Edward Schmidt, with Martin Krueger as the shining light. Krueger is a young man of more than ordinary abilities, who doesn't seem to be very much impressed with the greatness of lower-house statesmanship. He is very bright, is disposed to be quite sarcastic, is quick to perceive the shams of a man's character, and has an uncompromising hatred for affectation. He has, during the session, shown that he possesses the abilities of a good speaker, but he has done little talking on the floor of the house."

That this "coterie" was capable of doing something beside having a good time the following incident will establish. A bill had been introduced appropriating some twenty thousand dollars for improvements at the Northern Indiana State prison, it was defeated and Mr. Krueger was appealed to for his assistance. He introduced the defeated bill in the form of an amendment to the general appropriation bill, and it was adopted by a large majority. This action the aforesaid *Journal* of March 31, 1885, criticized as follows:

"Representative Krueger yesterday succeeded in injecting the whole of a special bill into the general appropriations. The friends of Purdue university have been trying for several days to get an allowance of $25,000, or $16,500, of $10,000, or anything for the erection of new buildings, and closely following the desperate struggle over this item in the interest of the upbuilding of an educational institution Krueger came in, and after a speech of about twenty minutes, secured the adoption of an amendment to the appropriation bill, allowing $20,000 for improvements about the northern prison. Of this sum, $8,000 is for a bath, wash and dry-house, $2,000 for machinery, $4,000 for a hospital for insane and refractory prisoners, $5,000 for boilers and heating apparatus, and $1,000 for a prison library. Mr. Krueger is evidently a statesman of some potent influence."

Upon his return from the legislature, he was again urged to run for city clerk, but declined; he consented, however, to accept the position of councilman from his ward. The ward was Republican politically, but he was nominated by both parties and held the office one term. In 1886 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention for clerk of the Supreme court, but with the rest of the ticket he was defeated. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Michigan City on the Democratic ticket and in 1891 was re-elected without opposition. As mayor of Michigan City he inaugurated a system of public improvements such as had not been thought of before. Streets were paved, sewers constructed, the harbor was bridged, and a public park created upon the shore of Lake Michigan. These steps were taken, however, over the protests of many citizens who thought the town not ripe for such metropolitan progress and who feared that property would be too heavily burdened with consequent taxation. All this opposition turned upon the mayor and besides this there was an open rupture in the Democratic party over a local issue, so that when in 1894 Mr. Krueger was again nominated for mayor, the discontented element, together with one faction of the Democratic party, joined with the Republican party and defeated him by a small margin. Four years were enough, however, to satisfy the people of Michigan City that a mistake had been made, and in 1898 he was again chosen mayor by nearly 800 majority.

He was chairman of the Democratic congressional convention for the Tenth Indiana district in 1896, and after the convention and balloted many times without a choice, his name was sprung and he was nominated. The district was overwhelmingly Republican, but he deemed it his duty to accept and assist in keeping up the organization of his party. He reduced the opposition majority materially, but was of course defeated; he succeeded, however, in carrying two counties in the district that had gone Republican the election before, including his own. For twelve years he was a member and secretary of the Michigan City school board, but resigned in September, 1898.

PARSONS, William W., president of the State Normal school at Terre Haute, is one of the leading educators of the state. He is of Anglo-Celtic extraction, and was born at Terre Haute, Ind., May 18, 1850. His father, Dr. Thomas Parsons, was a native of Maryland. His ancestors came from England and settled in Maryland about the beginning of the eighteenth century. He removed to Kentucky in boyhood, and to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1819. He studied medicine and successfully practiced his profession for 30 years.

His mother, Elizabeth Ryman Parsons, was born and educated in Kentucky, and married in Indiana. She was a descendant of Irish ancestors. Her father's family and all her relatives were slave holders. They were very wealthy in the early history of this country, but the emancipation proclamation dissipated their property.

In the year 1850, Dr. Parsons retired from the practice of his profession, and started west to amass a fortune in the gold fields of California. Here he remained for several years. Two months after Dr. Parsons' departure for California, W. W. Parsons, the subject of this sketch, was born. He attended the common schools of Terre Haute until he was twelve years of age. In the year 1862 his family moved to a farm in Douglas county, Ill., which they had bought. Here the youth attended district school in winter and worked on the farm in summer. Later he attended the high school at Tuscola, Ill., and afterward enrolled as a member of the first class of the State Normal school, which opened Jan. 6, 1870, with seventeen students. He completed the course and graduated, after which he began his professional career as teacher of a country school near Tuscola, Ill. His next professional engagement was superintendent of public schools at Gosport, Ind., which position he held one year. His worth and ability in his chosen field now began to attract the attention of educators, and at the close of his engagement at Gosport he was made a teacher in the Indianapolis high school. Here he taught two years, and in September, 1876, he was selected as instructor in English in the Indiana State Normal school. The department of English was especially pleasing to him, and he was well qualified to supervise this department. This fact was recognized by the authorities of the state, and in 1879 he was placed at the head of the department of English. His fame as a man of ability in every department of educational work was known throughout the land. When, in 1885, George P. Brown, then president of the institution, retired, Mr. Parsons was selected to fill the position. No better selection could have been made. The progress of the school during his presidency and its ever-increasing popularity are the best evidences of this fact.

When Mr. Parsons was made president of the institution in 1885, the whole number of students enrolled during that year was, as shown by the June report, 705.

For year ending June, 1886	789
For year ending June, 1887	769
For year ending June, 1888	789
For year ending June, 1889	806
For year ending June, 1890	823
For year ending June, 1891	932
For year ending June, 1892	905
For year ending June, 1893	1,093
For year ending June, 1894	1,330
For year ending June, 1895	1,224
For year ending June, 1896	1,472
For year ending June, 1897	1,490
For year ending June, 1898	1,393

This shows the popularity of the institution and of President Parsons among the people of the state who are especially interested in educational work. President Parsons has succeeded in securing liberal appropriations from the legislatures of the state for the institution, and the improvement in the construction and adaptation of new buildings, the enlargement and systematic arrangement of the library are the fruits of his labors. The advancement of the common schools of the state to a higher educational plane is due, in a large degree, to the development of the mind and character of those students who have been under his training, and who have afterward returned to their homes and engaged in the work of teaching.

President Parsons is known as one of the leading institute instructors of the state, and his services are in such great demand, that fortunate indeed is the county which secures his presence.

Politically, Mr. Parsons has Republican views, but is in no sense of the word an offensive partisan. His work at all times is in the direction of faithfully performing the duties imposed upon him by the office which he holds, and certainly his supervision of the State Normal school has been entirely satisfactory, and has made this institution a power in the land.

President Parsons was married in December, 1882, to Miss Harriet E. Wilkes of Terre Haute, Ind., a graduate of the State Normal school, and a woman of many excellent virtues. Robert Wilkes Parsons, born in 1892, is the only living child. Harold Edward, first born, is dead.

HOOD, Harrison Porter, who died in Indianapolis August 7, 1897, of progressive paralysis, resulting from injuries received in the war of the rebellion, 1861-'65, was a native of Massachusetts, born in Salem, February 27, 1841. His father, Abraham K. Hood, was a contractor and builder of Lowell, Mass., and in moderate circumstances. His mother was Elizabeth (Porter) Hood, who died when her son Harrison was three years old. Her brother, Nathan Porter, was a prominent Mason and at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, made the address on behalf of the Masonic order. The ancestors of Mr. Hood, on both sides, were New Englanders for three generations and came originally from England. The early education of Mr. Hood was obtained in a grammer school and one year's study in the high school of Lowell, Mass., and with this educational equipment he entered upon the active duties of life. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Hood had earned the reputation of being the best "inside finisher" of houses in the city of Lowell. In July, 1861, at the age of twenty, Mr. Hood enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and was sent to Ship Island on garrison duty, where he contracted a severe hernia, on account of which he was honorably discharged in September, 1862. He was a general favorite among officers and men, and except for one month was on detailed service, either as orderly for Gen. Phelps, or in charge of the baker's crew. In 1862-'64 he was sub-contractor in Lowell, Mass., manufacturing pistol-stocks for the Springfield, Mass., armory, at which time he invented a secret varnish which he used with great success. At the close of the war Mr. Hood located in Lowell, Mass., entering upon the business of making models and experimental machinery. He invented numerous devices of various kinds which he sought to have patented, but being unable to obtain satisfactory service from patent solicitors of that time, concluded to study the business himself and began the work of prosecuting his own applications.

In 1869 Mr. Hood came west with the intention of settling in Fond du Lac, Wis. Reaching Indianapolis he discontinued his journey for a time and became so impressed with the numerous natural advantages of the city that he decided to make it the place of his permanent residence. After locating in Indianapolis he continued practice before the patent office and also to operate a shop for building models and experimental machines. In 1889, his patent practice became so large as to require his entire attention and he abandoned his shop. During the later years of his practice he became an expert witness of considerable note in patent litigations. Mr. Hood was a pioneer in the invention of cash registers, but made no attempt to have his inventions patented. He was a member of George H. Thomas post, G. A. R., of Indianapolis, and had held every office except commander, and that he had declined owing to failing health. Mr. Hood was always a pronounced Republican, but refrained from entering actively into politics. He was one of the charter members of the Commercial club of Indianapolis and always exhibited a lively interest in questions pertaining to the welfare of the city. By early associations Mr. Hood was a Free Will Baptist, but later, and for the last twenty years of his life, was a member of the Plymouth Congregational church of Indianapolis. On June 7, 1864, Mr. Hood was married to Vesta J. Merrill of Lewiston, Maine, of American parentage for several generations. Of this union four children were born, all living, viz.: Ozni Porter Hood, born June 14, 1865; Arthur Merrill Hood, born December 25, 1871; Ernest K. Hood, born May 1, 1873, and Mabel Vesta Hood, born December 3, 1877. Ozni Porter Hood was married July 31, 1884, to Gertrude D. Benight, a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of Terre Haute, Ind. They have three sons—Ben Benight, Karl Kedzie and Harrison Porter. He is one of the three first graduates of Rose Polytechnic institute and for eleven years was professor of mechanics and superintendent of work shops in the Kansas State Agricultural college. He is now professor of mechanics and electricity in the College of Mines of Michigan and is also a government expert in wind-mills and wind-mill pumps.

Arthur M. Hood was educated from early boyhood with the design to equip him to succeed to his father's patent practice. After spending three years as an apprentice learning the trade of a machinist, Arthur entered Rose Polytechnic institute of Terre Haute and graduated in the course of mechanical engineering in 1893. In the fall of that year he was appointed assistant examiner in the United States patent office. He remained in the position two years and during that time attended and graduated from the Columbian university Law school. In 1895 he resigned his position to form a partnership with his father for the practice of patent law, and owing to the failing health of his father, assumed entire charge of the practice. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded to the practice of the firm. He is a member of the Federal court bar and is now engaged as counsel or consulting expert for many of the leading manufacturing concerns of the country. On April 16, 1895, he was married to Alice Burges Johnson of Washington, D. C., a lineal descendant of John Alden and Pricilla Mullens. Her father was for several years private secretary to Senator Sumner and was the first law officer of the United States internal revenue service. For the past twenty years he has been chief clerk of the United States light house board. They have one daughter—Mary Arnold Hood.

HARRISON PORTER HOOD.

Ernest K. Hood is a patent expert and inventor, at present the designing engineer for the Reeves Pulley company, of Columbus, Ind., one of the largest wood pulley works in the

ARTHUR M. HOOD.

world. On July 9, 1895, he married Harriett Simonton of Cincinnati, O.

The only daughter of Harrison Porter Hood is a kindergarten specialist, teaching in the public school of Indianapolis.

VINNEDGE, WILLIAM W., was born in Wayne county, Ind., the 2d day of September, 1845. He is the first son born to Moore and Elizabeth Jump Vinnedge, whose family numbered three girls and six boys. His father and mother were pioneers of this state. They first met each other in Richmond, and were married in Wayne county, Ind., in 1841.

The Vinnedge family is of German extraction. There is a family tradition that the orthography of the name has been Anglicized, and this is probably a fact, for no one has so far as known taken the trouble to trace it in the father country.

Adam Vinnedge, the original male as to his name in America, came to Philadelphia with his sister and step-father about the year 1750. He was then twelve years of age. The next definite information furnished of him is that he had married Margaret Davis, a Welsh woman, and had engaged in the business of farming in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Adam and Margaret Vinnedge in due time became the parents of a son, John Vinnedge. As this youth advanced towards manhood he took up arms and fought against the Indians as a frontiersman, and later served his country as a soldier during the war of 1812. The public records show that John Vinnedge served as a volunteer soldier in the army commanded by the late Gen. Wayne, and he was present at and participated in the engagements at Zanesville and Fort Recovery, Ohio, against the Indians.

At the close of the war of 1812, John Vinnedge, then in middle life, obtained a tract of land between Hamilton and Cincinnati, O., five miles from the former city, in Butler county, and named his possessions "Spring Hill Farm." Here he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, the former dying at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, in 1870.

John Vinnedge and his wife, Rosanna Moore, reared a family of eight sons and two daughters. Their oldest son, William, married Margaret Russell and together they established their home in the then territory of Indiana, early in the present century, near where the city of Richmond now stands. To this couple three sons and two daughters were born, the oldest son being the father of the subject of this sketch. In 1837 William Vinnedge and Margaret, his wife, died of typhus fever, and their bodies were interred in the old Smith cemetery, Richmond, Ind.

Moore Vinnedge, father of W. W. Vinnedge, spent his early years in and about the then village of Richmond, Ind., and at his majority married Elizabeth Jump, with whom he began housekeeping west of White river, opposite Richmond. Here Dr. W. W. Vinnedge was born. At the age of five years he was moved with his parents to Miami county, Ind., near Converse, for residence. Here the family engaged in farming and merchandizing, especially as to lumber. Moore Vinnedge, the father, died in Kokomo, Ind., in 1874, at the age of 56

WILLIAM MOORE VINNEDGE.

DR. WILLIAM WHEELER VINNEDGE. ROBERT RUSSELL VINNEDGE.

years, while Elizabeth Vinnedge, his wife, survived him until 1892, when she died in Chicago in the 68th year of her age.

Elizabeth Vinnedge, the mother of Dr. Vinnedge, was a native of Delaware, her birthplace being Bedford. Her father, Charles Jump, was a Methodist preacher, who early in the present century freed his slaves on conscientious grounds, long before abolitionism had even attracted general attention. Even then his act was unpopular in Delaware, and soon after his death his widow and family, three sons and two daughters, traveled across the Allegheny mountains west towards the new free states, in a large wagon, protected by a cloth cover stretched over wooden bows, in order to avoid the unpleasant comments of old friends and neighbors because of his humane, but, as they construed, rash act.

During his boyhood Dr. Vinnedge obtained the fundamentals of an education in the common schools of Miami county and later was sent by his parents to the academy at Stockwell, Ind.

In 1866 Dr. Vinnedge became a student of medicine with his uncle, the late Dr. S. V. Jump, of New Burlington, Ind. Here he found a true teacher, a man of high character as well as a large fund of information. He remained in this advantageous position at intervals for three years, being furnished with an excellent home as well as most helpful suggestions as to work.

In 1867 he matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and in 1869 was made a master in medicine therein.

Immediately after his graduation he became an aspirant of one of the vacancies of *interne* in the Cincinnati hospital, and after a competitive examination obtained it and entered upon his duties as such on the 10th of March, 1869. He retired from this position through the expiration of his term of service one year later, March 10, 1870.

After his retirement from hospital work, inborn pride and affection for the commonwealth which had been the home of his ancestors since the beginning of the century, naturally attracted him to it as the field for his future residence and work. During April, 1870, he began his residence and professional work in Lafayette, where he has since resided without interruption as a citizen.

During the year 1877 he visited Europe as a student, stopping for varying periods in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and Holland.

On the 21st of August, 1877, he married Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, only daughter of Barnett and Eliza Griffith Jenkins, at Quantoxhead, Sommersetshire, England. With his wife he spent several months on the continent, returning to America in December, 1877.

Dr. and Mrs. Vinnedge have four children, two girls and two boys, Mary Charlotte, Louise, Robert Russell and William Moore.

Throughout his life Dr. Vinnedge has led an active professional career. Having excellent health, he has experienced no interruption in his professional undertakings, and it is an understanding with his well-informed friends that the scope and amount of professional work done by him during his residence in Lafayette has been exceptionally large. He has been a frequent contributor to current medical publications and medical societies, and occasionally to non-professional scientific organizations. During his absence abroad he was the recognized correspondent of the American Practitioner, edited by the late J. T. Parvin, and during each month of his absence a letter from his pen appeared in print in its pages.

Dr. Vinnedge has occupied positions of public trust and honor at intervals. For example, he has been twice elected coroner by the voters of Tippecanoe county, and has been twice nominated to the position of member of the state board of health, the first time for a part of the lawful term and the second for the full term. He has been twice chosen to the position of examining surgeon for pensions, the second term being yet unfulfilled. Not only is his position assured in his profession, but he has a bright future before him in other ways.

LATTA, WILL H. The subject of this sketch was born in Noble county, Indiana, November 5, 1868. His father, William W. Latta, was from one of the pioneer families of that section of the state. He was a man of fine education, but preferred the freedom of country living, and devoted his life to farming and stock raising with much success. His mother was the daughter of Frederic and Eliza Jackson of Goshen, Ind., was educated in music and letters in the city of New York, and sustained quite a local reputation as a singer and pianist. She was a woman of strong character and cheerfully sacrificed her social opportunities to assist her husband in carving out a home in the forest. Of this union Will H. Latta is the only living child. At the early age of five he developed a desire for knowledge and ran away from home to present himself at the country school house a half a mile away as a scholar.

WILL H. LATTA.

Later, after having completed such studies as the country schools afforded, he attended the high school at Ligonier, Ind., riding back and forth morning and evening on horseback from his father's home. The effort to obtain this portion of his education cost him much hardship. He was several times badly frozen in going back and forth to school, and in addition to his school work had to assist at all times in the year with the work on the farm.

In the fall of the year 1885 young Latta, having been graduated from the Ligonier high school, entered DePauw university. In 1890 he graduated from the university with the degree of A. B., having done the equivalent of six years in five. In 1891 he was graduated from the law school of DePauw university with the degree of LL. B., and in 1893 received from his Alma Mater the degree of A. M.

In the fall of the year 1891 Mr. Latta came to Indianapolis to begin the practice of his profession. October 1st of that year he was offered the position of law clerk to Mr. Augustus L. Mason, who had been and was then the dean of the law department of DePauw university. The offer was accepted and Mr. Latta remained with Mr. Mason as clerk until 1893, when he became Mr. Mason's partner. This partnership continued until January 1st, 1897, since which time Mr. Latta has practiced his profession alone.

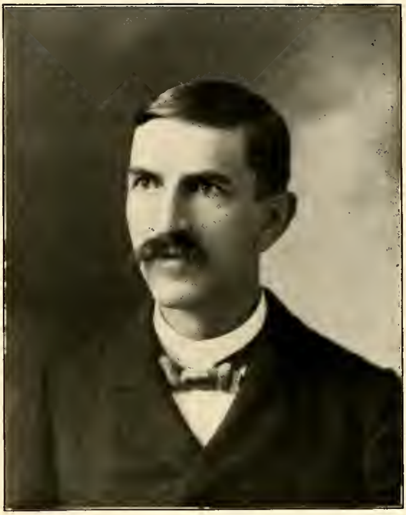
During the years 1892 and 1893 Mr. Latta lectured in the law department of his Alma Mater, the latter year having practically the management of the school. In 1893 the sale and corporate reorganization of the street railway company of Indianapolis brought the firm large employment, and in 1894 Mr. Latta was selected by that company to take charge of its personal injury litigation. He is still employed by the company, although enjoying a large and profitable practice from other sources. In 1894 after foreclosure and sale of the property of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad company, the firm was employed to reorganize the company. The west end of the road was reorganized by Mr. Latta, who, by special train, filed all the papers in the various counties through which the road runs and at Springfield, Ill., held all the preliminary meetings and two days later delivered the corporation and property to the owners in New York.

Mr. Latta has had many other important employments. In the defense of damage suits he has made an enviable reputation and has frequently been associated in cases away from home. In these suits especially he has been successful in the detection of fraud. In 1896 he was instrumental in sending two men to the pententiary who had attempted to work up a fraudulent case of damages for personal injuries against the street railway company. It was afterwards learned that these parties belonged to an organization that had defrauded railways in other cities and was at the time in a deliberate plot to go from one city to another for the same nefarious purpose. For two years Mr. Latta has been working on the defense of what is known as the "Beaupre Case," which at this writing has been tried six times and which bids fair to be the *casus celebre* of the state.

Mr. Latta believes in the philosophy of hard work. He devotes himself exclusively to his profession and is seen a great deal in the court room in the trial of cases. In politics he is a Republican. He has never sought office and has no intention of doing so. He is a member of the Commercial club and takes great interest in local affairs. In habits he is quiet and domestic. June 24th, 1894, he was married to Miss Carrie Hunt of Greencastle, Ind., whom he met while a student, and who is well-known by her literary work. They are members of Meridian Street Methodist church, Indianapolis.

The pluck and energy that have brought Mr. Latta to his present position and the large influence which he enjoys by reason of his professional relations make his future an assured success.

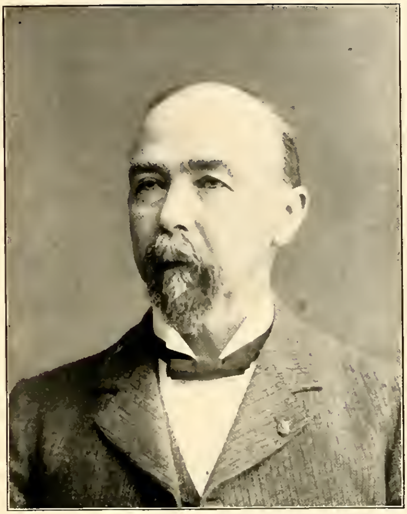
BOND, Charles S., the subject of this sketch, is a physician, practicing his profession in the city of Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, near which place he was born on a farm, June 8, 1856. He is the son of S. H. and Susan Bond, the maiden name of his mother being Harris, daughter of Benjamin Harris, a relative of many prominent persons of that name throughout the middle states. His father, S. H. Bond, who died Jan. 16, 1898, was engaged in merchandizing. His father and mother died when he was only eight years of age, leaving him to fight the battles of life alone, without money, which were difficulties that were very hard for him to overcome; but in this case they were conquered, and Mr. Bond became a man of education, a teacher, a merchant, and a citizen esteemed for his high character and exemplary life. The ancestors of Dr. Bond on both his father's and mother's side were emigrants from England. The paternal ancestors settled in Philadelphia, where they took an active part in the early history of that city, and many persons of the name of his paternal ancestors are still living in that city and in the city of New York. His maternal ancestors settled in Baltimore, Md., during its earliest history. Some of the family went to South Carolina and others to the middle states. His mother's father came from South Carolina to Indiana in 1818, and settled near the city of Richmond. He was a Whig, and took a prominent part in the early history of Eastern Indiana, and many of the Harrises in Indiana are closely related to this family. Dr. Bond began his education at the age of six years by attending a district school. It was Pope's philosophy that "'Tis education forms the common mind: Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." In Dr. Bond's case the process began at the age of six years in a school a mile distant from his home. Two years later he was sent to the Richmond schools for a year. Subsequently he attended the schools at Williamsburg, Ind., and, when ten years of age, attended Webster school, where, under able teachers, he experienced his first desire to secure a liberal education; a craving for learning which never deserted him. When fifteen years of age he attended Earlham college at Richmond, where he remained three years. It was at this time that the young student displayed his tenacity of purpose to acquire a fin-



CHARLES S. BOND.

ished education, which no adverse circumstances could overcome. Being compelled by the want of funds to discontinue his studies, under the necessity of self-support, he engaged in teaching school to enable him to pursue his collegiate course. It was a contest which subjected his will-power to the severest ordeal, and thus, between studying and teaching, he struggled on, at last winning the coveted prize. Leaving Earlham college at the end of the junior year, he attended Antioch college, Ohio, for about two years, in order that he might receive a special line of instruction in science, taught in that institution, and after completing his work resumed his attendance at Earlham college, where he graduated with the degree of M. S. in 1887, after he had graduated in medicine and had been practicing his profession five years. Dr. Bond entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1878, but financial embarrassments intervening, he was again compelled to resort to teaching in order to maintain himself in the medical school, so that five years were spent between his first course and the second, which was taken at Bellevue, New York city, in 1883, where he graduated, receiving the honors of his class, being one of four candidates for valedictory address. After graduating Dr. Bond immediately began the practice of his profession with his former preceptor, Dr. J. R. Weist, of Richmond, as a partner. This partnership continued for twelve years, when, by mutual consent, they dissolved partnership. Dr. Bond has devoted himself to the general practice of medicine, but takes more or less interest in surgery. Dr. Bond is a Republican in politics, and was coroner for four years in his early practice in Wayne county. In some measures, relating to better medical laws in Indiana, Dr. Bond has taken an active interest, but otherwise he has not been conspicuous in political affairs. Dr. Bond is a member of the American Medical association, of the State Medical society, of the Wayne County Medical society, of the Mississippi Valley Medical society and the Association of American Physicians. He has been vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Medical society, and president of the Indiana State Medical society, and had the honor to present the state papers on medicine for four years before that body. Dr. Bond is the examiner for fourteen life insurance companies. He was secretary for two years of the medical board of St. Stephen's hospital, of Richmond, Ind. He is a charter member of the Tuesday Literary club of Richmond, and is also a member of the Tourists' and the Camera clubs. Dr. Bond was married to Julia M. Boyd Sept. 18, 1883. She was the daughter of Dr. Samuel S. Boyd, of Dublin, Ind., a prominent man in the profession in Indiana. Of this union four children have been born, George S., Florence M., Juliet S. and Alice B ; the last child (Alice) died in March, 1898, seven months of age. The record Dr. Bond has made in preparing himself for membership in the great medical profession, which ought to maintain its exalted place in the learned professions of the age, presents him as a man of indomitable purpose to obtain, not only the required educational equipment for a learned profession, but to master the mysteries of medicine and the treatment of diseases, which, in spite of civilization and science, continue their devastations, and it is largely owing to the unconquerable determination of such students of the healing art, as Dr. Bond has shown himself to be, that the world takes courage that the good time is coming when life will be more than ever emancipated from the woes incident to ignorance of the laws of health.

GRAY, John Emory, is the seventh child and fourth son of David and Naomi Gray, and was born at Danville, Knox county, Ohio, May 15, 1836. His father, David Gray, was a pioneer Methodist preacher, a calling which, in the early history of the west, required a combination of mental, moral and physical qualities of supreme excellence. These pioneer preachers were at once pathfinders, educators, church, home and state builders. They threaded on foot, or on horseback, the labyrinthian pathways of primitive forests, forded streams, and, with saddle-bags for a pillow and a blanket to shield them from night's chilling air, they slept beneath heaven's star spangled canopy, and gloried in their mission, and while singing, "No foot of land do I possess, no cottage in the wilderness," went forth with a faith which is the "substance of things hoped for," to secure an eternal inheritance when their earthly labors ceased. Of this noble band, David Gray was a member, a minister who never recoiled from any duty imposed by his sacred calling, but moved right on to the accomplishment of his work, to the glory of his Divine Master and to the advancement of Christian civilization. His mother's maiden name was Lofland. She was born in Sussex county, Delaware, Sept. 9, 1779, and was noted in her youth for her captivating beauty; and as the wife of a Methodist preacher, she became still more distinguished for her loyal and affectionate companionship. As a wife of a pioneer Methodist minister, she was equal to every emergency. Hardships and privations only served to develop that sublime courage for which noble women have always been renowned. Never despondent, always hopeful and cheerful, for more than half a century she managed and directed the affairs of her household with untiring Christian devotion, and having made a record luminous with good works, she died April 3, 1876. David Gray, the brother of the subject of this sketch, is president of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He is the Pennsylvania railroad member of the Joint Traffic association, and president of Clinton National bank, of Columbus, Ohio. His brother, S. F. Gray, is the general western agent of the Pennsylvania lines, and is located at Indianapolis. In the war of the rebellion he was the colonel of the 49th regiment of Ohio Volunteer infantry, the first Ohio regiment to enter Kentucky. Col. S. F. Gray was complimented on the field for bravery, and marched with his command to the relief of Gen. Burnside; and at the close of his military service retired to private life with an exceedingly enviable record as a soldier in the Union army. David Gray, the son of the subject of this sketch, is the general Agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, and is located at Salt Lake City, Utah. His position is one of large responsibility. A nephew of John Emory Gray, David Stubbs, is the secretary of the Oriental Steamship company at San Francisco, and John C. Stubbs, another nephew, is third vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad and the chief commercial man of the line. Still another nephew, Joseph Stubbs, is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was formerly president of Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and is now president of the State university of Nevada. He is a man who has traveled extensively, acquiring great experience as an educator, and is himself a ripe scholar. John Emory Gray's first schooling was obtained in the common schools of Ashland, Ohio, where he wrestled with the "blue back" spelling book of the old-time McGuffey series. He began his mathematical education in Ray's arithmetic. This district school education continued until about 1850, when he entered the high school at Bucyrus, Ohio, where, after three years, he had made such progress that he was qualified for teaching, and began in a district school in Erie county, Ohio, at a salary of $16.00 a month. He continued teaching until he was called to Columbus, Ohio, by his brother, D. S. Gray, to take a position in a railroad office. As he did not intend to follow teaching as a profession, he did not seek a collegiate education. On June 1, 1868, Mr. Gray came to Cambridge City, Wayne county, Indiana, as the agent of what is now the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., the southwestern division of the Pennsylvania lines. His training in railroad affairs at Columbus, Ohio, had qualified him for the exacting and responsible duties of his advanced position. In his new home at Cambridge City, Mr. Gray was a close observer of local affairs, and in 1873 was elected a member of the board of trustees, or council. He found the affairs in a chaotic condition. The town was in debt $50,000. Taxes were uncollected and the interest on the bonds of the town was unpaid. The people were demoralized. They had abandoned the hope of paying the town's indebtedness, and the credit of the corporation was such that its warrants were regarded as valueless. Financial ruin and bankruptcy stared the officials in the face. The delinquent taxes amounted to $28,000. So hopeless was the outlook that members of the council avoided paying their taxes, and even the National bank of the town was delinquent to the amount of $2,000. It was under such circumstances that Mr. Gray came to the rescue. He was a master of ways and means. He knew that where there was a will there could be found a way to accomplish feasible results. He inspired confidence where there was despondency. He moved forward when others hesitated, and he demonstrated that taxes could be collected, interest paid and the credit of the town made all that could be desired. In three years, under Mr. Gray's masterful management, the outlook had changed. Taxes were collected, interest paid and credit restored. Of the $50,000 indebtedness, $30,000 had been paid. Besides, a fire engine for the protection of property was bought and an era of prosperity was inaugurated. It was, for a time, an up-hill business. Men complained of taxation, but Mr. Gray's financial management of the city's resources which had introduced order and economy, increased the value of real estate, while it reduced the rate of taxation, and having thereby won the approval of the people, he was continued in office up to 1890. After a rest of six years Mr. Gray was again called upon by his fellow-citizens to give the city the benefit of his experience and sagacity in the management of public affairs. A half-built water works plant required his financial ability for its completion. He complied with the request and the town soon enjoyed the advantages, sanitary and otherwise, of water works, and that, too, without increased burdens of taxation. Mr. Gray is still a town official, and improvements are still going forward, and Cambridge City now has cement sidewalks superior to those of any other city in the state. Mr. Gray's abilities are in all regards of a superior order. He is pre-eminently practical. He is quick in discovering defects and equally

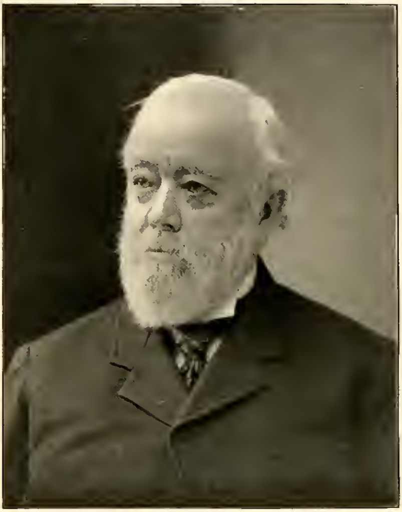

JOHN EMORY GRAY.

alert in applying the needed remedy. As a member of the school board, he tolerated neither negligence nor inefficiency, and the schools of the city reached their highest point of excellence during his official connection with them. Mr. Gray is a man of cultured literary tastes, and as a conversationalist has few superiors, and this distinction makes him popular and entertaining in the church and in the lodge room. Prompted by the solicitations of near relatives and also by his own family pride, Mr. Gray undertook the writing of the history of the "Gray" family. This work required the collection and arrangement of a vast amount of material, much of which involved toilsome research to rescue it from oblivion, and gave to the task a magnitude of no ordinary proportions, to say nothing of the labor required in writing the history. But he was equal to the task, the accomplishment of which is not only monumental of his fealty to his ancestors and to those of the family now living, but also indicative of his command of classic English and of his high literary culture. Politically, Mr. Gray has always been an uncompromising Republican. He has strenuously supported the party in every struggle, taking an active part in all political campaigns of any note, and his loyalty to his party has always been so pronounced as to remove all doubts regarding his political standing. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and as such has contributed his service and influence in promoting the success of the local lodge of which he is a member, and in which, from time to time, he has held the various positions within the gift of the membership. He has been, throughout all of his adult life, a zealous supporter of the church of which his father was a faithful minister. He could not have been anything else but a Methodist. His whole life training was in the atmosphere of a home noted for its simple Methodistic piety and religious teachings and example. On April 30, 1863, Mr. Gray was married at Loveland, Ohio, to Jane Ramsey, and the union has been blessed with four children, Wm. Frazer Gray, born at Loveland, Ohio, March 8, 1864, and baptized by Rev. David Gray at Findlay, Ohio, July 4, 1864; David Ramsey Gray, born at Loveland, Ohio, October 11, 1866, and baptized by Rev. Metz, Cambridge City, Ind., April 11, 1869; Jessie Ramsey Gray, born at Cambridge City, Ind., May 8, 1869, and baptized by Rev. Robert McKaig, at Cambridge City, Ind., Sept. 6, 1871; John Ruthrauff Gray, born at Cambridge City, Ind., Dec. 3, 1871, and baptized by Rev. David Gray, at Cambridge City, Ind., June 6, 1876. The life record of Mr. John Emory Gray presents him in youth, in young manhood and in mature age, as one who has been true to every trust, as a man of mark in business affairs, and as one whose life of integrity, industry, and high endeavor stands an example eminently worthy of emulation.

MORRIS, Thomas Armstrong, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, December 26, 1811. He was the third son of Rachel and Morris Morris. His father's and mother's family descend from the same stem. His mother was the daughter of Morris Morris and Sarah Prazee and the granddaughter of John Morris and Sarah Abbott. His father was the son of James Morris, Jr., and Eleanor. His grand parents were James Morris, Sr., and Dorcas. James Morris, Sr., and John Morris, his maternal grandfather, were brothers, being two of three who came from Wales in the early settlement of Virginia. James lived in Pennsylvania and was an ensign in Col. John Phillip DeHoss' regiment in the First Pennsylvania battalion, having been appointed by Gen. Gates, November 3, 1776. This battalion participated in the operations in Canada under Arnold and about Ticonderoga in 1776. Subsequently it became the nucleus of the Second regiment of the Pennsylvania continental line.

James Morris, Jr., settled in Monongahela county, Virginia, where Morris Morris, the father of Thomas Morris, was born in 1780. James Morris, Jr., moved with his family to Fleming county, Kentucky, where he lived and died and where Morris Morris lived until he was forty years old. There he received an English education, read law and for many years practiced it. In 1803 he was married to Rachel Morris. In 1821 they moved to Indianapolis, then a settlement of a few families only, but designated as the future capital of Indiana. They had eleven children, eight of whom lived to adult years. Thomas is the third child and son. He was ten years old when the journey from Kentucky to Indianapolis was made. It was overland by horse and wagon, almost literally through "trackless forests," and the ten-year-old boy may thus be said to have begun life as a pioneer, a characterestic which has been prominent throughout his life, for, as will be seen, he was a pioneer in many enterprises. In 1823 he began to learn the printer's trade. He went to work on a newspaper, which, like most of its kind in new settlements, had a length of name in inverse ratio to its importance. It staggered under the appellation of "The Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide." It is now The Indianapolis *Journal*. The boy continued at this trade for three years, and became an excellent printer, which in those days included the "theory and practice" of hand-press work as well as type setting. At the end of three years he left the office and was sent to a school taught by Ebenezer Sharpe.

After four years, being then nineteen years old, he was appointed as a cadet at West Point, and set out on horseback to Cincinnati, whence the route east was by way of the Ohio river. He was graduated in 1834, standing fourth in a class of thirty-six. He was then breveted as a second lieutenant of the First artillery in the regular army. After about one year's service at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and Fort King, Florida, he was sent by the war department to assist Maj. Ogden, of the engineer corps, in constructing the national road in Indiana and Illinois, and had charge of the division between Richmond and Indianapolis, Ind. This was the first turn-pike road in the state. After a year he resigned from the United States service and was appointed resident engineer in the Indiana state service. During that time he had charge of the construction of the Central canal.


GENERAL THOMAS A. MORRIS.

From 1841 to 1847 he was chief engineer of the Madison & Indianapolis railroad, and built it after it had been abandoned by the state at Vernon, from that point to Indianapolis. This was the first railroad in the state. From 1847 to 1852 he was chief engineer of the Terre Haute & Richmond railroad, connecting Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and now part of the "Vandalia." During the same time he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine railroad, now part of the "Bee Line." From 1852 to 1854 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad, and from 1854 to 1857 was president of the same. From 1857 to 1859 he was president of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine road, and from 1859 to 1861 chief engineer of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati road.

When the war broke out he was appointed quartermaster-general of the state by Gov. Morton. As such he had charge of the equipment of Indiana's first regiments, which were so promptly in the field. As general he commanded the first brigade of troops that went from the state. He was in the West Virginia campaign, and commanded at the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford, all which he won. His first battle, that of Philippi, June 3, 1861, was the first battle of the war of the rebellion. His campaign was with the "three months' troops," and he was mustered out of service July 27, 1861. At the termination of the three months' service, assurance was given Gen. Morris that he would be immediately promoted to a major-general's command, but the army was rapidly supplied with general officers appointed from citizens throughout the country, and has appointment withheld for fourteen months, and then a junior brigadier's command was offered him. This he declined, believing that justice demanded that the first position offered should have been given to him in due time. For the same reason he declined a junior major-general's commission, which was tendered him a short time after this.

From 1862 to 1866 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad, and during that time built the road from Lawrenceburg to Cincinnati. From 1866 to 1869 he was president and chief engineer of the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad, building the road from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. From 1869 to 1872 he was receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette railroad, and in 1877 he was appointed as one of the commissioner to select plans and superintend the construction of the new state capitol. This position was one that his father held nearly half a century ago with reference to the old state capitol, which was torn down to make room for the new.

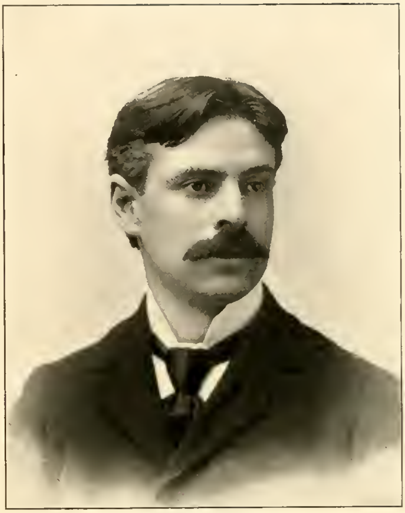
After the completion of the state house, in 1888, he became president of the Indianapolis Water company, which position he now holds. He is also life trustee of the Consumers' Gas Trust company, an enterprise of purely public import. From his early life he has never very long been out of active employment, although in later life it has been purely a labor of love, as he is the owner of a large and valuable estate.

The Madison & Indianapolis railroad had been undertaken as part of the state system of internal improvements, built as far as Vernon, and then abandoned. Private corporations had been allowed to take charge of any of the abandoned schemes of internal improvements, and Gen. Morris became the chief engineer of the company which assumed the construction of the abandoned railroad. There was no money with which to carry on the enterprise. Gen. Morris conceived the plan of taking land for subscriptions to build the road, and rough-drafted a bill which the famous Joseph C. Marshall took in hand and successfully argued through the legislature, authorizing the procedure. Under the bill lands were received by the road at an appraised value. Upon these lands scrip was issued to the amount of the appraisement. This scrip the company used to pay for the construction of the road, redeeming the scrip with lands on presentation. This is the first instance, so far as is known, by which land was used as the direct basis of railroad construction. The use made of it here was in fact to float a currency in a country where there was none, its redeemability being in land instead of specie. With the increase of the number of railroads entering in Indianapolis, Gen. Morris conceived the idea of a system of union tracks and a union depot. He drew the plans and superintended the construction of that edifice, which was completed in 1853, and was the first union depot in this country.

In this hasty review of a life which, from its early manhood, has covered nearly seventy years, it will be seen that one of its striking characteristics is its incessant activity. From the time he entered West Point, in 1830, a boy not yet out of his teens, to the present time, there is hardly a period that has not its enterprise calling for active work.

Another characteristic of it is that these enterprises have, without exception, been of public concern. First in the employ of the United

States, then of his state, he has since then been in succession at the head of various railroads, especially in their construction and early management, and finally crowning his work by again being in the United States service during the war, and then again in the state service. Another fact, be it characteristic or a coincidence, this work has been pioneer work, so to speak. It has fallen to his lot to be the first in more enterprises of different kinds, and all of public importance, than often falls to the lot of any one person.


WILLIAM FORTUNE.

FORTUNE, WILLIAM, was born in Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, on May 27th, 1863. He is of French and Scotch descent on his mother's side, the St. Clairs of Kentucky and Virginia. His great grandfather was Wayman St. Clair and his grandfather was Isaac St. Clair. On his father's side the family (Fortune-Shoemaker) is of French and German origin. Although the St. Clairs were large slave owners, the Kentucky branch of the family took the Union side, and five of the six uncles of the subject served through the war on the Federal side. William H. Fortune, the father of William, was one of the first to enlist in Company A, of the First Indiana cavalry, and served till mustered out at the close of the war. He fell into the disastrous mistake described by Tourgee as "A Fool's Errand," and was one of the great number of Union soldiers who went south soon after the surrender of the confederates. He located in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the summer of 1865, but, like nearly all others who sought their fortunes in the rebuilding of southern prosperity, encountered reverses instead, and eighteen months afterwards returned north. The next few years were spent in Paxton, Ill., Seymour, Shoals, Mitchell and Evansville, Ind., the family finally returning to Boonville, the birthplace of William, where the latter lived from his ninth to his eighteenth year. He became an apprentice in the printing office of the Boonville *Standard* in 1876. The editor of the *Standard*, M. B. Crawford, took much interest in the training of the boy as a writer, and before he was sixteen years old he was doing much of the editorial work of the paper. When seventeen years old he wrote and published a history of his native county, from the profits of which he was enabled to provide for the family, which had become dependent upon him while he sought a new field of work. In January, 1882, he became a reporter on the Indianapolis *Journal*. His reports of the sessions of the Indiana general assembly in 1883-4 were the cause of several rather dramatic incidents, resulting finally in an attempt by the Democratic majority to expel him on the last day of the session, but this was thwarted by enough of the Democratic senators voting on his side to make a tie, and the deciding vote of the lieutenant-governor, Gen. Manson, was cast in his favor. Soon afterward Mr. Fortune succeeded Harry S. New as city editor of the *Journal*, and continued in this position till the spring of 1888, when he resigned on account of ill-health. Soon afterward he started the *Sunday Press*, with Mrs. Emma Carleton as associate editor. The paper ranked high in literary quality, and among its regular contributors were many of the best known people in the state, but it was soon demonsrated, as Mr. Fortune believed, that the possible success of such a publication was not worth the effort and expense of establishing it, and the *Press* was discontinued at the end of three months, without financial loss to any one who had put money into it, except Mr. Fortune. The nomination of Harrison for president made Indiana the battle center in the campaign of 1888, and, as the special representative of several leading newspapers, including the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press* and Chicago *Tribune*, Mr. Fortune did some notable work as a political correspondent. It brought him an offer of the position of Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune,* which was declined.

While an editorial writer on the Indianapolis *News*, when John H. Holliday was in charge of the paper, Mr. Fortune wrote several articles urging organized effort toward overcoming the extreme conservatism which then hindered the physical improvement and commercial development of Indianapolis. The suggestion was received with general approval, as shown by many letters written to the paper commending the articles, and offering ideas as to the scope of the needed work. It had been proposed in the articles that the work should be undertaken by the board of trade, but when a resolution on this line was brought before the governors of that organization it was defeated. One of the few members of the board of governors who supported the resolution was Col. Eli Lilly. When advised of the adverse action of the board of trade, Mr. Fortune immediately called up by telephone a number of business men asking them to attend a meeting at the Bates house the next day. Twenty-seven men were at this meeting, and they became the nucleus of the Commercial club of Indianapolis, the organization of which was completed at another meeting held two days later, with eighty charter members. Col. Eli Lilly was chosen as president, and Mr. Fortune was elected as secretary, and the Commercial club entered vigorously upon the work for which it was organized. The membership grew from eighty to a thousand inside of a month, and the many projects which constitute the history of the club during the period of activity of Col. Lilly and Mr. Fortune were brought forward in rapid succession, and every important undertaking was successfully carried out. This movement marked the beginning of a new era in Indianapolis. It marked also a turning point in the life of William Fortune, who gradually relinquished newspaper work and necessarily soon gave it up entirely. The new plans of work absorbed his thought and required his time. In the new field it was his duty "to do things" for which he showed capability, and the energy, the enthusiasm, the indomitable spirit with which projects were undertaken and carried out spurred others into activity in the same work. The aim which Mr. Fortune kept in view in these projects, as often declared, was "to make Indianapolis a model city." The story of what was accomplished through this work and his connection with it is to be found more completely than it can be given here in the history of the Commercial club during the time of his official responsibility and activity. For five years Col. Lilly was president and Mr. Fortune secretary of the club, when both retired. Mr. Fortune then served two terms as first vice-president, and rounded out his career in the work with one term as president, retiring finally from all official connection in February, 1898.

Mr. Fortune had charge of the National Paving Exposition held in Indianapolis in 1890. It was the first exposition of the kind ever held. The original purpose of it was to interest the people of Indianapolis in good street pavements, and to bring to them the opportunity of fully informing themselves as to materials and methods. The enterprise, however, attracted such wide attention throughout the country that it quickly grew into national importance, and official delegates were sent to it by municipalities from all parts of the United States.

In 1891 Mr. Fortune proposed that a systematic and organized effort should be made to bring to Indianapolis large conventions or meetings, arguing that in this way the fame of the city could best be spread, and, besides affording the most desirable advertising, it had the advantage of bringing to the city a large revenue. This work was established on a basis which will enable it to be continued perpetually through funds raised by his personal efforts.

He was elected executive director of the G. A. R. National Encampment held in Indianapolis in 1893. This encampment was conducted on new plans devised by him after a careful study of the methods followed in previous years. Greater responsibility devolved upon him than was ever put upon one man in the management of these great veteran encampments, and his work involved every detail of expense. As the encampment was held at Indianapolis in the year of the panic there was difficulty in raising the large sum of money required for its expenses, and it was feared that there would be a deficit. The total amount raised was about $120,000, of which $75,000 was appropriated by the common council of Indianapolis. The expenses the year before at Washington had amounted to $157,000. The encampment in Indianapolis was conducted on fully as large a scale as in Washington, and the accommodations for veterans were the best ever provided, but at the close it was found that the total expense was only about $63,000. Over $42,000 of the city appropriation was returned and about $12,000 of funds raised by the Commercial club were left on hand. The work covered over a year's time, and had been undertaken at the sacrifice of considerable income, on the promise of remuneration. It was decided by the chairman that the payment for the services of the executive director should be $5,000. A vicious and most palpably malicious personal attack was made by an Indianapolis newspaper on account of this, and the city was influenced to institute a suit for the recovery of the amount paid for his services, though no question was raised as to the payment of others for services. The suit failed, the supreme court holding that the city had no cause of action.

In 1892 a movement for good roads was started through the efforts of Mr. Fortune, resulting in the assembling of a good roads congress, to which delegates were sent by nearly every county in the state. At this meeting the Indiana Highway association was formed. Mr. Fortune was elected president, but declined, and the congress adopted a testimonial, thanking him for his work in behalf of good roads. He was also prominently identified with the Good Roads congress at the World's Fair in 1893.

Mr. Fortune was the first president of the Indianapolis Press club, organized in 1891. He was one of the organizers of the Century club, and was its president in 1892. He is a member of a number of clubs, including, besides those mentioned, the Country club, the Columbia club, the University club and the Woodruff club, of Indianapolis, and the Reform club, of New York.

Mr. Fortune was one of the committee of three, the other members of which were H. H. Hanna and Col. Eli Lilly, which had charge of the relief of the unemployed in Indianapolis during the winter of 1894. This committee devised and successfully carried out what became widely known as "the Indianapolis plan" of relief, whereby food, fuel and clothing were provided for unemployed people in need under conditions which eliminated as far as practicable the pauperizing influences of charity. The plan embraced the establishment of a food market, where, after investigation, worthy people were given credit for supplies, issued in regular rations, in payment for which they performed labor under the direction of the committee. They provided for over 5,000 people during most of the winter, and, so successful was it in the avoidance of pauperizing influence that for some time after the close of the relief work in the spring of 1894, there were fewer people than usual dependent upon the Charity Organization society. A history of this work is given in a pamphlet entitled "Relief for the Unemployed," and it was the subject of several magazine articles.

In 1894 Mr. Fortune proposed and brought about the organization of the Indiana state board of commerce, composed of the commercial organizations representing the different cities of Indiana, which are thus brought together for united action in advancing the public and commercial interests of the state. He was elected president of this organization in 1897, and again in 1898 and 1899. He was specially active in the movement inaugurated by the state board of commerce to reform county and township government in Indiana.

He personally succeeded in securing the adoption of substantially the same plank in both the Republican and Democratic state platforms, pledging the two parties to reform legislation on county and township government. After the election he urged Chairman Hernly, of the Republican state committee, as the representative of the dominant party, to assume the responsibility of calling together a commission composed of representatives of different sections of the state, and committees from the state board of commerce, State Bar association and State Federation of Labor, to undertake the work of preparing bills for a new form of county and township government, thus securing the best concentration of thought and effort, as well as the best representation of various interests in devising these important measures. The plan proposed by Mr. Fortune was approved by Chairman Hernly and was carried out. Mr. Fortune was chosen as chairman of the executive committee of this commission, which committee had charge of the preparation of the bills and their presentation to the legislature.

His management of the National Paving Exposition in 1890 suggested to him the need of a publication devoted specially to municipal improvements, and, with William C. Bobbs as business manager, he soon afterward issued *Paving and Municipal Engineering* as a sixteen-page journal. This has since grown into *Municipal Engineering Magazine,* a large and prosperous publication recognized as an authority and the foremost representative of the interests connected with the practical affairs of American municipalites. He is the editor of the magazine and president of the company owning it.

Mr. Fortune was one of the original members of the Commercial club elevated railroad commission, appointed in 1894, and, in conjunction with Col. Lilly, was active for years in promoting the project for establishing in Indianapolis a system of elevating railroad tracks, running east and west through the city, as a means of relief to the public from the dangers and inconveniences of grade crossings. Mr. Fortune was appointed chairman of the commission in June, 1898, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Lilly, who had previously been at the head of the work from the time of its beginning.

Mr. Fortune was married November 25, 1884, to Miss May Knubbe, daughter of Frederick and Jerusha A. Knubbe. They have three children—Russell, Evelyn and Madeline. Mrs. Fortune, a beautiful woman who was loved by all who knew her, and who exerted a marked influence upon the life of her husband, died September 28, 1898, in her thirty-fourth year.

JACOBY, Elias J., is a citzen of Indianapolis of large and varied business enterprises. He was born on a farm near Marion, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1855. He is the son of Michael and Elizabeth Jacoby, whose maiden name was Worline. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, from which state he migrated with his parents to Ohio when fifteen years of age, and was one of the pioneers of Marion county of the Buckeye state. In after years he became the owner of a large farm, and devoted his life to agriculture, horticulture and the raising of fancy stock. He contributed numerous articles upon such subjects to the agricultural papers of the time, which helped to create a new departure in breeding thoroughbred stock, which has been of incalculable advantage to the country. He lived to the ripe old age of 82 years, and died in 1891. He was of pure Anglo-Saxon descent. His father was born in New York, and his grandfather came from Saxony, Germany, to America when only four years old. His mother, Elizabeth (Worline) Jacoby, was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1811. Her parents were of American birth, but of Holland-Dutch ancestry. She lived to be 76 years of age, and died in 1887. The early education of the subject of this sketch was such as could be secured in the public schools of the country, but it was sufficiently broad and thorough to enable young Jacoby, at the age of seventeen years, to become a school teacher, an occupation he followed for three successive winters, while he attended higher schools when the winter schools were dismissed. Abandoning school teaching, Mr. Jacoby entered the Ohio Business college, at Delaware, and completed the course of studies in November, 1876. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan university in January, 1877, from which he graduated as one of the honor men of his class, in 1881, receiving the degree of B. A. In 1885 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of M. A. During his connection with the university he became a member of the *Phi Gamma Delta* fraternity, and was elected mater of the university chapter and chief of the division embracing most of the western central states. In 1879 the national convention of that fraternity, held in Cleveland, Ohio, recognizing his superior ability and attainments, elected him business manager of the *Phi Gamma Delta Journal,* the only paper of that secret society. In 1880 the national convention of the fraternity, held at Baltimore, Md., as a further recognition of his superior literary standing, elected him editor-in-chief of the *Journal,* whereupon he enlarged the publication to double its former size. In the same year he was elected by his class as one of the editors of the *College Transcript*, the only paper published at the Ohio Wesleyan university. Thus it appears that during his senior year in the university, he not only carried the prescribed duties of his class, but was the editor of the two publications mentioned, a task well calculated to test his mental and physical fiber to the uttermost, and which demanded method and severe application to study. Having chosen law for a profession, Mr. Jacoby, after his graduation, entered the law school of the Cincinnati college in the fall of 1881, and was graduated with the degree of L.L. B. in a class of seventy-nine members, in May, 1883, taking the prize for forensic discussion, being one of only four prizes offered in that institution. Mr. Jacoby, in the year of his graduation from the law school, was admitted to practice law in the supreme court of Ohio and in the federal courts of that state, and in the same year was admitted to the practice in the courts of Indiana. Mr. Jacoby came to the state of Indiana, and settled at Indianapolis, July 2, 1883, and at once entered upon an active, responsible and lucrative practice. He was as-

ELIAS J. JACOBY.

sistant general solicitor of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway company from 1883 to 1886, and also became one of the attorneys for the receiver of the property of the former company in 1886, and continued as such until 1890, and during that time had charge of all intervening claims filed in that receivership. In 1890 Mr. Jacoby became general solicitor of the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad company, and continued as such until the road of that company was leased by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad company, in the fall of 1893, when he became assistant general counsel of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton company, and vice-president of the St. Louis Southern Railway company. The law practice of Mr. Jacoby has been in the state and United States courts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and has covered the great variety of questions usual in his special occupation. From 1892 to 1898 Mr. Jacoby has been president of the Springfield Foundry company, and from 1894 to 1898 has been president of the Indianapolis Switch & Frog company. From 1887 to 1898 he has been attorney for the Railroad Men's Builders and Savings association, one of the largest savings institutions in the state of Indiana, and has been one of the directors nearly all of that time, as well as of other institutions of a similar nature. Mr. Jacoby has had much to do with preparing papers of organizations and reorganizations of various railway and mining companies in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for which his legal attainments eminently qualify him. Mr. Jacoby is a Democrat who has always been active in political affairs, but never sought any political position, preferring eminence in business pursuits. He is not averse to fraternities and clubs, with many of which he is prominently identified, and is a member of Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal church, Indianapolis. On June 12, 1884, Mr. Jacoby was married to Julia L. Eaton, of Delaware, Ohio. Like himself, she graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university, June, 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Of this union there is one child, Helen Eaton Jacoby, born May 28, 1888. Mrs. Jacoby is of New England Puritan blood. She is a descendant in a direct ancestral line from Theophilus Eaton, who was very prominent in the early history of Connecticut, when the Blue Laws were enforced, and who was related to Sarah Eaton, one of the pilgrims on the Mayflower and of Plymouth Rock fame. It is seen that Mr. Jacoby, in his career, happily blends classic, profession and business attainments, each of which confers distinction, and all of which, in alliance, make him confessedly one of the Men of Progress of Indiana.

LINN, THOMAS BUCHANAN, is the son of Cicero and Margaret Buchanan (Tidball) Linn, and was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, O., Jan. 23, 1843. His father, Cicero Linn, is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1812. At 18 years of age he began the business of a merchant tailor in Millersburg, O., which he conducted till 1850, when he purchased a farm near Millersburg upon which he now resides, and though eighty-seven years of age, is hale and hearty. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has been an elder. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born near Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 31, 1817, whose parents, when she was a little girl moved to Ohio and located in Holmes county on a farm, but soon after moved to Millersburg, where the father, who was a physician, practiced his profession. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and died April 12, 1869, in her 69th year. She was married to Cicero Linn in 1836, and of the union thirteen children were born, of these children seven are dead, and those who are living all occupy respectable positions in business and social life. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch on his father's side were Scotch-Irish, but his grandmother Linn's father came to America from Germany and was a soldier in the war of the revolution and the war of 1812. He settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., and founded the town of Burgettstown, named after himself, and came to his death by an accident, when he was over eighty years of age. His mother's ancestors were English and descended from Dr. Brownhill, who was court physician to William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England.) He was taken prisoner in one of the Scottish wars, but escaping from prison, came to America with his wife and only daughter. On the voyage to America, the daughter met William Tidball, who was a young son of an Irish lord, to whom she was married, and from this union sprang the Tidball family in the United States, many of whom have attained prominence. His grandfather Tidball was a leading physician of Millersburg, O., where he died at the age of sixty years. His wife was a Miss Lovely Boggs, to whom seven children were born. Of these there were two sons, both of whom became Presbyterian ministers, and of the five daughters his mother, Margaret, was the second. The education of young Linn began in a subscription school and was continued in the public schools at Millersburg, in which he continued until he was sixteen years of age, when he attended Millersburg academy for ten months and was preparing to enter Miami university at Oxford, O., when the civil war broke out and the camp instead of the college became his Alma Mater. He came to Indiana in the fall of 1870 and located at College Corner, on the Indiana side of the town, his purpose being to enter the railroad service as a telegrapher. Earnest and indefatigable, he had taught school, but was constantly on the alert for a position which would command all his energies, cherishing the idea that he would eventually reach the goal of his ambition. In his railroading experience he achieved success, and steadily advanced to more remunerative and responsible positions. But it was in May, 1878, when he entered upon his life work in the organization of the benificiary department of the great Order of Chosen Friends, in which he introduced new and important features unknown in any similar society then in existence. In this order his work has been pre-eminently successful, and as supreme recorder he has served continuously from 1879 to the present time. Under his masterful management and superior abilities as an organizer, the order has become national, having councils in all desirable states in the Union, and has collected and disbursed up to the present time for death, disability and old age claims the enormous sum of $12,588,964.15. To accomplish this work, Mr. Linn has been aided by a strong constitution which has sustained him in his task, which has required for years from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for its accomplishment. Mr. Linn's record as a soldier, of which he has exhaustive data, begins with his enlistment August 24, 1861, as a private in Company B, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and ends Oct. 31, 1864, a service of three years, two months and seven days; a record of marches, bivouacs, campting, skirmishing and battles, which, though stern history, has all the romantic elements which distinguish the campaigns of the crusaders. Mr. Linn in politics is a Republican, whose fealty

THOMAS BUCHANAN LINN.

to his party knows no variableness. He has not been a seeker of office, but in 1891 was elected a councilman from the First ward, which at the time was Democratic, a compliment to his personal popularity. Mr. Linn is a member of the Furnas Place M. E. church, and has been a member of the Methodist denomination since 1869, and is now a trustee of the church where he holds his membership. Mr. Linn is a member of the Marion club, of the Commercial club and of the First Ward Republican club. He is also a member of the order of I. O. O. F., in which he has now special official distinction and honor. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Honor and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, in both of which he has held important offices. He is a member of the Order of Chosen Friends, of which he organized the Supreme Council. Mr. Linn is a member of the Royal Arcanum and has been its regent and representative to the grand council of Indiana. He is a 32d degree Mason and takes an active part in the work of the Scottish rite bodies. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Linn was married November 24, 1864, to Miss Lizzie Shafer of Brookville, Ind., who is still living. Of this union seven children have been born, viz.: A son who died in infancy; Love Viola May, widow of George D. Mitten; Lillie Andaretta, Cicero Henry, Maude Edna, Frederick Ernest and Margaret Fern, all of whom are living at the Indianapolis home with their parents. Mr. Linn's record demonstrates that when there is a will there is a way and that obstacles to success may be overcome by courage and self-reliance.

CHRISTIAN, WILMER, is a young physician whose thorough educational training in the graded schools of Indianapolis and the superior high school of that city, and at Wabash college, Ind., served to develop his intellectual faculties, which gave him high rank as a student, and for a man of his years has given him an enviable position in the medical profession of his native city. He is the son of W. F. Christian and Margaret J. Christian, *nee* Moore, and was born in the city of Indianapolis, February 24, 1871, at the family residence, No. 404 North Alabama street (corner of Alabama and Vermont streets), where his parents still reside. He has three brothers and one sister living. His eldest brother, Thomas J., is a hardwood lumber dealer. Harry E., another brother, is a partner of his brother T. J., in the lumber business. His sister Clara died when she was three years of age. Frank L., another brother, is still attending school, as is also a sister Grace, twelve years of age. His father, W. F. Christian, is one of the best known business men in the city of Indianapolis. As a contractor and builder his work is monumental. He built the well-known Ingalls and When blocks, as also the Stock Yards, the I. D. & W. R. R. shops, the Steel Mills building, and numerous other important buildings of Indianapolis. He is a native of Maryland, and was born at Snow Hill in that state. His family, all except himself and a brother, John E., a wholesale lumber merchant of Indianapolis, followed a seafaring life. His mother is a native of Indiana and was born in Marion county, three miles east of Indianapolis on the Brookville road, on the well-known Moore farm, and is now the only surviving member of a large family. Her father was Thomas Moore, familiarly called "Uncle Tommie Moore." He was a pioneer and his land patents were signed by Andrew Jackson. The subject of this sketch graduated from the Indianapolis high school June 15, 1888, and in the fall of that year entered Wabash college, from which he graduated June 15, 1892, receiving the degree of B. S. He was a member of the *Phi Gamma Delta* fraternity at that institution and took the Karasawi Latin prize in the senior year. Having chosen for his life work the medical profession, after graduating from Wabash college he entered the Medical College of Indiana, from which he graduated in April, 1896, having the highest average for the entire course of any one in a class of fifty members. Following his graduation as a medical student he took a competitive examination, demonstrating that during all of his student life he had been laborious and conscientious in the acquisition of knowledge, and as a reward of merit was made house physician at the Indianapolis city hospital, and from the first has advanced steadily in his profession. This is seen in the fact that Dr. Christian is now professor of practical anatomy at the Indiana Dental college, a position he has held since 1896. He is the physician to the Door of Hope Maternity hospital, and the police and fire surgeon of the city of Indianapolis; besides, he is the examiner for the Equitable and Banker's Life, the Prudential, Provident Life and Trust Insurance companies and several other similar institutions. Dr. Christian has enjoyed superior advantages which he has utilized to secure advancement in his profession. Having intellectual abilities of a high order, supplemented by a finished education, which, associated with energy, self-reliance and tireless investigation, the achievement of eminence in the learned profession of medicine, which forever demands higher scientific attainments, is assured. Dr. Christian has taken much interest in military affairs, and was a member of the crack drill team in the Indianapolis Light Artillery for six years, and for years was adjutant in the Second Regiment of the Indiana National Guard. When the war with Spain broke out, Dr. Christian was traveling in Europe, else, doubtless, his services would have been tendered to his country. Dr. Christian is a Democrat, inheriting his political convictions from his grandfather and his father, which have been confirmed by study and investigation. In fraternal associations, Dr. Christian is a member of Indianapolis lodge No. 56, K. of P., of which he is the medical examiner. He is a member of Pentalpha lodge, 564, F. & A. M., and of the University club of Indiana. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, in which he has been a deacon for ten years. In April, 1897, Dr. Christian was married to Miss Edna McGilliard of Indianapolis and resides at 1600 North Delaware street.

WILMER CHRISTIAN.

SHIDELER, David Bowers, is one of the best known business men in Indianapolis, and throughout the state of Indiana, having been for many years connected with the Life Assurance business as agent and manager. Mr. Shideler is a production of Indiana, and is as fine a specimen of physical manhood as the state can boast of, standing six feet two and a half inches from sole to crown, and weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, and withal is in the enjoyment of robust health. He is the son of Aaron Shideler and Hannah Shideler, *nee* Jones, and was born in Mill township, nine miles southeast of Marion, Grant county, Ind., January 15, 1838. His father was a farmer in good circumstances, whose ancestors were Germans, while his mother was of Irish lineage. Young Shideler's early and later education was obtained in the public schools in the vicinity of his boyhood home. He had no collegiate education; as a result, he has no schol-

DAVID BOWERS SHIDELER.

astic degrees and knows nothing of the mysteries of Greek fraternities. He graduated from his father's farm at twelve years of age, and entered the freshman class of a blacksmith's shop, from which, in due time, he graduated the master of a trade, which has done its full share in carrying forward civilization and in solving some of its most difficult problems. Having learned his trade, it was not long before Mr. Shideler owned his own shop and conducted the business as proprietor for seven years. That he prospered goes without the saying, since at 28 years of age he abandoned the anvil and, in partnership with his brother, went into the merchandising business, in which he continued three years, when he sold out to his brother, and went into the life assurance business, and has been in it ever since, a period of thirty years. Mr. Shideler came to Indianapolis in 1874, as state superintendent of the Union Central of Cincinnati, O. On the first day of August, 1875, he took the state agency of the Equitable Life Assurance society, which position he still holds. In the meantime the business has grown to such large proportions that the state has been divided into three districts, and Mr. Shideler has charge as manager of one of them. He has written more life insurance in the state of Indiana than any other person, living or dead, the month of December, 1898, being the banner month of his thirty years' experience, in which he wrote a half million dollars of insurance, including three policies of $100,000 each, one of which was on the life of Geo. J. Marrott of Indianapolis. Mr. Shideler is an earnest Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has with unswerving fealty continued a straight Republican ever since. Mr. Shideler was township trustee of Mill township, Grant county, Indiana, for six years, which embraced the years of the close of the civil war, when the duties of the office were made exceptionally arduous in looking after the families of soldiers. Mr. Shideler is an Odd Fellow of thirty-five years' service, during which period he has been grand master of the grand lodge (1875), and three times representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, and is a 32d degree Mason. He is past grand chancellor for Indiana of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias of the world. Mr. Shideler is a member of the Commercial and Columbia clubs and of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, and of Roberts Park M. E. church. In 1856 Mr. Shideler was married to Rebecca Ann Greer. One son was born of the marriage, John E. Shideler, now assistant postmaster of Indianapolis. Mrs. Shideler died in May, 1861, and in 1862, Mr. Shideler married Sarah Jeanette Evison. By this union one son was born, Geo. A. H. Shideler, twice elected a member of the legislature and now a member of that body and chairman of the ways and means committee. The second Mrs. Shideler died in 1877. Mr. Shideler was married to Mary Louise Moore in 1878, who is still living. Mr. Shideler is recognized as a citizen of large information and public spirit, whose life is adorned by those qualities of head and heart which command respect and admiration.

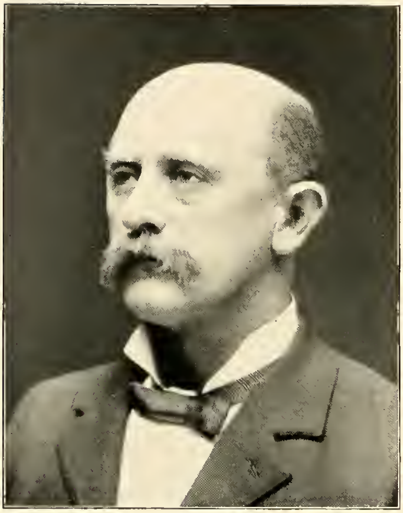
JOHN CALVERT WEBSTER, M. D.

WEBSTER, JOHN CALVERT, M. D., is a practicing physician in the city of Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Ind. His father, Elijah Webster, was a farmer in good circumstances, owning a farm of two hundred acres at and near Romney, Tippecanoe county, Ind. His mother was Nancy Webster, *nee* Stewart. He was born Sept. 28, 1841, at Romney, Tippecanoe county, Ind. His grandfather, William Webster, was of English stock, who migrated with his family from Ontario, Canada, to Indiana in 1825, entering land at Romney, where he settled down to farming. His mother's father, William Stewart, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he moved to Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Wade, and thence, at an early day, came to Tippecanoe county. John C. Webster, the subject of this sketch, like a vast majority of the boys of Indiana, began his education in the common schools of the state. He did not secure a college course, but from 1858 to 1861 attended Sugar Grove institute, at Sugar Grove, Tippecanoe county, where the languages and higher mathematics were taught. His parents dying while he was yet a lad, he worked on the farm during the summers and attended school during the winters, until Oct. 14, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as a non-commissioned officer for fifteen months, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant. During his connection with the army, Mr. Webster earned a reputation for gallantry which not only entitled him to the gratitude of his country, but confers its full quota of glory upon his native state. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Missionary Ridge, Stone River, Resaca, Newhope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and in numerous less important engagements. He seems to have drawn battle numbers in the army lottery from the first, and the record shows that he participated in some of the most terrific battles of the war. He commanded a company in the assault on Missionary Ridge, where he was severely wounded in his head. He also commanded a company at the head of the storming party in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, where he was shot through both legs, from the effects of which wounds he was honorably mustered out of the army Oct. 14, 1864, having served his country three years. The mere mention of such services in a biographical sketch, while better than an omission of the facts, is less than heroic deeds deserve, but, nevertheless, there is some compensation found in the fact that they share in the halo of glory that forever encircles battlefields where heroes fight and die in a just cause. In September, 1866, Mr. Webster began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Simison, at Romney, Ind. From Dr. Simison's office he entered the Rush Medical college, from which he graduated in 1870. Having completed his medical education he formed a partnership with Dr. John Simison, at Romney, Ind., which continued until July 15, 1880, when he located at Lafayette, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Webster has been on the medical staff of St. Elizabeth's hospital at Lafayette since 1882. He is a member of the Tippecanoe County Medical society, of which he is president. He is a member of the Indiana State Medical society and the American Medical association, and served six years as an examining surgeon for pensions in Lafayette. On the passage of the law by the legislature in 1897 to regulate the practice of medicine in the state of Indiana, Gov. Mount appointed Dr. Webster as a member of the state board of medical registration and examination for a term of four years, of which he was elected president, and served as such during the first year of its existence. When the Spanish-American war was declared Gov. Mount appointed Dr. Webster a member of the board of military surgeons to examine applicants for appointment to the medical staff of the Indiana Volunteers, and served as president of the board. Dr. Webster has always affiliated with the Republican party, and like every citizen imbued with the American spirit deems it a duty to vote. Dr. Webster is a member of John A. Logan post, No. 15, G. A. R., of Lafayette; of the Lafayette commandary, No. 3, Knights Templar; of the Indiana commandary of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Lincoln and Lafayette clubs of Lafayette. He is not a member of any church. Dr. Webster, on June 15, 1876, married Miss Sallie McMechin Jones, daughter of Dr. Stephen and Mrs. Sidney Jones, of Spring Grove, Tippecanoe county. They have one child, Mary, eleven years of age. He has two sisters living, Mrs. Mary Ross and Mrs. Anna Throckmorton, both of Romney. Two sisters have died, Elizabeth, in childhood, and Mrs. Margaret Oglesby, who died in 1877.

DAKIN, George McManis, a physician residing at Laporte, Ind., is a native of Ohio, and was born at Oakland, Clinton county, in that state, May 13, 1827. His father, Perry Dakin, a farmer in moderate circumstances, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1798, and when sixteen years of age removed with his parents—Zebulon and Thankful Briggs Dakin—to Clinton county, O. His mother, Phebe, whose maiden name was McManis, was a native of Kentucky, in which state she was born in 1806. Her paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who, upon reaching America, settled in Philadelphia and subsequently removed to Kentucky, where he lived during the early Indian wars. When a child she removed with her parents to Clinton county, O. Her father was a man of considerable note, who became associate judge of the court after it was organized, and a brother subsequently held the same responsible office, while another brother was alike honored in Bureau county, Ill. The ancestors of Dr. Dakin on his father's side were English. His great grandfather, Timothy Dakin, had seven sons—Paul, Joshua, Preserved, Wooster, Timothy, John and Zebulon, the last named, Zebulon, being his grandfather, and these brothers became the progenitors of the generations bearing the name of Dakin, widely scattered over the United States. They lived in the city of New York and vicinity during the revolutionary war and bore an active part in that great conflict. The education of Dr. Dakin was received in the common district schools until fourteen years of age, when he attended the Wilmington seminary, followed by two years' study at Waynesville academy, of which David S. Burson was principal. These schools were of a high character, and considering the period of school development were equal to the best in the country. In addition, Dr. Dakin's early education was greatly promoted by an excellent home library and a supply of such newspapers as the *National Intelligencer, the National Era, the National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the *Boston Liberator* and the *Cincinnati Philanthropist.* Besides he enjoyed associations with the leading anti-slavery people of southern Ohio, including Cincinnati, and the frequent attendance of meetings where eloquent anti-slavery addresses were delivered had great influence in forming his habits of thought and subsequent course of life. In the spring of 1862 Dr. Dakin located in Laporte, Ind., and by a combination of favorable circumstances at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice of his profession, Mr. Teegarden, who enjoyed an extensive practice, having retired. At the suggestion of Prof. L. E. Jones, an intimate friend and former associate, Dr. Dakin came to Laporte and became the successor of Dr. Teegarden. Dr. Dakin began the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Scroggs of Warren county, O., in 1846, but his father dying before the end of that year, the circumstances of the family required the abandonment of his studies for a time, and he did not enter the Electic Medical institute at Cincinnati until 1850. He completed the course in the spring of 1852 and began the practice of his profession in Princeton, Ill., in 1853. Dr. Dakin is still in active practice of his profession, in addition to which he has had an interest in drug stores in LaSalle county, Ill., and Laporte, Ind., disposing of his interest in the Laporte establishment in 1884, when he purchased the Laporte Book and Stationery store of A. P. Ireland and still retains his interest in the business. In his medical practice Dr. Dakin has been eminently successful in all regards. Dr. Dakin, in his political affiliations is a Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams in 1848, on the Free Soil and Barnburner ticket. He voted for James G. Birney in 1852 and for Fremont and Dayton in 1856, since when he has been a Republican. He has never sought political honors and has never been a candidate for any office. Dr. Dakin is a charter member of the Indiana State Electic Medical association. He is a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, having been a Master Mason since 1856, and for a number of years held the office of W. M., also the office of H. P. of Royal Arch chapter and Illustrious Master of council of Royal and Select Masters. He has held the office of E. C. of the commandery of Knights Templar and E. P. during fifteen years. Dr. Dakin has also been a member of Indiana Consistory 32d degree since 1866. In addition Dr. Dakin is a member of the First Unitarian society of Laporte and has been the presiding officer most of the time during twenty years. Dr. Dakin was married Sept. 13, 1852, to Martha W. Allen, daughter of Abraham and Cata W. Allen, of Clinton county, Ohio. Two sons have been born to them—Norman G. Dakin is the manager of the Laporte Book and Stationery store, and Alfred M. Dakin is connected with the Guggenheim Smelting works at Aguascalentes, Mexico, as confidential financial manager and purchasing agent. Dr. Dakin, with an unblemished record as a physician and citizen, has reached a ripe old age, and still blessed with mental and physical energy, has the pleasant prospect of continuing his useful life for many years.

GEORGE M'MANIS DAKIN.

COOK, Clark, the subject of this sketch, is a practicing physician, residing at Fowler, Benton county, Ind. His father was William Cook, by trade a potter, of limited means, who was born in 1786 and died in 1871. Jonathan Cook, the father of William, and the grandfather of Clark Cook, died when his son William was a mere child, and in accordance with



CLARK COOK.

the prevailing custom of the times, William was bound out as an apprentice and required to serve seven years to learn a trade. This service was rendered in the city of Baltimore, Md., and at the expiration of his apprenticeship, the youth was given his liberty and fifty cents with which to begin the battle of life. With this equipment the young potter made his way from Baltimore to Clarksville, O., where he settled down to business, married and accumulated a snug fortune. But his wife died and financial reverses followed, sweeping away nearly all of his estate. He subsequently remarried, his second wife being Elizabeth Bogan, the mother of the subject of this sketch. His genealogy shows that his father was of German descent and that that of his mother was Scotch-Irish, than which in the way of blood inheritance there is no superior strain. Dr. Cook is a native of Ohio and was born at Clarksville, in that state, March 22, 1853, and in the fall of that year came to Indiana with his parents, who first settled at Muncie, where they remained till 1855, when they removed to Kirklin, Ind., his father pursuing his trade at both places, dying at Kirklin in 1871. To secure an education, Dr. Cook began in the common schools of Clinton county, Ind., and graduated from the graded schools of Hamilton county after three years' attendance. He taught in the common schools of Boone and Tipton counties for eight years. Having determined upon the choice of medicine as a profession, he began the study with Dr. C. H. Smith at Lebanon, Ind. In 1876 he took a private course in Indianapolis in chemistry and surgery, and also two regular courses at Louisville, Ky., and graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1881, and is a member of the Alumni association. Dr. Cook began the regular practice of his profession at Earl Park, Ind., early in 1882, and located at Fowler in 1885, forming a partnership with Dr. A. J. Purdy, which continued up to his death in 1892. Dr. Cook has been eminently successful as a physician and has enjoyed a splendid practice, while giving special attention to general surgery, having been the local surgeon for the Big Four Railroad company for twelve years. Dr. Cook is a Republican and an active worker in every campaign. He was secretary of the county central committee for eight years. He was coroner of Benton county for two years and has been secretary of the county board of health continuously since 1888. He is a member of the fraternity of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. He is a member of the Benton County Medical society, of the American Medical association, of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons, and the Big Four Railroad Surgeons' association. Dr. Cook is a member of the Christian church and bears his full share in all the benevolent and religious activities of the city of his residence. Dr. Cook was married March 5, 1876, to Lucinda M. Ham, and of this union two children have been born —R. Cars, who died in 1892, and Ray M., aged nineteen years. Dr. Cook, by earnest and conscientious devotion to his profession, has won a prominent place in the Aesculapian army of Indiana, a profession more and more to be honored, as it forms the only bulwark against the ever-surging tide of quackery and medical mountebanks.

DOUGHERTY, Hugh. Fealty to facts in the life record of a citizen of the type of Hugh Dougherty, is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who feel any interest in the good name of Indiana, at home and abroad, because it is the good name of her citizens, their character, integrity and enterprise, which, more than any other possession, constitute the true glory of the state. They rise superior to party, faction and creed, they obliterate sectional lines and hush to silence the croaking of bigots and the criticisms of those who light their tapers in the search for defects upon which to exploit their captiousness. In the broad light, which things of good report forever invite, the name and character of Hugh Dougherty of Bluffton, Ind., stands revealed and is secure. He is a native of the state of Ohio and was born at Greenville, Dark county, Ohio, July 28, 1844, and is now in the full enjoyment of his masterful mental and physical energies. His father was William Dougherty, a farmer in Dark county, O., in good circumstances, and his mother was Margaret Studabaker—a mingling of Irish and German blood, justly renowned for achievements in war and peace, and in solving the great problems in national progress and civilization, than which our country knows none that is superior. On his father's farm the son, Hugh, found employment until he was seventeen years of age. He was a farmer boy, who was up with the lark when the vernal season demanded work on the farm, which continued to the autumnal season when the fruits of his toil were garnered. When the farm work was over, young Dougherty attended the district schools of the neighborhood, a privilege which was appreciated, and from which he graduated with the best educational equipment such primary institutions of learning could bestow. For him there was no academic or collegiate course, but he mastered all the elements of an English education, a foundation upon which in subsequent years, he has studiously built, until his wide range of knowledge attests that in educational advancement, as in all things else, where there is a will there is a way to eminence, and that when the will power is wanting, no institution of learning, however ancient or liberally endowed, can supply the defect, and it is this inherent energy, when inspired by noble ambitions, as in the case of Hugh Dougherty, that overcomes obstacles and hews out pathways to success. So devoted was young Dougherty to his books, that at an early age he became a school teacher himself, and it may be assumed that he deemed himself competent to teach all he had been taught in the common schools of his native county. It is quite probable that the young man contemplated for his life work the calling of a professional education. If so, he had many illustrious examples to cheer him on in his work—men who arose from the profession of school teacher, like Danial Webster, to the proudest niche in the temple of fame as orator and statesman. But in 1862, when young Dougherty was scarcely eighteen years of age, he re-

HUGH DOUGHERTY.

sponded to the bugle call and drum beat of his country for men to preserve the Union from disruption, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his brother Abraham was soon at the front, when he participated in such sanguinary battles as Richmond, Ky., Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn., in which the young recruit saw the death and carnage of battlefields—saw the ground clothed in crimson, and heard the death groans of comrades. At the bloody battle of Stone River, the young soldier was taken prisoner. The marches and the battles, the bivouacs and camp life, together with imprisonment, wrecked the health of the two brothers, and Abraham paid the penalty of patriotism with his life. Having been honorably discharged from the army owing to physical disabilities, the young soldier was nursed back to health, and having forever established his fame as a soldier of the Union army, his life work began in civil pursuits and he became deputy county recorder at Greenville, O., his native state. In this position he served over two years and then removed to Bluffton, Wells county, Ind., in 1865, where he sought employment. His first business engagement at Bluffton was that of a clerk in a dry goods store, in which he remained six months. From that position he graduated to enter upon a wider field of business in grain and produce, in partnership with his uncle, and during the time acted as assistant cashier in the First National bank of Bluffton, of which his uncle and partner was president. In these positions of business activities and responsibilities Mr. Dougherty found full scope for his abilities as a man of affairs, and whatever the emergencies that have followed, he has been found eminently qualified to meet and master them all. The bank in which Mr. Dougherty had served as assistant cashier, subsequently became the Exchange bank of John Studabaker & Company, the members of which were Hon. John Studabaker, Major Studabaker and Mr. Hugh Dougherty. Mr. Dougherty has charge of the executive management of the institution. in 1888 Major Studabaker died, and in consequence of a greatly increased business, the moneyed institution was enlarged and became the Studabaker bank, of which Mr. Dougherty was made president, a position which he still holds. With large means Mr. Dougherty's public spirit found increased opportunities to push forward new enterprises in the interest of his city, county and state, among which may be named the completion of the Ft. Wayne and Bluffton section of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad, the Bluffton & Warren branch of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, as also numerous gravel highways, for the construction of which Wells county has achieved deserved distinction; in addition to which the city of Bluffton, in all its numerous interests, including water works, electric lights, double system of sewerage and asphalt streets, has not been overlooked, but has received special attention from Mr. Dougherty, the success of which is largely due to his influence and energy. Mr. Dougherty is not only a man of large affairs, which he handles with consummate skill, but he is also a man who is equally gifted in shaping political policies, and as an active member of the Democratic party is recognized as being of incalculable value in the councils of the party. Conservative, but far-seeing, bordering on prescience, he is recognized as a potent force when questions of policy are up for debate. His opinions, based upon convictions, the result of study, investigation and experience, once formed, command all the resources of his mind, an illustration of which is found in the fact that notwithstanding he is at the head of a large bank in one of the most enterprising cities of interior Indiana, he could not be swerved from his purpose in supporting the free-coinage plank in the Chicago platform of the National Democratic party. In 1870 Mr. Dougherty was a member of the state senate, in which he made a record for business and political sagacity, which is still remembered to his credit. He has held numerous offices of responsibility, among which may be mentioned that in 1887 he was one of the commissioners to provide for the Soldiers' monument at Indianapolis, as also a member of the commission from the state at large to celebrate the centennial of the organization of the territory of Indiana, and in 1896 he was appointed by the governor of Indiana a member of the National commission on Atlantic coast defenses. If it were required to make further comment upon Mr. Dougherty's superior abilities, his grasp of important questions and familiarity with Indiana's greatness, it would only be necessary to produce his address on Indiana's contemplated Centennial, A. D. 1900, which, while it possesses many elements of a classic, bustles with facts relating to Indiana's growth and development, progress and wealth, moral and religious character and educational preeminence, as also to her men of renown on all of the higher planes of personal endeavor. Mr. Dougherty was married in 1877 to Emma D. Gilleland, and one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1885, has blessed the union. Mr. Dougherty in religious profession is a Methodist.

In the foregoing is found simply an outline of the achievements of one of Indiana's most prosperous and progressive citizens, who has made the most of his opportunities and a record luminous with all things of good report among honorable men.

REV. JOSEPH F. DELANEY.

DELANEY, Rev. Joseph F. He is a priest of the Roman Catholic church, and pastor of St. Patrick's church, in Fort Wayne, Ind. He was the son of John Delaney, who was born in the town of Roscrea, County Tipperary, Ireland. John Delaney was one of five children born to John and Mary (Carney) Delaney. John Delaney learned the trade of a baker in Ireland, and followed this business several years after his coming to America, by virtue of which his circumstances were easy. Father Delaney's mother's maiden name was Mary Conerty. She was born in Denn, County Cavan, Ireland, and was one of six children born to Farrell and Katherine (Smith) Conerty. Like her husband, she immigrated to America before her twentieth year. She was married to John Delaney in New Rochelle, N. Y.; their union was blessed by seven children. Father Delaney was born in Thompsonville, Conn., on January 15, 1860. Until his sixteenth year he attended the parochial schools in the city of his birth. He then began his higher education at the University of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he remained until he had completed his classical and philosophical course. He then entered St. Francis seminary, at Milwaukee, but was unable to remain long, because of the delicate condition of his health. He then entered the St. Vincent seminary in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the theological course, so well outlined by the able instructors of that well-known seat of learning. On June 29, 1887, he was ordained by the Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, bishop of Fort Wayne, and on the 3rd day of July following he read his first mass, in Thompsonville, Conn., in the presence of his relatives and numerous friends. On

August 15, 1887, he was appointed assistant priest at the Fort Wayne cathedral, which position he held until 1889. For several years Bishop Dwenger had realized the urgent necessity for the erection of a parish in the southwestern part of the city of Fort Wayne, and had selected the Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, a bright-minded, active young priest, to take charge of the same; the premature death of Father O'Leary, in October, 1889, constrained Bishop Dwenger to make another selection of a pastor for the new parish, and the Rev. Joseph F. Delaney was selected for this important work. The lands upon which St. Patrick's church was to be built had been purchased, but were burdened with a mortgage of $10,000 for purchase money. Father Delaney at once assumed this debt and began the work of arranging for the erection of St. Patrick's church, without any financial assistance save such as his good sense and the affectionate regard of his new parishioners permitted him to receive. St. Patrick's church, one of the most tasteful church edifices in the western country, immediately took form, under his untiring efforts. It is of Gothic design, its length one hundred and sixty-three feet, its width sixty-seven feet, and its frontage ninety-four feet, all surmounted by a spire, piercing heavenward one hundred and eighty-five feet. The cost of this elegant structure was $57,000. Its seating capacity is one thousand. Father Delaney, who is in touch with the spirit of the day, contemporaneously with the building of his church, erected a handsome school building in connection with his church, in which five hundred children are regular attendants. This school is in charge of the Sisters of Providence of St. Mary's, Vigo county, Indiana, an order of Catholic teachers eminently educative. Appreciating the great benefits of education, Father Delaney has had an eye single on the education of the children of his parish, and he not only provides them with the best teachers obtainable, but constantly visits his schools, and spares neither time, expense nor labor in making his school the first in the parochial schools of the diocese of Fort Wayne. While St. Patrick's church, both exteriorily and interiorly, attracts the æsthetic, Father Delaney's pride is centered in his school, and to its work he has given unremitting attention. After the completion of the church and school, Father Delaney erected a neat, home-like rectory, happily arranged in all its appointments. The property of St. Patrick's church to-day is worth $100,000, and its debt is but about one-fourth of that amount. Father Delaney possesses that good sense and tact which should be the equipment of every clergyman. While not affecting to be an orator, he is at all times within touch of all the graces of oratory when occasion demands. Father Delaney is a thinker, a writer and a theologian, whose mentality is recognized and admiringly appreciated, not only by his clerical brethren, but by all, irrespective of creed, who have the pleasure to meet him. He insists that a clergyman should be educated, well-bred and intellectual, and he is the embodiment of that insistence. His ambition has been the betterment of his parishioners, socially, morally and mentally, as well as spiritually, and that ambition he is working out, with signal success. No better proof of his success could be afforded than the fact that he is beloved by every member of his fold.

STUDEBAKER, Clement, the subject of this sketch, is one of the most distinguished men in Indiana, and was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1831. His career from boyhood to the present time is interesting and instructive. His history is necessarily interwoven with the more salient incidents in the lives of his parents and brothers, which, instead of obscuring his individual merits, serve to bring into prominence a family of toilers, American sovereigns in the best sense of that term, men who reign and rule by the "divine right" of work, integrity, virtue, self-reliance, brain and will-power, intellectual grasp and force, which, in the United States, has produced men of the highest renown and the widest sweep of usefulness. His father was John Studebaker, who was by occupation a wagon maker and blacksmith. In the early years of his married life he was in comfortable circumstances, living at the time in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near that portion of the country afterwards memorable in the history of the nation as the battlefield of Gettysburg. He lost his property through accommodation indorsements for friends and had to leave his comfortable home and seek a renewal of fortune in the west. Such household effects as were saved from the wreck of his failure were transported across the Allegheny mountains in a big wagon of his own construction, while his wife and numerous family of little ones brought up the rear in a double carriage. In this way, in the year 1836, the emigrants journeyed westward until they reached Ashland county, Ohio, where Mr. Studebaker resumed his Pennsylvania occupation and re-established the business of horse-shoeing, wagon-making and general blacksmithing; and here his three boys, Henry, Clement and J. M. Studebaker, learned the trade of their father. Two other sons, Peter E. and J. F. Studebaker, were born at Ashland county. The mother of Clement Studebaker was Rebecca Studebaker, *nee* Mohler, a woman of strong character and deep religious sentiment. She exalted the position of wife and mother by her energy and faithfulness in the discharge of all her duties to her family, and was loving, constant and intelligent in the care she brought to the task of rearing her children. Father and mother were devoted members of the denomination of Dunkards, and their primitive log house in the early days in Ashland county became renowned as the place where the ministers of that denomination of Christians resorted to hold their meetings, on which occasions the furniture of the audience room was removed to the wood-shed for the better accommodation of those who attended the meetings. The life of this sainted mother was as beautiful as useful, and universally respected and beloved by relatives and friends. She lived to a ripe old age and died in South Bend, Ind., surrounded by her devoted children. The ancestors of the Studebaker family, paternal and maternal, were of German origin, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1736. The early education of Clement Studebaker was such as could be secured by attending the common schools in the rural districts of Ohio. This was restricted for the most part to the winter sessions, and for such educational advantages he usually worked nights and mornings for some farmer within walking distance of the school to pay his board. Although his circumstances forbade a college education, we find him, nevertheless, teaching school in Indiana at the age of twenty. He came to this state in 1850, settling in South Bend, which has been his home ever since. Here he developed abilities of the highest order in conducting immense industrial and business enterprises, and it is in this connection that facts take on all their charms of fiction. Mr. Studebaker, after having taught school for one term, worked for a few months for a threshing machine company. In 1852 he and his brother, Henry Studebaker, joined in opening a blacksmith and wagon shop in South Bend with a combined cash capital of $68.00. This was forty-seven years ago. The first year of their business they built three wagons. This was the small beginning in South Bend, but the real beginning of the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. was in Ashland county, where the father taught his sons the trade of horse-shoeing, wagon-making and general blacksmithing.

The Ashland county shop was their college, their university and their Alma Mater. There they took a degree such as colleges do not confer. They were made masters of art, the art of handling iron, the metal of civilization and progress. They could not translate Latin nor read Homer in Greek, but they could build wagons. Charles Francis Adams is on record as saying that, "All the time I spent in learning Latin and Greek was time thrown away." For a period of five years the brothers struggled

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER.

to secure recognition for their work away from home. It was an up-hill task, but they had unconquerable tenacity of purpose. They had patiently waited for the tide that leads on to fortune, and in 1857 it came. A contract for wagons for the use of the United States army in Utah opened the way for subsequent success. They had gained the recognition they sought and the advantages secured were improved in every way that energy and ability could suggest. In 1868 the Studebaker Manufacturing company was chartered, and the growth of the business has been phenomenal. The corporation now employs a force of two thousand men. In addition to wagons, which at first engaged the entire attention of the Studebakers, the corporation now manufactures carriages of the best grade, embracing every variety in common use for pleasure or road driving, from the state landau of a president to the most attractive and beautiful private carriages that roll along the fashionable streets of our cities. But the manufacture of elegant carriages in no sense interferes with the business of wagon-making, and that still goes on, and they supply the demand, not only for the farm, but for the mountain, the mine, the plain, and for every line of business in the cities—in all, seventy or more thousand vehicles annually. The plant also contains departments for the manufacture of steel and cast skeins, carriage and wagon springs, and harness in all lines. A very important branch of the wagon works is also devoted to the manufacture of street sprinklers, for which the Studebaker company have become known throughout the country. Not only in South Bend but in Chicago as well the factory and warerooms of the Studebaker company speak volumes for the enterprise of the great corporation. The carriage display at their warerooms is perhaps unequaled by that of any single concern in the world. The upper floors of the building, Nos. 376 to 378 Wabash avenue, are used for the manufacture of the finer and more expensive grades of carriage work and fine carriage repairing. It is one of the notable buildings of Chicago. The magnificent building on Michigan avenue, next to the Auditorium, formerly used by the Studebakers as a repository, but now remodeled throughout and elaborately refitted, embracing one of the finest audience rooms in Chicago, is tenanted in the main by artists, musicians and literary societies, and is known as the Studebaker Fine Arts building. Another elegant Studebaker structure adjoins the Fine Arts building on the north, and is the home of the Chicago Musical college.

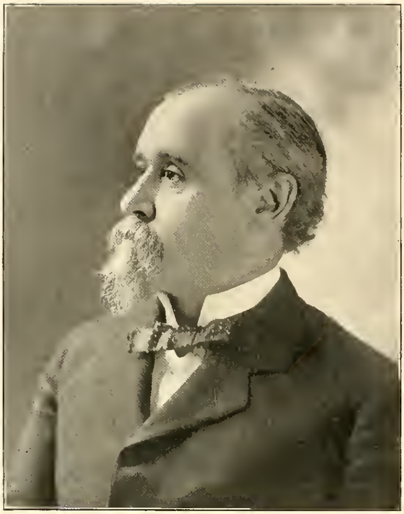
The wonderful growth of the Studebaker plant in South Bend since 1852, when the investment all told possibly amounted to $100, to its present colossal proportions is well calculated to excite surprise and admiration. At South Bend the wagon works and lumber yards cover an area of ninety-five acres; and the floor surface of all the factories equals an area of forty acres; and the inventory of engines and their horse-power, the iron-working and miscellaneous machines, shafting, pulleys, boilers, dynamos, elevators and belting, together with the annual consumption of lumber and other materials, combine to make the Indiana plant one of the marvels of the country.

Mr. Studebaker is in politics a Republican, and as such was a delegate from his district to the National Republican convention in Chicago in 1880. He was also a delegate at large from Indiana to the Chicago convention in 1888. President Harrison appointed him a member of the Pan-American congress held in Washington in 1889-90, and he was one of the United States commissioners from Indiana to the last Paris exposition, to the World's exposition at New Orleans, and was president of the board of World's Fair managers for Indiana in 1892. In fraternal and social affairs Mr. Studebaker is a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Columbia club at Indianapolis, and of the Indiana club at South Bend. In church affiliations Mr. Studebaker has been for many years a member of the Methodist church, and as such has been a delegate to the general conferences of 1880 and 1884; member of the book committee for sixteen years, having charge of the publishing interests of the church; trustee of Chautauqua and of DePauw university of Greencastle, Ind. Mr. Studebaker has been twice married. Two children born of his first wife died in infancy. He afterwards married, Sept. 13, 1862, the eldest daughter of the late George Milburn, president of the Milburn Wagon Co. Mrs. Studebaker is still living, together with a family of three children; George M. Studebaker, colonel of the 157th Indiana regiment during the Spanish-American war, and secretary of the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.; Clement Studebaker, Jr., cashier of the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., and Mrs. Charles Arthur Carlisle, whose husband is the purchasing agent of the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.

After Clement and Henry Studebaker had made a start in business for themselves in South Bend, Ind., the remainder of the family gradually followed, and the father and mother, leaving Ashland county, Ohio, also journeyed thither, and made this place their home for the rest of their lives. This sketch would be incomplete if the glowing record of the son's affectionate devotion to his aged parents were omitted, a sacred regard for their happiness, in which his brothers fully shared. He and they never forgot the solicitude of their parents for the welfare of their children or their struggle to rear them in the fear of God and prepare them for lives of usefulness and honor. In reverent remembrance of this unvarying paternal solicitude for their welfare the brothers, Clement, J. M. and P. E. Studebaker, published a poetic tribute entitled "Memories of Forge and Fireside," to the memory of the parents. It was written by James Barton Adams and illustrated by L. Clarence Ball, and is a work abounding in rich poetical sentiment and exceptional force and beauty of engraved illustrations. The frontispiece is a picture of the father and the mother in the beauty of old age, followed by pictures of a rude blacksmith shop, a log cabin home, the father at the forge and the mother at the spinning wheel, and the boys assisting in the work of providing for the family and learning their trade. These are followed by illustrations of better conditions for parents and children, closing with life-like pictures of the sons surrounding the legend, "Labor omnia vincit," or "Labor conquers everything." This tribute, while recalling the days of small things, reminds them of the sacrifices of their parents who, amid their toil, were true to themselves, to God, their home and their children. Fortune and fame have come to the Studebaker brothers, their homes are palatial and their words command respect.

"Ever seeking for perfection, on the gifted brothers pressed,
Some new invention springing from each close inventor's test;
Till to-day they stand triumphant on the pinnacle of fame,
Proud that they have crowned with laurels the old Father's honored name.

"As I gazed upon the beauties of that Mother's pictured face,
Beaming as a guardian angel in the proud sons' business place,
Saw the blessed light of heaven glowing in her aged eyes,
She to me seemed an angel in the fairest human guise."



MAURICE WINFIELD.

WINFIELD MAURICE, is a distinguished lawyer and member of the Logansport, Cass county, Indiana, bar, where he has successfully practiced his profession for thirty-two years. He is a native of Ulster county, New York, where he was born January 27, 1841. It is doubtless true—though perhaps a mere fancy—that men in their reflective moods, realize that in some measure they derive dignity and importance from the land of their birth, provided it is a great land with widely extended boundaries, including within their sweep mountains, lakes and rivers and great cities, and withal renown for its great men — warriors, statesmen, lawyers, poets, etc. Judge Winfield is a native of the Empire state, containing more population than the thirteen colonies could boast of in the days of the revolution, when the Continental army beat back the hosts of England and gave to the world a new nation. Without pursuing the inviting theme to the extent of describing New York's great metropolis, the second city in the world, its magnificent Hudson river, its world wonder Niagara Falls, and its scarcely less wonderful canal that unites Erie and Hudson, it may be that Judge Winfield, like any other native son of the Empire state, feels a glow of state pride that he is by birth and ancestry a New Yorker. True, Indiana, too, is a great state, not great like Texas and some other sovereign states of the Empire Republic, but great in its institutions, its churches and schools, and in the spirit of progress which places it in the front rank of the state symbolized by stars on the blue field of "Old Glory." Judge Winfield, like thousands of others who have made their mark in the varied occupations and professions, received his rudimental education in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of fifteen began his academic course in the academy at Montgomery, Orange county, in his native state. His aptitude in acquiring education was so pronounced that, coupled with his industry, the required preparation for college was accomplished in little more than a year, after which, in 1860, he matriculated at Princeton college, New Jersey, one of the most renowned institutions of learning in the country. His studies having been interrupted by illness for one year, he did not finish his collegiate course until 1865, when he graduated with honor, taking the prize for proficiency in Greek. Having completed his college course, Mr. Winfield, in April, 1866, migrated to Logansport, where, for one year, he taught in the Presbyterian academy of that city. He had, however, chosen law as a life profession, and while teaching gave his unoccupied hours to reading law, reciting to Judge P. H. Biddle, the justly renowned poet-jurist, a man of great literary culture, as well as legal learning, who, on his favorite Pegasus, was wont to visit Helicon and hold converse with the muses. Having completed his legal studies, Mr. Winfield began the practice of his profession in Logansport in 1867, where he has since resided. The pathway to eminence in the legal, or in all other professions, is not always flowery or of easy grade. A "little learning" in law may not be "a dangerous thing," but it does not win in courts before bench or jury. Mr. Winfield, having been trained in the severities of student life, was prepared for every obstacle that confronted him. He understood, not only the value, but the importance of investigation and study, and, as a consequence, any step of advancement helped to further progress, until the serene elevation of knowing was reached, since when Judge Winfield's position as an eminent lawyer has been secure. He is a master of legal logic—sees at a glance the strong points in a case, and enforces them with the skill of a master. His methods, in addressing a jury, exhibit him as proficient in the mystery of mind reading, by which a smile, a frown or the glance of an eye tells him as if written in a bold hand the drift of thought, and whether to "sail on" in his chosen course, or presents the facts in a new and stronger light. On May 7, 1868, Mr. Winfield was married to Miss Jennie M. Johnson, daughter of the late Israel Johnson and sister of Mr. Wm. H. Johnson, a leading business man of Logansport. Judge Winfield is not a member of any religious organization, but favors the creed and doctrine of the Dutch Reformed church. He is Democratic in his political preferences, but is inclined to be independent, preferring principle to party. He enjoys in a large measure the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, who esteem him for his integrity, public spirit and honorable life as a citizen and a jurist.

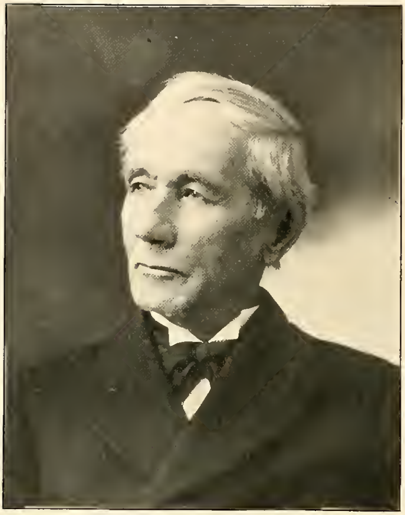
The hard mental work incident to his extensive legal practice began to affect his health in 1883 and 1884, and to obtain a rest he accepted the nomination for circuit judge in his circuit and was elected, and served as circuit judge to November 5th, 1889, when he resigned to resume his practice. Since then his practice has extended over a large part of northern Indiana. He has been engaged in the trial of many important cases.

In 1898 he was elected state senator for Cass and Pulaski counties, serving with distinguished ability in the last session of the legislature.

WILLIAMSON, Delano Eckles, the son of Robert Williamson and Lydia (Madden) Williamson, was born in Boone county, Kentucky, August 19, 1822. His father was a descendant of Elliott Williamson, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in time to participate in the struggle of the colonies for independence, and fought in the Continental army under Washington until the British retired from the struggle, and conferred upon his descendants the title of "Sons" and "Daughters of the Revolution," which, perhaps, is the highest title that will ever be conferred upon Americans.

On his mother's side his ancestry dates back to the time when William Penn came to America, to the family of Hollingsworths, who came over with that illustrious and immortal old Quaker.

In 1833 the parents of the subject of this sketch emigrated to Illinois and settled in Vermillion county, and when young Williamson was nineteen years of age, in 1841, he came to Indiana with the intention of entering Asbury (now DePauw) University, but changing his mind, accepted the position of deputy county clerk at Bowling Green, Ind., and while a resident of that town married the sister of the county clerk, whose deputy he was. After a residence of two years at Bowling Green, he returned to Greencastle with a view of continuing his law studies which he had commenced at Bowling Green, and entered the law office of Eckels & Hanna for that purpose, and in due time applied for examination for a license to practice law and admission to the bar, honors conferred at that time only as rewards of merit. The old time lawyers, such as guarded the profession from intrusion by empirics in the far-away days of the 40's, regarded their perogatives as semi-sacred. They were as exclusive as Aristotle or Plato in the Lyceum and Academy. Law, like philosophy, dwelt on high plains, and those who would enter the temple were told that the key to unlock its doors was knowledge. Then such men as Gen. Tilghman A. Howard, Joseph A. Wright, Delano R. Eckels



DELANO ECKLES WILLIAMSON.

and Henry Secrist, all men of brains and intellectual brawn, believed that law, which guarded the rights of prosperity, the rights of life, liberty and conscience, and the institutions of the country, was about as divine as theology, and that those who aspired to be priests at its altars should at least understand its fundamental principles, or possess some well-defined knowledge of them. Young Williamson believed he could pass the ordeal and his confidence was not misplaced, and in due time he obtained his license and was admitted to the bar. His first examination was by Howard, Wright & Secrist, the second by Judge David McDonald of the Bloomington circuit, it being necessary to have licenses signed by two circuit judges before admission.

He began practicing his profession in Clay county, Ind., and remained there until 1849, when, as a candidate of the Democratic party, he was elected as a member of the Indiana legislature—session 1849-'50, where he served with such giants of intellect as Ashbel P. Willard, afterwards governor, John P. Usher, afterwards secretary of the interior, and Daniel D. Pratt, afterwards United States senator from Indiana. That was a period in the history of the legislature when the brightest minds in the state deemed it a great honor to serve the people as members of that body, and the young representative from Clay county was eminently fortunate in being associated with men of such brilliant renown.

In 1852 Mr. Williamson located at Greencastle, Putnam county, where he has since resided.

In the practice of his profession, Mr. Williamson was eminently successful, and he was, soon after locating at Greencastle, admitted to the Supreme court.

Mr. Williamson had always been a Democrat, Jeffersonian and Jacksonian. He was in full accord with the principles, the policy, the purposes and the patriotism of the party, and followed its fortunes down to 1860, when he gave all the wealth of his energies to the election of Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Illinois. Then came the war of the rebellion and Mr. Williamson espoused the Union cause with all the zeal the cause could inspire, and as a speaker he had few equals and a less number of superiors. Party ties were sundered as Samson broke the cords and withes that bound his limbs, and Mr. Williamson took his position in the ranks of the Republican party, in which he earned merited distinction by his splendid powers as an orator. With a voice of clarion power and under perfect control, with the Union for his theme, his eloquence, embellished with wit, irony and illustration, flowed like a lava tide, overwhelming all opposition and producing conviction in the minds of the vast assemblages he addressed, and such were his captivating and persuasive powers as an orator that in 1872 he accompanied Gov. Morton in his great senatorial campaign through the middle and southern counties of Indiana, in which he won additional fame as a platform speaker. But Mr. Williamson, in the years from the commencement of his law practice in Clay county up to 1862, had not neglected his profession. He became distinguished for his legal learning, advancing to the front rank of jurists in the state. In 1859 he formed a law partnership with Hon. Addison Daggy of Greencastle, which continued for thirty years, securing a reputation and practice second to few legal firms in the state. So widely had Mr. Williamson become known as a lawyer of eminence that in 1862 he was nominated for the high and responsible office of attorney-general over competitors of national renown, and was with the whole state ticket defeated. He was renominated and elected in 1864, 1866, and again in 1868, retiring from the office in 1870, an instance of recognition and appreciation of ability and integrity without a parallel in the history of Indiana, if indeed the record is equalled in any state of the Union.

Mr. Williamson was not only himself devoted to the Union cause throughout the war of the rebellion, but his son, Robert E., the eldest of the children of his first marriage, was a Union soldier and participated in the sanguinary battle of Antietam, as a member of the Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and endured the rigors of the trying winter campaign which followed that historic battle.

Mr. Williamson, on January 3, 1861, was married to Miss Carrie Badger of Greencastle, daughter of Elder Oliver P. Badger, a distinguished minister of the Christian church.

In the ever-changing aspects of political affairs, Mr. Williamson found himself at variance with the Republican party and again, as in 1860, was required to demonstrate his fealty to principle by sundering the ties which for more than thirty years had bound him to the Republican party, and in 1892 he returned to the old Democratic fold, and was welcomed with enthusiastic good will, and has since affiliated with the Democratic party.

After four years of impaired health, productive of anxiety in his family and in the circle of his friends, Mr. Williamson regained his usual health and in 1894 resumed the practice of law, having for a partner his son, Badger Williamson, who has inherited his father's intellect, industry, self-reliance and other characteristics which have crowned his life with success and which promise for the son a career of equal prosperity and eminence.

In his religious affiliations Mr. Williamson is a member of the Christian church, in which his influence is acknowledged and which he adorns by a life devoted to all things of good report among men.

Mr. Williamson, at the age of seventy-six, is nearing the sunset of a busy and distinguished life, with every grace that adorns old age. Learned in law and literature, familiar with the history of his country, in sympathy with the best thought of the times, watchful of events and the trend of affairs, urbane and companionable, he is rounding up a life of usefulness to his fellow men, illustrating Goldsmith's idea of a great and a good man—

"His ready smile a parent's warmth express'd;
Their welfare pleased him and their cares distress'd;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given;
But all his serious thought had rest in Heaven."

STANFORD, Leland H., one of the leading attorneys of eastern Indiana, is one of the few who have reached the zenith of success through the most adverse and trying circumstances. He is a member of the Union county bar and is known far and wide as an attorney of excellent qualifications and superior knowledge in legal matters.

Mr. Stanford was born in Cincinnati, O., May 13, 1848. His father, mother, and their four children, three sons and one daughter, composed the family. The latter was the youngest child and he was next to her. He has no recollection of his mother, who died before he was three years old, aside from her burial, which event is fixed in his vision as distinctly as if it occurred yesterday, and while the attending scene is ever present, he does not know the time or place. His father soon after married again, and served one year in the war of the rebellion. His oldest brother went south just before the civil war and has not been heard from since. His other brother, a veteran, fatally wounded in battle, died soon after reaching his home at Piqua, O., in the spring of 1865. His sister died when about fifteen years old. He has no recollection of his oldest brother and but a faint remembrance of the other one.

Mr. Stanford and his sister were companions until he was about six years of age, when they were suddenly parted, and he never saw her again. She remained with her father and stepmother a short time after he was taken away, when a home elsewhere was found for her. Mr. Stanford found an abiding place in one of the great public institutions of Cincinnati, where every advantage of home and education was generously provided. Here he remained until about thirteen years old and obtained his entire schooling. When he entered school he did not know a single letter, nevertheless he passed through every class, grade and schoolroom in the institution. About this time Mr. Stanford was bound out to John Smith Williams, a farmer of Butler county, O. Mr. Williams and his adjoining neighbor, Reed Scott, came to the institution, each to get a suitable boy for farm work. There were perhaps a half dozen boys eligible to discharge, and from these they had to choose. Mr. Williams chose Mr. Stanford and Mr. Scott took another boy and they were duly indentured to them. They left the institution together in the evening, arriving by train at Hamilton some time after dark, thence departed for their destination between Wood Station and Riley.

Under the articles binding Mr. Stanford to Mr. Williams, as he was informed, it was necessary for him to remain until he was twenty-one years old, then if he had observed the stipulations binding on him, he would be entitled to a suit of clothes and a horse, saddle and bridle, or in lieu of the horse, saddle and bridle, the sum of one hundred dollars as compensation for his labor. He was also guaranteed further schooling. Under these terms he set to work upon the farm. In the beginning Mr. Williams employed another "hand" a part of the time. His own family was just fairly started, the oldest son being nine years old, so that the principal amount of work devolved upon Mr. Stanford most of the time, and he did a wonderful amount of it for one of his age and size, and flattery was not lacking in giving encouragement. The privilege of going to school was waived mutually by master and servant. The master needed the service and the servant was in no condition to rebel or to determine either his rights or interests in the premises or to enforce the determination. However, Mr. Williams did send him a few weeks each to two different schools of his neighborhood in the different places of his residence, and as he had already passed above the studies taught in those schools, continued attendance there would have been time lost.

Mr. Williams had the beginning of a large family and not much property. His farm comprised only sixty acres, but he farmed a good deal of rented land, hence Mr. Stanford was crowded with work, summer and winter, rain or shine. Under the circumstances he was without privileges, and the contemplation of rendering eight long years of service (which then seemed almost forever) for a suit of clothes, horse, saddle and bridle, all of which might be procured for fifty dollars, presented a burdensome and intolerable condition in the light of the fact that he was then doing the work of a "hand," commanding sixteen dollars a month exclusive of board and lodging. He made several escapes and several attempts to escape his "bondage." Generally these were rendered abortive by the vigilance of his master and his fleetness afoot, who, after racing him awhile, enforced his surrender.

Once Mr. Stanford had worked during the day and done up all the night chores. It was dark as pitch and a heavy rain was turning to sleet. The darkness served to escape unseen. He took across the fields and over fences of various description and landed in the muddy highway a half mile away. Trudging along through mud and water up to his knees he was at last thrown down and mingled with the elements underfoot. The sleet and cold became intense, and he sought the friendly shelter of a straw stack, intending here to spend the night. But the stack was an old one and thoroughly settled, and all around was mud and water freezing, and in his wet and numb condition he was not able to burrow into it deep enough for comfortable or safe repose. Conditions indicated that the thermometer before morning would register below zero, which it did, and fear of freezing drove him on—to where he did not know. He returned to the muddy and rapidly freezing road, going in the direction of Wood Station, and after proceeding about three-fourths of a mile he wandered off and took lodging for the night in the hay loft of Isaac Wilson's barn. He covered himself with hay as best he could, and thus passed the night. In the morning Mr. Wilson, after giving him an unintentional prod with his fork, while throwing down hay for the horses, was greatly surprised at discovering him. Seeing that his feet and limbs were badly frozen, he carried him to the house, where, after cutting off his boots and nursing his limbs in cold water for a while, supplemented by the kind care and attention of the family, he was soon restored to proper condition and sent back to his master.

Directly after this occurrence he made his escape again. This time he entered upon the track of the C., H. & D. R. R. at Ogleton Station, a quarter of a mile away, and walked by rail to Hamilton, thence on to Cincinnati. He went to Newport and Covington and stayed for several days in and around those cities. At night he slept wherever he could hide, usually upon a board placed above the axles under a railway car in the vicinity of the Cincinnati depots.

At one time a passenger car under which he was thus abed was made up in a train. The board was not a very good one for the place, but the best that could be found. Mr. Stanford did not think the car would be moved that night and when it became attached, his position was a very critical one, and he was obliged to hold fast to the running gear, and in this way kept the board in position until a little after daylight, when the train arrived at Xenia, O., where he was discovered and taken out. The conductor, a very portly and kind man, being candidly informed of the condition of things responsible for such an action, appeared to doubt the explanation; nevertheless, he gave Mr. Stanford a writing which procured for him a first-class passage on the first returning train. Arriving at Cincinnati and realizing his prospects in every other direction to be dismal and distant, he concluded, in his famished condition, to act the prodigal son and returned home. Arriving there he was kindly received, but found that no tears had been shed over his departure. He was contented for a while and still all the while discontented. Mr. Williams had sold his farm and purchased another a little larger on the "Old Trace road," about three miles south of Eaton, O. The family, including Mr. Stanford, moved onto this farm, where he continued but a short time in his usual avocation as "a bound boy," as he was known. To be known and treated as "a bound boy" is a discrimination hard to endure under adverse circumstances. He was tied to a family whose every interest was consumed within their own flesh and blood. The sym-

LELAND H. STANFORD.

pathy of the parents, considerable within the family circle, did not break the line of consanguinity. His duty was to work! work work! all the time. He suffered all the intolerable penalties of abject slavery, and, indeed, there was better shelter under any other conditions. He was growing older—at this time past fifteen. He had one chief purpose in "running away"—that was to enlist and become a soldier. Every thought and effort was bent in that direction. He had made attempts, again and again, to enlist through recruiting officers in the north and by following troops to the south and from camp to camp, begging officers to place him upon the rolls, but every effort failed. He was too small and too young, were the reasons given in every instance. At last the chance came. He learned that Lewis Alexander of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry was home on a furlough. His home adjoined the farm of Mr. Williams on which they had lived in Butler county. He knew that Alexander would assist him to succeed, so he determined upon his final run for freedom. Mr. Williams had instructed him to plow in a field near the house, the west end abutting against a wood that bordered on Four Mile creek, on the other side of which run the Camden and Eaton pike, and the east end of the field was near to the "Old Trace road." After he had begun plowing, Mr. Williams mounted his fine mule, which he had arranged to sell, and rode down the Trace road toward Camden and on to Hamilton, his market place. When he had been gone a sufficient length of time to settle all doubt as to his returning or giving up the trip, Mr. Stanford stopped the team in the furrow at the woods, unhitched the inner trace of both horses, wrapped the line around the handles of the plow, and "lit out" across the woods, over the creek, down the Camden pike and over the country more than twenty miles away, arriving that evening at the farm house of Henry Alexander, where he found his son, Lewis, expecting him. Within a day or two they went to Dayton, O., where Mr. Stanford was accepted and enlisted in the regiment in which Alexander was serving. He had now reached the height of his ambition, a free man and ready to be a hero. Only two things stood in view; death and a monument to mark a hero's grave. His experience, however, as a private soldier in the ups and downs of the regiment from Chattanooga to Atlanta; thence to Savannah, thence up the river Savannah, crossing at Sister's Ferry and on through South and North Carolina, up to Richmond; thence to Washington, passing in the great review, around by Harper's Ferry and to Wheeling; down the Ohio river to Louisville, back to Camp Dennison, the starting point for the south, where, on the 25th day of July, 1865, the regiment was discharged, fully satisfied his every ambition, and he felt just as willing to live as before he had associated death as the essential ending of a worthy soldier's life.

Looking back now, Mr. Stanford appreciates Mr. Williams and his family much better than he did. He believes they were kindly disposed and treated him very well, as well, perhaps, as he deserved. The restraint over his desire for freedom and soldier life, compelled by his size and age, was the real bondage under which he was impatient and suffered. He has for Mr. Williams and his family only kindly thoughts and grateful remembrances. Mr. Williams died two or three years ago; the others are living. They visited each other in after life.

The discharge from the army on July 25, 1865, turned Mr. Stanford adrift at a little past seventeen years old. He turned his attention to whatever he could find to do. However, in the fall of that year, pursuant to an early cherished desire and revived by recently-acquired spirit of adventure, he made a trip to California by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama. On arriving at San Francisco, he immediately set out for the interior by way of Sacramento. During his stay on the coast, about four years, he engaged in various kinds of work. In the construction of the Central Pacific railroad he had charge of a gang of Chinamen in grading west of Reno, near Donner Lake, and in building the Virginia & Truckee railroad he rendered like service in the vicinity of Empire City, between Carson and Virginia City. He was also in the employ of a Mr. Mallory, and assisted him in hauling from Reno to Virginia City the iron, cars and locomotives in the original construction and equipment of the last-named company. Two or three of the locomotives were hauled on their own wheels, the others were taken apart at Reno, and hauled in parts. Mr. Stanford also assisted him in his north and east interior transportation from Sacramento, of goods shipped by great wagon teams carrying thirty-five to forty thousand pounds at a load.

Mr. Stanford was hostler at Carson to the celebrated driver, Hank Monk, of Greely fame, when he drove stage from Carson to Virginia City for "Billy" Wilson, and he rode the pony mail from Wellington Station to Aurora. He worked in the saw mills of the Carson valley at Empire City, Genoa and further up the river, and in the logging camps of the Sierra Nevadas. His stay on the coast was generally diligently employed in labor at good wages, but the savings periodically treasured were with him, as was general with all young fellows adrift, more easily dissipated than kept. The result was that Nov. 15, 1869, found him in Sacramento with a little rise of $100 in pocket and a sudden impulse to return to "the states." He purchased a ticket over the Central & Union Pacific roads which were finished in that year. The gold spike sealing the connection near Ogden was driven on his birthday.

The journey of returning ended on the old farm which his patriotism drove him to leave so unceremoniously years before. After staying a few days as a welcome visitor at the home of Mr. Williams, he departed, landing by rail in the city of Richmond, Ind., on Dec. 15 of the same year. He was in perfect condition for a new start. He was burdened with nothing. His clothing and cash were comparatively on equal terms. He had about fourteen dollars' worth of each, and against the prevailing winter assured only cold comfort. His health and will were good and for these he was seeking a market. He was out hunting work. Leaving the depot on arriving at Richmond he chanced to take the Liberty pike. Through storm of alternate spells of rain and snow, he arrived at Clifton about 4 P. M., where, after purchasing a lunch composed of crackers and cheese, and continuing on about a mile farther, the fury of the storm drove him to shelter at the farm house of Abner C. Beck. He was kindly invited in by Mrs. Beck and furnished with a good supper, bed and breakfast. The entire family was of kindly disposition, and in regard to strangers the old folks were quite inquisitive, so that upon retiring to bed at a late hour, the old gentleman had the history of his life to date. As to the question of hiring, which was discussed in their evening talk, and referred to after breakfast in the morning, they could not agree. Mr. Stanford thanked them for the kindness bestowed upon him, and started to leave. Mr. Beck's daughter suggested his employment. There was but little difference between them, but being accustomed to much higher wages in the west, he was probably insisting for more than the time and place justly warranted. However, as he had made up his mind and spoke it, his pride and stubbornness allowed no backing down and he left to wander on. Having passed from the house through the yard and barnyard and about to enter upon the road, Mr. Beck called him back and agreed to hire him at his price. No doubt Mr. Stanford was greatly pleased at the turn of events. They went to Liberty the same day, and Mr. Stanford invested what money he had in a pair of boots and other articles of apparel needed in his newly-acquired line of work.

The work of the winter was mainly devoted to cutting and trimming hedge, sawing and hauling logs and assisting in and about the saw mill upon the farm. In the spring ordinary farm labor followed. In the meantime he married Mr. Beck's daughter Elizabeth. From the time of his employment with Mr. Beck he saved what money he could and purchased law books with it. The hours, usually from 8 P. M. to 12 P. M. and often later, were consumed in the study of these books. He continued his studies in this way until they moved to themselves, then, during the following winter, when otherwise not employed to provide a living, he spent the time in study.

On January 2, 1871, Mr. Stanford was admitted to the bar of Union county, by the Hon. John F. Kibby, judge of the Common Pleas court, and in the following April he opened his first law office in Liberty. Business came in wonderfully slow; in fact, it didn't come in at all. It was indeed presumptuous to attempt to compete with numerous able lawyers of the local bar, and, in those days, the regular attending lawyers of the adjoining counties of Fayette, Franklin and Wayne. Everybody laughed at the new lawyer, and particularly the members of the local bar, who deemed the intrusion supremely ridiculous. It was deemed fine sport to obtain advice through a made-up client on a hypothetical case. This was not often repeated.

From the fact that Mr. Stanford had been Mr. Beck's hired hand and now his son-in-law, he was branded as "Ab Beck's lawyer." This did not set well with the old gentleman, thus compelled to share in humiliation really more intended for him than for Mr. Stanford, people thinking he encouraged him in a course above his proper station. But for his action, Mr. Stanford was alone responsible, against the advice and remonstrance of the old folks who suggested that he had "better go to work." The old folks were always hard workers, industrious and good managers, and through their own success had acquired envious friends and neighbors, who would rather offer ridicule than patronize the son-in-law, and they themselves, having always followed a farming life, had hard prejudices against professional men, especially lawyers.

For a long time the office was only an expense, and the main part of the living was supplied by the little farm, which had been deeded to Mrs. Stanford. When Mr. Stanford began the study of law he also began the study and practice of phonography. In practicing writing he transcribed into shorthand all the statute laws of Indiana, the four volumes of Kent's Commentaries, three volumes of Parsons on Contracts, and other works. He went to New York and finished the course under James E. Munson, author of the system which he was studying, and became very proficient in the work. Returning home, he obtained some work reporting in the courts of his own and neighboring counties.

On the first day of April, 1875, Mr. Stanford concluded it would be best for him to change his location, so he moved to Lebanon, Ind., and opened a law office with Joseph E. Tucker as partner. The firm name was "Tucker & Stanford." While in this firm, Mr. Stanford received some practice, and was frequently employed in the capacity of court reporter. However, they were forced to leave Lebanon on account of the unhealthful condition of the city, and the family returned to their old home near Liberty. Mr. Stanford remained in Indianapolis a short time engaging in shorthand and reporting, but later formed a partnership with A. M. Sinks at Connersville, Ind. However, the practice here was not extensive, so he moved back to his own home near Liberty on the 23d day of February, 1877.

Here he began anew the practice of law, and from that time on was very successful. In 1880, and again in 1882, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Thirty-seventh judicial circuit of Indiana, holding the office under these elections from Oct. 22, 1881, to Oct. 22, 1885. In the first term the circuit included the counties of Franklin and Union, and in the second term the county of Fayette was added.

From this time on Mr. Stanford devoted his entire time to the practice of law. His practice has been abundant and generous, bringing with it the better half in amount and value of the legal patronage of the county. For twelve years past his average annual cash income has exceeded five thousand dollars. In the course of his practice many important cases have arisen. Probably the court house case of Union county excited the greatest general interest. In the beginning of the year 1890, the commissioners decided to tear down the old court house and build a new one. They anticipated controversy and litigation in the case, so Mr. Stanford was retained by the board as legal counsel. There was much opposition to the undertaking on behalf of the citizens of the county, and a temporary restraining order was asked for, and after a hearing before Special Judge Addison C. Harris of Indianapolis, the board was ordered to proceed with the work. This was done, but the amount of money obtained by the sale of bonds was not enough to complete the work. It became necessary to have the legislature pass a law authorizing the board to issue another one per cent. in bonds and sell the same. There was much opposition and work in the legislature against the passage of this bill, but by the logic and argument of Mr. Stanford before the committee on county and township business the bill became a law. This enabled the commissioners to proceed, and in due course of time the building was completed.

Mr. Stanford was married May 14, 1870, to Elizabeth J. Beck. They have two children, a son and daughter. Roscoe L. Stanford, the son, was born March 13, 1871, and was married to Maude Druly April 15, 1896; he is a farmer. Lillian A. Barnhart, the daughter, was born Feb. 23, 1872, and was married to Robert E. Barnhart July 6, 1894. He is a lawyer and in partnership with Mr. Stanford, under the firm name of "Stanford & Barnhart."

Mr. Stanford has now over forty thousand dollars in property. He lives in one of the largest and substantial dwellings in the county, an elegant structure, built of brick, trimmed with sandstone. It is supplied with all modern conveniences.

The contrast between his earlier and later life is but feebly shown in this sketch, but it clearly proves that with good health, energy and will, there is no such thing as fail, however humble the beginning.

HERNLY, Charles S., the chairman of the Republican state committee of Indiana, was born upon a farm in Henry county, Ind., September 23, 1856, being the year in which the Republican party had its birth as a national organization. Mr. Hernly's father was a native of Lancaster county, Penn. His great-great grandfather, Ulrich Hoernli, as the name was originally spelled, was a native of Switzerland, but left his native land and settled on a farm near Manheim, Lancaster, Penn., in the year 1757, and the ancestral home is now owned by the descendants of Ulrich Hoernli and has never passed out of the Hernly name. Here they hold their family reunions and commemorate the sturdy virtues of their Swiss ancestors.

Mr. Hernly's mother was a native of Maryland and was born of German parents. Her maiden name was Hoffacker, and she is still living in New Castle, and is a kind-hearted and noble woman. Her son has said of her that she is one the most cheerful and kindliest women in the world and the most perfect type of an optimist he ever knew. Heredity has left its impress upon Mr. Hernly, and his abounding good nature, coolness in emergencies and judgment and determination are doubtless largely due to his German ancestry.

Mr. Hernly's father and grandfather were originally Whigs, but when the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery arose, their affiliations were with the Freesoil party, for their sympathies were ever with the poor and the oppressed. Later they became members of the Republican party.

A story is told of John Hernly, the grandfather of the new chairman, concerning the building of the Pennsylvania railroad from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh. Simon Cameron, then a rising young politician of Pennsylvania, took great interest in the project and was making speeches in Lancaster county, urg-

CHARLES S. HERNLY.

ing the people to take stock and help the project along, and was stopping with John Hernly during his stay in the county. At one of his meetings Mr. Cameron said to the people that the day would come when one could get in the cars at Philadelphia in the morning, go to Harrisburgh, do a day's business, and return to Philadelphia in the evening. Mr. Hernby doubted the statement, and that night when they returned home, Hernly said to Cameron that if he did not stop lying about how fast the cars would run on the new railroad he would so discourage the people that they would quit attending the meetings.

Charles S. Hernly was the oldest of five children and was reared in the country at an old-fashioned water mill on Little Blue river in his native county, where his father tended the mill and engaged in farming. He met with an accident when twelve years old, by which he lost a leg. He fell from a wagon, the hind wheel of which ran over and crushed his left knee in such a manner that amputation of the limb was necessary.

Mr. Hernly suffered for a long time from the injury, and at times his life was despaired of, but he never gave up, and every dose of medicine his devoted mother gave him was with the hopeful admonition that it would make him well. The house where he was born and passed his early youth was a typical Indiana cabin with clapboard roof and big fireplace, and he has said that his earliest recollections are of his father hauling up the big back logs with oxen.

He first attended the common schools in the country and afterwards the New Castle high school and later the Spiceland academy, the famous Quaker school of his native county. Of two of his teachers, George W. Hufford and Clarkson Davis, he cherishes the most grateful recollection and he has said that to these excellent teachers he is largely indebted for whatever success he has attained in life.

Mr. Hernly's father died when he was fifteen years of age, leaving his mother with five children, the youngest being two years of age. Upon the father's death the family removed to New Castle, the county seat, and Charley, being the oldest child, was the mainstay of the family, and he has said that the proudest days of his life were when he earned the money which enabled the widowed mother to keep her children together.

Mr. Hernly taught school for several terms in the district schools of Henry county and in 1876 he entered the law office of James Brown and Robert L. Polk, as a student. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and took up the battle of life as a lawyer at the county seat of his native county. Success came to him from the start. His manners were genial and he was ever full of sympathy for the misfortunes of others. He was especially strong in his statement of a case, and very forcible before a jury. He was bold and fearless and practiced law upon the theory that a lawsuit was a battle which must be fought out to some decisive result. He had cultivated the best writers in the language and often surprised his hearers by the vigor and force of his English.

From boyhood Mr. Hernly has taken an active interest in politics and in the offices of his native county and he has been largely identified with every important public enterprise, and it is said that he has given as much of his time and means for the good of the community in which he lives as any man of his age. He has been successful in all his business enterprises and was never defeated at an election but once, and that for an unimportant office, just after he had arrived at his majority. And the defeat, he has said, was one of the luckiest events of his life.

Mr. Hernly possesses a great fund of humor. He is a true and loyal friend, but a hard fighter when the battle is on. He is an excellent judge of human nature. He is easily approached and remarkably frank in ordinary intercourse, but cautious and reserved in grave matters. Outside of a legal battle he is very considerate of the feelings of others, and no man in the community has more friends among the younger people than he. A story of suffering to him never falls upon unwilling ears. As an illustration of his kindness to the poor a story is told that a few years ago he put up at public sale a lot of Jersey cows. A poor woman, the mother of eight children, came to him to inquire about purchasing a cow, to help her through the winter, but said she had no money, but would try to pay some day. Mr. Hernly, after hearing her story, told the colored man to go to the stall and lead out a cow, which he gave to the poor woman, stating that he would do that much toward helping her raise her children.

Mr. Hernly has served as chairman of the Republican central committee of Henry county for several years and has served one term as clerk of the Henry circuit court. He is popular with his neighbors of all parties. He owns a farm near New Castle, and is a stockholder in the local telephone company. He has never lost interest in farm life, which he says is one of the noblest occupations in life. As chairman of the Republican state committee, Mr. Hernly has already exhibited some great qualities as a campaign organizer. He brought to the discharge of his duties in the campaign of 1898 a zeal, an earnestness and a capacity for party organization which inspired confidence and assured victory. He quickly saw the salient points involved in the contest, and with unflagging energy and enthusiasm pressed them constantly upon his party workers. A firm advocate of precinct organization, he maintained a close touch with, and a sympathetic interest in, the work of the precinct committeemen. No more effective work has been done in Indiana by one occupying a similar position.

Mr. Hernly has a wife and two children. His wife is a thoroughly devoted and accomplished woman, her maiden name being Elizabeth Thornburgh, she being a descendant of the well-known Thornburgh family of East Tennessee. Their home is a beautiful but modest one, where a generous and refined hospitality is dispensed.

FRASER, Daniel. He is the son of James Fraser and Sarah (McIntosh) Fraser, and was born July 14, 1855, in the province of Quebec, Canada. He spent his boyhood in New York, and came to Indiana with his father, mother, brother and sister in 1870, when he was fifteen years old, since when he has been a continuous resident of Benton county, Indiana. His parents were natives of Scotland, who, in coming to Indiana, located on the farm where the family still resides. His father was a farmer and stock breeder—always in fair fortune, but never rich. He was one of the Highland "Clan Fraser," and was born at Inverness, Scotland, the very heart of the Highlands, whose scenery of mountains, crags, glens, rapid rivers and lochs, constitutes the most rugged, grand and imposing scenery in Great Britain. His fathers were probably chief of the Clan Fraser. They always took great pride in the fact that many of the Clan were outlawed, others were exiled for treason, and one of the family, further back, a famous bishop, lost his head because the way he carried it on his shoulders did not please the tyrants of his time. No one can read descriptions of the scenery of the country of Inverness, much less view it as a tourist,

DANIEL FRASER.

without being inspired with the thought that its mountains, crags and deep and solemn glens were designed for men who loved liberty and hated tyrants, such as history, tradition and legend tell us lived in these Highland fortresses.

The father of Daniel Fraser was a man of fine manners and fair attainments in education. He spoke and read the Gaelic language, and wrote some interesting traditions of his native land, and was a good specimen of the Highlander—tall, lithe, strong, active, brave and generous. His mother was the daughter of an armor maker, and belonged to an old house of the parish of Laugarett, Scotland. Father and mother have died within the past few years on the farm in Benton county.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained from a private tutor, recalling which, when in a reminiscent mood, he remembers that the principal items in curriculum were to walk straight, ride a horse, follow a fox and think some, and, in addition, his preceptor made a praiseworthy effort as he proceeded to teach him the importance of moral philosophy, language, literature and the civil law, and if he did not succeed to an extent satisfactory to himself, he is not now charged by his protege with a lack of fidelity to his trust. At the age of thirteen young Fraser was sent to an academy near Lewiston, N. Y. In this institution of learning he succeeded, with an adroitness worthy of an older head, in escaping class honors, prizes and "plucking," by being expelled. Coming to Indiana young Fraser took another course of study under Dr. Benjamin F. Neicz—that is, without attending school, studied in a desultory way under the doctor's direction. He had a fondness for law, and studied it more or less from the time he came to Indiana until he was twenty-one. Out on the farm two or three miles from the nearest neighbor, young Fraser had ample time for leisure, study and reflection. The whole country was an unbroken prairie, and his father grazed great herds of cattle for persons who lived in Benton and contiguous counties. In such a locality conditions combined to develop mental and physical energy—out of doors inhaling fresh air—bounding over the wide spreading prairies on horseback—life was scarcely less than a ceaseless benediction.

With these antecedents and such surroundings, life with its responsibilities has developed a rugged character—a man having a firm faith in the Christian religion, exempt from creed entanglement, and having well-defined political views, yet free from partisan narrowness—honest in the highest sense—with integrity based on generous impulses, austere pride and finely tempered courage, with broad charity, in stature standing six feet, with the strength of an athlete, and an accomplished horseman. If fortune had cast his lot in the Highlands when "Clan Fraser" flourished, he would have made an ideal chief.

Fortune, however, cast his lot, not among the Clans of his forefathers, who have made history, song and story with their deeds of chivalry and valor, but in the courts of our land, where contests are waged not with swords and axes, but with mind and moral force—where battles rage with equal fierceness, he finds his place, and is an ideal advocate. In September, 1876, when he was barely twenty-one, Mr. Fraser was admitted to the bar of the Benton circuit court, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in our state and federal courts.

In his chosen field he has displayed rare genius. Naturally wary and cautions, he never enters the contest until he has assured himself of the right. His pleadings are clear and concise. The issue made, he enters the trial with a thorough understanding of the cause, and proceeds with unwavering courage to the end. He possesses an accurate and intuitive knowledge of men, and the secret motives that influence their aims and shape their character.

When engaged in a trial, all his knowledge and experience is active and in constant use. His keen observation and insight into character enables him to question a witness with adroit skill. His examinations are direct, short and searching. While not encumbering the examination with fruitless repetition and immaterial matter, no essential fact escapes him. In his pleadings, arguments and briefs, he is choice in his selection of words, using the terms that correctly convey his idea, with a fondness for the old form of expression, and a partiality for the words of the court and forum, rather than the terms of the market place or hustings.

His knowledge of the law is clear, accurate and fundamental. It is not the cases, but the principles, he masters. The law with him is not simply an aggregation of decided cases, nor a science of precedents; but a living, vital force, which measures the rights of persons and upholds the fabric of the state. Believing that the conflicting forces of society are brought into harmony by a fearless administration of public justice, Mr. Fraser has that reverence for the law only found among lawyers of the old school.

While possessing an accurate and technical knowledge of the law and the forms of procedure, Mr. Fraser is not a narrow, technical lawyer, pecking merely at the bark of a question, but a lawyer who, brushing aside the legal cobwebs that becloud a little intellect, digs to the heart of a legal principle, and vindicates his client's right by an application of the broad and equitable principles of jurisprudence.

He makes no pretension to and but little use of the flowers of rhetoric, but in the presentation of a cause to a court or jury he becomes so animated with his theme that one is swept irresistibly along by the force of his reasoning and logic. The dominant quality of his mind is vital force, rather than refined and subtle reasoning. His mental strength and originality makes him a power before the plain and thoughtful men who pronounce judgments or give verdicts.

His clear, perspicuous summing up of the facts, his striking comments and illustrations, his quaint use of the philosophy of the home, field and fireside, his learning and ingenuity makes him a formidable antagonist to overcome.

From 1878 to 1882 Mr. Fraser was a member of the firm of Brown & Fraser. This partnership expiring by limitation, Mr. Fraser practiced alone until 1889, when he was joined by Will Isham, in the present firm of Fraser & Isham.

While Mr. Fraser is a picturesque and striking figure in the courts, where much of his life has been passed, it is in his office at home where he shows to the best advantage. There he works with self-denying industry, studying the law, advising the settlement of controversies, adjusting difficulties between neighbors, counseling, and with chivalrous generosity aiding the younger and less experienced members of his profession along the way where naked feet must tread hard stones. Some people dislike to have students enter the professions, but Mr. Fraser is too broad-minded to harbor the thought. No history of Men of Progress of Indiana of this time would be complete without some reference to Dan Fraser, lawyer, philosopher and gentleman.

GILLETT, John H. The affirmation, often made, that the people of the United States are "too much governed" is based, doubtless, upon the allegation that they are the victims of too much law. When it is considered that there are forty-five states, four territories and a national congress forever engaged in making and amending laws, the force of the averment is at once recognized, because "too much governed" means too much law. This condition, however, would be greatly modified if the laws enacted were of a character that the people could understand, since the people "must be presumed to know the law," but this being imposisble, except in theory, serves to emphasize the contention that we have too much government, because we have too much law—besides, too much government is equivalent to bad government. Nor is this all. The laws are so numerous, so intricate, if not occult, that courts, rising by degrees from that of a justice of the peace to the august tribunal of the nation, are ceaselessly engaged in determining the meaning of laws, and as judges like other people are human and therefore fallible, the people are subjected not only to government by good, bad and unnecessary laws, but to a great contrariety of judicial opinions as to their meaning. And this work of piling up laws and decisions proceeds ceaselessly. If all the law books of the nation, the reports of state and federal courts, and the tomes of authors, could be gathered into one great pile, it would rival Cheops in Cyclopean proportions. Such reflections, at least, serve to bring into bold relief the fact that lawyers as the students and interpreters of law have resting upon them a greater responsibility than is generally conceded, and that the welfare of the people concentrates more in their department of affairs than in that of any other in the land. Hence a great lawyer and a wise and conscientious judge must always, and by right, occupy a distinguished position among his fellow-men.

Judge John H. Gillett, the subject of this sketch, considering his years and attainments, stands confessedly among the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of Indiana. He is thirty-eight years of age, having been born in Medina, N. Y., September 18, 1860. He came to Indiana with his parents, who located in Valparaiso, Porter county, in 1861, where he resided from infancy to manhood. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law under the instruction of his father, Judge Hiram A. Gillett, an eminent member of the Indiana bar. In the study of his profession, he was distinguished for tireless devotion, mastering every principle and problem as he proceeded. As a result, after three years' study, he was prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession, and formed a partnership with E. D. Crumpacker, who subsequently became one of the appellate judges of Indiana, and who now represents the Tenth Indiana district in congress. This partnership having been dissolved Mr. Gillett practiced alone for several years, during which his success met every expectation, and, during this period of his professional life, he was for four years an instructor in the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business institute, a position which necessitated investigation, and which, while instructing others, was of incalculable value to the teacher himself, by broadening his comprehension of the principles of law and their application to the multifarious questions finding their way into the courts for adjudication. In 1885 Mr. Gillett became the city attorney of Valparaiso, and in 1886 was appointed deputy attorney-general of Indiana, under the administration of that office by Hon. Louis T. Michener, attorney-general of the state. In this position Mr. Gillett had continuous opportunities for the display of his legal acquirements. As deputy attorney-general, he had charge of all criminal cases in the supreme court, all of which are to be found in the reports of that court, from volume 107 to 125, many of which he argued orally, including four cases where the defendants were under sentence of death. Besides these cases, Mr. Gillett won distinction as a lawyer by his masterful oral argument before the supreme bench in such notable contests as the school book, the sleeping car taxation and the coctlosquet mandate cases, in which his legal learning and convincing logic won for him merited commendation, and his legal abilities were still further and perhaps more widely recognized by his participancy as associate counsel in the bitterly fought series of cases, originating in the controversy between Gov. Hovey and the legislature. In 1890 Mr. Gillett moved to Hammond, Lake county, and formed a law partnership with Peter Crumpacker, under the firm name of Gillett & Crumpacker. The firm enjoyed a successful and increasing practice up to June, 1892, when Mr. Gillett was appointed judge of the Thirty-first judicial circuit. He was elected to the office that fall, as a Republican. The record made by Judge Gillett in the district, composed of Lake and Porter counties, was of a character that received the unqualified approval of the bar and of the people—which was shown by his re-election to the office, in 1898, over ex-Congressman Thomas J. Wood, by a majority of 2,124. He led the ticket in both counties of the judicial district, running ahead of the Republican state ticket nearly 700 votes. In the midst of his professional duties Judge Gillett has found time for authorship, and has published two law books, one entitled "Criminal Law," and the other entitled "Indirect and Collateral Evidence." Both of these works have been received with flattering marks of approval. The first mentioned book was accepted as a standard in Indiana by the lawyers and the bench. A second edition was demanded, and was brought out in 1895. The second book, "Indirect and Collateral Evidence," which is a general and not a local work, was published in 1897, and such has been the demand for it that three editions have already been published.

JOHN H. GILLETT.

A writer in one of the leading law reviews says of this work: "Judge Gillett is the one in a hundred of modern law book makers, in that he is not a digester of cases masquerading as a writer of text. This book is indeed what it purports to be—a treatise on the law of indirect and collateral evidence, written by a lawyer who knows what a principle is, and who soon convinces you that his opinion is worth knowing, even if the supreme court of the United States, as in the cases of Grand Trunk Railway Co. vs. Richardson, and of Dodge vs. Freedman's Trust Co., hold the contrary opinion. It is a philosophical book—comparable in this with the work of the best. The English is so good as to be a delight in itself. The chapters on admissions and *res gestae* are distinct and valuable additions to the literature on these subjects."

In 1896, after the death of Judge Banta, Judge Gillett was offered the law professorship in the State university, a position for which his legal learning would have made him a model professor, and of inestimable value to the rising generation of lawyers, but preferring a broader and more inviting field in jurisprudence, he declined the flattering offer and continued on the bench, where he is brought in contact with the more stirring events of the times. Since Judge Gillett has been on the bench he has been required to deal with the notorious Roby cases, growing out of the gambling, horse racing and prize fighting carried on at that place. To suppress these crimes, some of which were practiced under claim of legislative authority, was an herculean task, the initial step being to appoint a receiver for the Columbia Athletic club, under whose auspices the prize-fighting iniquity flourished. This was not an easy matter, nor was success achieved until Gov. Mathews, by the written demand of Judge Gillett, sent an armed force to the scene to put the receiver in possession of the outlaw's property. The result of the criminal proceedings which followed was that one of the Roby rascals was convicted under the riotous conspiracy act, and sentenced to the penitentiary and $7,000 of fines and forfeitures collected. The original bill prohibiting winter racing and limiting race meetings to three meetings a year of 15 days each, was drafted by Judge Gillett, and he has twice enforced that law by injunction. In these vigorous proceedings Judge Gillett has earned and is securing the largest possible measure of the respect and esteem of the good people of Indiana, regardless of party, and all the more pronounced is the honor thus accorded him because of the enemies he has made in the ranks of those, who, whatever their position in society, are not the promoters of righteousness. Judge Gillett is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in all of his social relations is recognized as a gentleman of polished manners and the embodiment of cultured companionship. On April 23, 1884, Judge Gillett was married to Agnes Ackerman, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and of the union one son has been born, Gerald. Judge and Mrs. Gillett are members of the Christian church, and are devoted to its doctrines and interests. Judge Gillett is of domestic inclination, a lover of home and books —a student and a thinker, he is not only devoted to his profession but revels with delight in the fields of science and philosophy, and in the still wider realm of literature, of poetry and art, the sublimating influences of which are seen in his every day life and in the charmed circles of his friends.

BASS, JOHN H., the subject of this sketch, stands confessedly among the first and most prominent in the ranks of the Men of Progress in Indiana, and it would be doing no violence to fact to broaden the area until it included the whole country. It has been charged that the United States has not produced either great artists, prose writers or poets. It is not true, though the number in the lines mentioned may be limited. But we have produced our share of orators, statesmen and warriors who compare favorably with the best in ancient or modern times, and in the field of progress in which standards are erected to measure material or physical advancement, we have eclipsed the most favored nation of the earth. If statistics in this connection were in order, it would be an easy matter to associate the name of Mr. Bass with sum-totals of amazing magnitude. In the old world great enterprises have required years for their growth and maturity, often several generations in which the names of great grandfathers appear, but in the case in hand, the fact stands out conspicuously that though Mr. Bass is only sixty-four years of age he has founded and built up an industrial enterprise at Fort Wayne, Ind., the largest of its kind in the world. If Mr. Bass were boastful rather than modest, his Fort Wayne achievement would supply a solid foundation for exultant pride. Indiana, however, is not timid in such matters. She points to the triumphs of Mr. Bass as contributing to her renown as a progressive state, and challenges comparisons with other states of the great republic.

Mr. Bass is a native of Kentucky and was born in Salem, Livingston county, in that state, November 9, 1835. His parents were Sion and Jane (Dodd) Bass. His father, a merchant and a farmer, and his mother, a woman of great refinement and mental endowments, made his home one of ideal attractiveness, well calculated by its training and influence to give his mind the right direction in subsequent life. His father was a native of North Carolina. His immediate ancestors were Virginians and his paternal grandfather migrated from Virginia to North Carolina and thence to Christian county, Kentucky, where he died in 1853, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

John H. Bass, the subject of this sketch, came to Indiana in 1852 when only seventeen years of age and located at Fort Wayne, where he joined his older brother, Col. Solon S. Bass, who migrated to that city in 1848, and engaged in a manufacturing enterprise in association with other gentlemen. John H., who had received a practical education in Kentucky, entered his brother's establishment as an employe or apprentice to learn the business in all of its departments, and in four years, by unwavering fidelity to the curriculum of his Alma Mater, graduated—as is said of college students—"with honors," securing the degree of "Master Mechanic." He had mastered the intricacies of the business in all of its departments. This done he formed a partnership with Edward Force and at once leased the works where so recently he had been an apprentice, and operated them for one year under the firm name of Bass & Force. It is well to bear in mind that at this time Mr. Bass was only twenty-one years of age, and that he had thus early displayed business grasp worthy of a veteran, and that his phenomenal success dates from this initial undertaking. At this time an industrial enterprise was organized at Fort Wayne, known as the "Fort Wayne Machine Works," which, by obtaining control of a majority of the stock, fell into the hands of Mr. Bass and Judge Samuel Hanna, and its business was conducted under the firm name of Bass & Hanna. Soon after Judge Hanna transferred his interest in the enterprise to his son, Horace H. Hanna, who died in 1869, whereupon Mr. Bass became sole proprietor of the business. And here it is worth while to recapitulate, because in the growth and development of men who forge to the front by brain and will-force, when thousands are contending for the prizes which challenge effort, it is interesting to note the time required to achieve success. Mr. Bass at seventeen entered his brother's employment as an apprentice, serving four years. At twenty-one he begins business for himself, and at thirty-four years of age he is the proprietor and manager of an industrial enterprise, a manufacturing plant, engaged in the manufacture of car wheels, engines, boilers and general railroad work—the largest in the world. But Mr. Bass was by no means content with his Fort Wayne achievement. There were other centers of population, wealth, commerce and enterprise, which held out inducements for legitimate investments of capital in the line of progress. As a result, he invaded the great city of St. Louis and in 1869 founded a plant for the manufacture of care wheels. Holding a majority of the stock and being the president of the corporation, the St. Louis plant has met every expectation in the amount of business transacted. Not yet content, Mr. Bass invaded Chicago with his capital and energies, and in 1873 established in the city of Chicago a plant for the manufacture of car wheels and car furnish-

JOHN H. BASS.

ings constructed of iron, which proved to be an immediate and continuous success, demonstrating that Mr. Bass is possessed not only of the required courage to make investments when others hesitate, but that he is possessed of that prescience or genius, one or both, which comprehends conditions as they exist and deciphers with accuracy the signal lights of coming events. Mr. Bass deals in iron, the metal of civilization and progress, and with coal—the two minerals in alliance that have achieved England's mastery of the world's affairs, and which in due time are to realize still greater power for America. With his great forges at Fort Wayne, St. Louis and Chicago, it is not surprising that Mr. Bass surveyed the whole field where nature had made her rich and exhaustless deposits of iron and coal in such close proximity as to invite his attention to the mountains of Alabama, where iron and coal in fabulous quantity awaited capital and enterprise to utilize them for the promotion of progress and commerce. Mr. Bass fully comprehended the advantages presented by the juxtaposition of the iron and coal fields of the south, and in 1880, having purchased vast tracts of iron and coal lands in Alabama, he engaged in producing pig-iron, a stroke of policy of far-reaching possibilities. It developed the wealth of Alabama, gave employment to a great multitude of working men, put vast sums of money in circulation, created business amidst primeval solitudes, set the wheels of progress and civilization in motion, built towns in the verdent valleys with their homes and churches and school houses, made the waste places glad, and where all was silent are heard the echoing songs of contentment and thrift.

Not content with his achievement in Alabama, Mr. Bass is prominently identified in the mining town of LaNoir, Tenn., where he constructed a large foundry which was opened for business before the close of 1894, and in association with a number of southern capitalists who with Mr. Bass took a proprietary interest in LaNoir, astonishing progress has been made. Immense car shops have been built, as also hundreds of houses for employes, and LaNoir, as if by magic, is a town of several thousand inhabitants, exerting a most wholesome influence upon affairs in the sections of Tennessee where it is situated. Besides being a manufacturer, Mr. Bass is a banker and is the president of the First National bank of Fort Wayne, the oldest national bank in the state, standing the eleventh in the list of such organizations in the United States and recognized as one of the strongest banking institutions in Indiana. The building in which the First National is located belongs to Mr. Bass, and together with its interior furnishings and equipment constitutes the most palatial banking house in the state, and in addition Mr. Bass has been a stockholder and director in the old National bank of Fort Wayne from the date of its organization. Mr. Bass, one might be led to conclude, with his great manufacturing enterprises and banking responsibilities, had his head and hands so full of business as to preclude attention to other enterprises. Not at all. He is the president of the Electric Railroad company of Fort Wayne, which for perfection in its operations is equal to any similar system in the country. Mr. Bass is also president of a company organized for importing and breeding fine stock, including Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle, and Brookside farm, in close proximity to the city limits of Fort Wayne, has acquired national and international celebrity. Mr. Bass is a Democrat in politics, believing in the principles and policy of his party. Notwithstanding he is one of the largest manufacturers in the country, he is an advocate of tariff reform, and was a delegate to the St. Louis Democratic convention of 1888, and was nominated as the Democratic elector for the Twelfth congressional district. But aside from such positions in party affairs, Mr. Bass leaves party interests in the hands of those less engrossed in industrial and financial affairs. In 1865 Mr. Bass was happily married to Miss Laura Lightfoot, daughter of Judge Lightfoot of Falmouth, Ky., a lady of charming disposition, of culture and refinement, who delights in charitable work and in relieving the wants of the destitute. Of this union two children have been born, a daughter, Laura Grace, and a son, John H. Bass, Jr.

The study of a man of the type of John H. Bass requires a mind of more than average analytical power to comprehend them. To the average student they are enigmas, and yet those who seek for the key will find it in some great act or series of acts that explain the mystery. Mr. Bass for many years has been the employer of thousands of workingmen almost in every city in the country, and in every great industrial enterprise strikes have occurred, often with deplorable consequences, but there has never been a strike of his employes. For more than thirty years they have found Mr. Bass pre-eminently distinguished for uprightness, solicitous for their welfare, treating them as associates in business whose skill and brains enabled him to carry forward his great enterprises successfully and profitably, and exhibiting him as a master of the science and philosophy of human nature—anxious to live himself and make life worth the living, and equally desirous that his employes should also participate in his good fortunes, to the extent of having peaceful, bright and cheerful homes, where children may be born, reared and educated for usefulness in the world's broad field of battle.

It only requires that men, conducting the industrial enterprises of the country, shall emulate the high example set by Mr. Bass to redeem from vagary, faith in the "Fatherhood of God" and the "brotherhood of man."

Mr. Bass lives in a palatial home at Brookside, Fort Wayne. All that wealth can purchase is at his command, but in the midst of it all, plain, unassuming and generous, democratic in his associations, and fortunate in his friendships, he lives the personification of contentment, seeking opportunities for promoting the welfare of the city where he resides, and with the philosophy of an optimist, sums up conditions and concludes, upon the whole, all things are ordered for the best.

RUMELY, Meinard, is the president and general manager of the M. Rumely company of Laporte, Ind., engaged in the manufacture of portable and traction engines, threshing machines, straw stackers, boilers, etc., a business requiring large capital, numerous buildings and employing a large force of workmen, the largest plant of the kind in the state. He is the son of Francis Joseph Rumely and Catharine (Wuchter) Rumely. His father was by occupation a weaver, in moderate circumstances, and was born and reared in Adelsberg, Duchy of Baden, Germany, and resided there during his whole life. The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, and was born in the city of Adelsberg, Duchy of Baden, Feb. 9, 1823. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native city, and in 1853 he located at Laporte, Ind. With his savings from labor, amounting to about six hundred dollars, he began business in his adopted city. One-half of the sum was invested in a foundry and machine shop, and from this small beginning has grown the extensive works of the M. Rumely company, and it goes without the saying, that the plant, from its inception to its present expanded proportions, has had that close and intelligent attention, which, as a general proposition, insures the largest attainable measure of success. A millwright by trade, Mr. Rumely's business knowledge was gained wholly by actual experience in conducting his Laporte venture. Nor is experience, as the adage says, "a dear school." It is always conservative, moving from one strong, solid foothold to another still more to be trusted, until the coveted goal is reached. In 1853 Mr. Rumely formed a partnership with his brother, John Rumely, and one other. M. and J. Rumely in 1854 purchased the interests of the other party, and the business was continued by them under the name of M. & J. Rumely until 1887, when a corporation was formed under the name of the M. Rumely Co., which has since carried on the business. Mr. Rumely is the president and general manager

MEINARD RUMELY.

of the M. Rumely Co., and has held the position continuously since the corporation was organized. He is not a politician, and though usually affiliating with the Democratic party, he votes in consonance with his convictions. He is a member of St. Joseph German Catholic church of Laporte. He was married in 1855 to Theresa Fierstose, and nine children have been born to them, of whom eight are living.

BUTCHER, Samuel Addison Merrill, was raised on a farm and worked for his father till he was eighteen years of age, when to emancipate himself from such tasks as fall to the lot of farmer boys, he bought his freedom from his father for the intervening years, between 18 and 21, for which he paid $150, in three payments of $50 each. This transaction discloses certain elements of character, highly creditable to young Butcher, entitling him to the highest commendation. It exhibits him as loyal to parental authority during the years of his minority, a bed rock principle, which, as a general proposition, if ignored, is fraught with numerous and often with grave calamities to both parents and children. Young Butcher was loyal to his father and to his home, setting an example of virtue and integrity, which, whatever may betide in after life, must be a source of great satisfaction. George W. Butcher, the father of the subject of this sketch, was and is still a farmer, one of the pioneers of Jay county, Ind., having to his credit the record of being the father of fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, a progeny which entitles him to high rank, probably the highest in the list of Indiana's patriarchs. Of this phenomenal number, the son, S. A. M., was the seventh and helped his father clear up a farm of two hundred acres, which he now owns in Jay county, four miles from Geneva, Ind. The Butcher ancestors were of German descent, and one of the name, Polser Butcher, was a renowned Indian fighter. On the maternal side the ancestors were English and the mother of S. A. M. Butcher, Elizabeth Butcher, *nee* Nelson, was distantly related to Lord Nelson, the greatest of England's naval commanders, whose record at the "Battle of the Nile" and the battle of Trafalgar won for him an immortality of fame. She was also related to Gen. Nelson, who was conspicuous in the late war of the rebellion. Mr. Butcher, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm, four and a half miles distant from Geneva, Jay county, Ind., March 19, 1857, in a log house, in which his parents lived at the time, and which since that time, and also two other residences of the family, have been burned down. In the way of education young Butcher began his schooling in the common schools of his neighborhood and made such progress that he began teaching at the age of fourteen, two facts in his history of striking significance and worthy of more than a mere mention. They exalt the common schools of Indiana, giving them a rank far above ordinary estimates of their educational value, and at the same time conferring upon young Butcher distinction rarely achieved at the age of fourteen years, an intellectual precociousness which properly trained, under the guidance of a professional educator is certain to result in mind development alike creditable to its possessor and to the state. After the purchase of his time from his father, young Butcher pursued his studies and graduated from the Normal school at Valparaiso, Ind., in the fall of 1880. At this institution, he finished the teachers', the business and the scientific courses and became a leading member of its literary societies, especially of the Star society, in which he achieved distinction. This society assumed the duties and dignity of a republic, having its congress and representatives from all the states of the Union, easily supplied from its seven hundred students. Of this republic, Mr. Butcher was elected president, as it was termed, "of the United States." It was a school honor of the highest degree, and President Butcher, in due form, delivered an inaugural address, which was listened to by students and teachers, who pronounced it in statesmanship and literary excellence all that could be desired. Following up his Normal school studies, Mr. Butcher in 1880 and 1881 entered the law department of the Ann Arbor, Mich., university, but did not graduate. Mr. Butcher became in his college career distinguished as a mathematician, a branch of science in which he excelled and in which he was regarded as superior to any other student in the class, never having had a problem submitted to him which he was unable to solve. Caring little or nothing for notoriety, Mr. Butcher would generously solve test problems appearing in educational publications, and hand the solutions to friends who would send them in and receive such notoriety and honor as were bestowed, as rewards of merit for superior mathematical ability. That his intellectual abilities were of a high order it is only required to state, that at fourteen years of age, when he applied for a license to teach school, in his examination in all studies except history and physiology, which were omitted, he stood at 100 per cent., that being the acme of qualification. With the exception of two years in Dakota, Mr. Butcher has lived all his life in Indiana, and was engaged in teaching until the fall of 1895, when he formed a law partnership with his uncle, Jacob Butcher, and began the practice of the profession at Geneva, Ind. This partnership was dissolved in 1896, since when he has been alone in the practice in the same town, and where he is doing a profitable business. Mr. Butcher has always been a staunch Democrat, his mathematical powers of investigation and analysis aiding him in solving the problems of politics and reaching conclusions, and withal he is a particular admirer of the Democratic standard bearer, William Jennings Bryan. He is a member of Geneva lodge, 634, of Odd Fellows, and represented that lodge at the grand lodge meeting at Indianapolis, Nov. 16 and 17, 1898. While Mr. Butcher is not a member of any church, he takes delight in knowing that his wife belongs to the church, and is a devoted member. Mr. Butcher was married to Nettie Walburne, of Laporte county, March 19, 1883, and three sons have been born to them, Owen, Ray and Goldie, the last-named having died of brain fever at Antioch, O., when about three years of age, and the two surviving boys, Owen and Ray, are a source of pride to their parents, and their sunny faces

SAMUEL ADDISON MERRILL BUTCHER.

make the home always cheerful and joyous. When Owen graduated at the age of twelve years, he was the youngest applicant in the county for common school honors. Ray graduated in the common schools, passing an examination in the same branches at the age of eleven years, one year after his brother's graduation, and in a class of fifty, only one besides Ray was successful, and it is doubtless true that Mr. Butcher's son Ray is the youngest common school graduate in the state, and it may be said that since the father of these two precocious boys obtained a license to teach school at the age of fourteen, it is in consonance with the laws of heredity that the same phenomenal intellectuality should appear, even more conspicuously, as characteristics of his sons.

HERT, Alvin T., superintendent of the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville, was born at Owensburg, Ind., April 8th, 1865. His father, William Hert, was a merchant of limited financial resources. In the paternal line of ancestry, as far back as is known to the family, was James Hert, who was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1745. James Hert's son William was born in 1769. They removed to Crab Orchard, Ky., prior to 1800, where in 1800 was born to William Hert a son, James, and to James was born a son William, in 1825. The second James Hert and his family, in 1829, removed to the then new state of Indiana. At the age of seventeen William Hert was apprenticed to a blacksmith and worked at the trade until 1856, when he engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Owensburg, Greene county, Ind., in which business he continued until the date of his death, 1875. He was also postmaster for the last ten years of his life and was county commissioner at the close of the civil war. William Hert was married in 1846 to Isabel Owen, daughter of William Owen, and Sallie, his wife, *nee* Crooke, who were also natives of Kentucky. William Owen served in the war of 1812 as a member of the Kentucky militia. The youngest son of William and Isabel Hert is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Hert's early education was only such as could be had at the common schools of the rural districts, to which he added a short term in the Terre Haute Commercial college.

At the early age of 16, he went on the road as traveling salesman for one of the leading wholesale houses of Louisville, Ky., taking the state of Indiana as his territory. Forming an extensive acquaintance with the merchants of the state, he then engaged with a Cincinnati firm, with whom he was connected for several years. Desiring a larger trade and wider fields he secured a position with a large manufacturing and jobbing shoe house of Chicago, with whom he remained until appointed by President Harrison in 1889 as special agent of the department of the interior to investigate claims arising from the depredations of the Indians, having the west as the field of his operations. He resigned this position to engage in the retail clothing business at Brazil, Ind.

Mr. Hert has always been a consistent member of the Republican party, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He has the courage of his convictions and is a partisan in the broad and proper meaning of that much-abused word. In the spring of 1894 he was the nominee of his party for mayor of his home city, Brazil, and was elected. Brazil had long been known as a city in which the laws were openly disregarded or at most were only partially enforced. The new mayor regarded his oath of office seriously and set vigorously about enforcing the statutes entrusted to him for execution. Heavy pressure from political colleagues and personal friends failed to divert him from his purpose and the result was that Brazil enjoyed a period of orderliness and quiet which won the commendation of the conservative, law-abiding element of the community.

Before the expiration of his term as mayor, Mr. Hert was selected to become the warden of the Indiana state prison, south, at Jeffersonville

ville. The prison had for many years been an integral part of the "political machine" of the party in control of the state government. Every change in the political complexion of the government witnessed a complete revolution in the prison management. From warden to the last employe, every person connected with management was unceremoniously removed to make places for followers of the incoming party. Mr. Hert became warden under precisely such circumstances as these. For years preceding, every officer and employe of the prison had become Democratic. Following the custom and example of his predecessors the new warden promptly removed all the tried and experienced men and filled their places with those whose test of eligibility was unquestioned fealty to the Republican party.

Then Mr. Hert began an earnest study of the problems of efficient prison management. He discovered that there were certain considerations touching the moral and physical welfare of the prisoners which demanded attention. The conclusion that these considerations were of more importance than the making of places for political workers was soon reached. Immediate steps were taken to improve the administration. After a careful canvass of the entire country, a man who had attained a national reputation as a thorough prison manager was selected and given charge of the immediate administration of affairs within the prison walls. The fact that this man was brought from another state aroused the bitterest hostility on the part of members of the party in power, but Mr. Hert did not swerve from the progressive policy he had determined upon. The next step in the new policy was the introduction of many administrative reforms. The lash, which for many years had been the chief mode of punishment, was abolished. Discipline was steadied and equalized and made more humane and reformative though more rigid than ever before. Every prisoner was given to understand that while being held strictly to account for personal conduct, he was to have absolutely "fair play," and that cheerful obedience to rules would bring corresponding privileges.

ALVIN T. HERT.

Further study and experience soon convinced Warden Hert that the penal system of Indiana was fundamentally wrong. The placing of young men who had taken but one step in crime in enforced prison association with confirmed and hardened criminals impressed him as vitally unwise and vicious. That the state itself, whose interests demanded the preserving and fostering of good citizenship, should be the author and supporter of such a system, seemed to him intolerable. The evils of party control of such an institution as that in his charge also became apparent to him. The considerations just mentioned led him to enter with tireless zeal upon a campaign having for its object a radical reform of the state's penal system. He threw himself heart and soul into a movement for converting the prison at Jeffersonville into a reformatory for young criminals and for concentrating the confirmed criminals in another institution. The plans outlined contemplated the total elimination of party politics from the management of the projected reformatory. The fact that the success of this movement would mean the termination of his incumbency of the wardenship did not affect Mr. Hert's zeal in the least. The addition of this force to the campaign for reform in the penal system brought much strength and gave a new impetus to the movement which had been slowly accumulating momentum for years. Bills were drafted, introduced in the general assembly of 1897 and pushed through to passage with almost unprecedented vigor. The new laws contained the best features of reform penal legislation of states which had had years of experience in similar lines.

A board of managers, evenly divided politically, was appointed by the governor to take charge of the great work of organizing and putting into operation the complicated machinery of the new reformatory for young men. Mr. Hert was unanimously chosen superintendent. The most advanced and successful methods of stimulating young men to higher aims in life were studied where they were found in famous institutions in the east. A system of discipline, rewards and punishments was introduced which brought into the institution walls the same incentives to good conduct and honorable ambition which prevail in normal society. The new law provided a means by which industry and manly conduct would hasten the day of a prisoner's freedom and bad conduct retard it. This feature of the law was emphasized and soon the atmosphere of the institution changed. Instead of dragging feet and sullen acquiescence in rules, the prisoners moved about quickly and performed their tasks cheerfully and with interest. Their manhood was awakened and hope shone in their faces.

Though the reformatory succeeded the prison no longer ago than the summer of 1897, practical prison men from other states are already coming to Indiana to study her penal system and are saying in addresses and papers that it is one of the most progressive and efficient in the country. For all this no one man deserves the sole credit, but it is not too much to say that a very large proportion of it justly belongs to Alvin T. Hert.

At its annual meeting held in October, 1898, Mr. Hert was elected president of the National Association of Prison Wardens, which position he occupies at this writing.

Mr. Hert was, by the board of pauper institution trustees, unanimously elected general superintendent of the alms houses of the city of Boston, February 20th, 1899, but declined the position at the request of the board of managers of the Indiana reformatory, who wished him to remain with the institution to complete the work that had been begun there.

Mr. Hert is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the degree of Knights Templar, and being a member of Terre Haute commandery, No. 16, K. T. He is also a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis. He does not belong to any church organization. His parents and wife are members of the Christian church.

Mr. Hert was married Nov. 20, 1883, at Bedford, Ind., to Miss Sallie Aley, daughter of Calvin R. and Susan L. Aley. They have no children. Mrs. Hert is identified with numerous social organizations and literary clubs, being an unusually popular and intelligent woman.

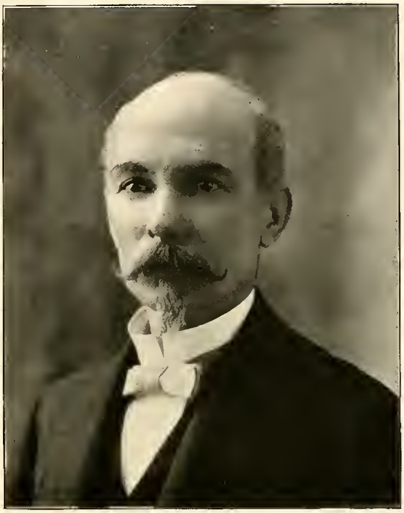
FLYNN, David Henry, clerk of the circuit court of Tippecanoe county, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., May 25, 1846. His father, John Flynn, was a contractor, and at one time possessed of considerable means, but through injudicious contracts and investments lost it.

His mother's maiden name was Bridget Martin. She was born at Kilalla, Ireland. Her grandfather served in the revolutionary war on the American side.

Mr. Flynn received his early education in the common schools. He did not have the advantage of a collegiate course, but was educated by coming in contact with the world from his early youth, and gaining experience which no institution of learning could give. While attending the common schools he was an apt scholar, and usually stood at the head of his classes.

His family removed from New York state to Ohio about the year 1856, and from Troy, Ohio, to White county, where his father had a contract for the construction of a part of a state ditch. His father was killed by a railroad train at Francesville, Ind. In 1862 Mr. Flynn secured a position in the wholesale shoe house of Falley & Sons at $2.00 per week. While in the employ of this company he gained their esteem, confidence and good will by his strict attention to business and his superior social qualities, and he remained with them, under various changes, for almost twenty-seven years. While associated with them, he held positions as porter, packer, traveling salesman and partner. These different positions and the promotion he received show the estimation in which his associates and the firm held him. The firm of Falley & Flynn did a large wholesale hat, cap and glove trade for ten years throughout Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Flynn sold his interest to his partner and re-entered the shoe business, and continued as traveling salesman in that line of business until elected to the office of clerk of the circuit court in 1890.

Politically, Mr. Flynn has always been a Republican. He is a shrewd, conservative and cautious worker, and accomplishes much through systematic organization. He has held the positions of secretary, vice-chairman and chairman of his county and city central committee, and in these positions he has displayed rare ability as a political worker. He possesses those qualities which are necessary for a successful politician—that of sociability and a good memory. Mr. Flynn is held in high esteem by the people of his own county and city, and he was elected the clerk of the circuit court in 1890. His administration was entirely satisfactory to everyone, and in 1894 he was renominated—having to break an established precedent in that county of a one term of four years—and elected at the following election, leading his ticket.


DAVID HENRY FLYNN.

Mr. Flynn is a member of the Lincoln club, the Lafayette club, a social organization, and the Marion club of Indianapolis. He is a consistent member of the Second Presbyterian church of Lafayette. He was married Dec. 23, 1869, to Clara A., only daughter of John K. Snyder, who died leaving two daughters and one son. In 1887 he married Martha S. Hovey of Genesee county, Michigan, a daughter of George Hovey, a pioneer of that county. To them was born one daughter, Louise.

Mr. Flynn is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and belongs to Lodge No. 22, I. O. O. F.; also K. of P. lodge, No. 111. He belongs to Logan post, G. A. R., and is an active member of the Traveling Men's association.

MIERS, Robert Walter, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Indiana, who was born in Decatur county, January 27, 1848. His father, Thomas S. Miers, was a farmer in good financial circumstances, and of German descent, while his mother, Mahala Miers, *nee* Braden, was of Irish descent, Robert partak-

ROBERT WALTER MIERS.

ing largely of the best qualities of the blended blood of his parents—fidelity to duty, quick perceptions, an ardent temperament and a love of learning. He was fortunately possessed of a robust physique, and hence a valuable assistant to his father in the cultivation of his farm, whose broad and fertile acres returned rich compensation in harvest time. On this farm Robert worked and grew up to years of young manhood. During his boyhood years Robert enjoyed such common school advantages as the country afforded, and in addition attended the Milford high school and the Hartsville academy—institutions supplementing the common schools to an extent that enabled Robert to become a teacher in his home district when he was seventeen years of age. His aptitude in acquiring education was remarkable; besides, nature had endowed him with mental gifts in mastering mathematical problems that were phenomenal. The ordinary "sums" which give the average boy the headache were quickly wrought out by Robert by mental processes which amazed teachers and scholars alike, and which, as in all such displays of genius, baffle investigation. At the age of nineteen Mr. Miers graduated from his father's farm in Decatur county and matriculated in the Indiana university at Bloomington, when, under the instruction of renowned professors in mathematics and astronomy, he sounded the depths of mathematical science and maintained his position in other studies of the curriculum, including law, graduating with honor, taking the scientific honor of the class of 1870, graduating the same year in the literary department of the university, and in 1871 Mr. Miers graduated in the law department, receiving his degree from such eminent jurists as Judges Perkins and Rhodes. During his studentship at the university, Mr. Miers became a member of the Greek fraternity of the institution, the *Beta Theta Pi,* the mysteries of which are known only to the initiated.

Mr. Miers commenced the practice of law at Bloomington, Ind., in April, 1871, and in 1875 he was elected prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket for the Tenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Monroe, Orange and Lawrence, and in 1877 he was reelected to the responsible position. The same year he was appointed by the state board of education a member of the board of trustees of his Alma Mater, a position he held up to 1891. After the expiration of his second term as prosecuting attorney, Mr. Miers was elected a member of the general assembly of the state to represent Monroe county, and was made chairman of the house committee on education in 1880. Retiring from legislative duties, Mr. Miers devoted himself to his law practice at Bloomington. In 1882, upon the death of Hon. Francis Wilson, judge of the Tenth judicial circuit, Mr. Miers was appointed by Gov. Gray to fill the vacancy, and in 1890 he was elected judge of the circuit, overcoming a large Republican majority. As a judge, Mr. Miers in disposition, learning and experience was thoroughly equipped for the responsible duties of the office. Patient in hearing, quick in perception, clear in opinion, seeking the right and eminently qualified to find it, his judgment was rarely at fault. A Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, in debate upon all great questions relating to measures and policy, he is forceful, logical and eloquent, and as a Democrat has been twice elected to congress—first in the fifty-fifth, and second in the fifty-sixth congress. In congress Judge Miers has met every requirement and every expectation of the most critical of his immediate constituency, as also of Democrats in his state and throughout the nation.

In May, 1871, Judge Miers was married to Miss Belle Ryors of Bloomington, daughter of Rev. Alfred Ryors, D. D., a former president of the Indiana university. Of this union two children have been born, viz.: Daniel Kirkwood and Bertha Miers.

In his religious affiliations, Judge Miers is a Presbyterian, but considerate of the religious views of others, a religionist rather than a denominationalist—an eminently American man in which conscience, rising infinitely above statutes and decrees, must be left to that freedom which the constitution guarantees.

CHARLTON, Thomas Jefferson, superintendent of the State Reform School for Boys, at Plainfield, Ind., was born at Pleasant, Switzerland county, Indiana, May 27, 1846. His early education was obtained in the district schools of the day. Subsequently he received a collegiate education in Franklin and Hanover colleges, graduating from the latter one.

While but a boy Mr. Charlton enlisted in the Union army, in the Twenty-third Indiana Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland up to the close of the war. He served under Sheridan until that general was called to the Army of the Potomac. He took part in all the battles in which his army corps, the Fourteenth, was engaged. He served with it in the Atlanta campaign and marched with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea and on through the Carolinas. In the last battle which that army fought, at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, he was severely wounded by a minnie ball through the body, and was left on the field for dead, the Union lines at that point being driven back. Subsequently, upon Johnson's falling back upon Raleigh, he with others severely wounded were retaken by the Union army, and after several months he recovered.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CHARLTON.

After his recovery he accepted a cadetship at West Point Military academy. The training and discipline which he received at this institution eminently fitted him for the position which he was destined to fill in after life. To the rigid discipline of the military academy he gives unstinted praise.

He declined to enter the regular army but resigned and returned to civil life. He entered the profession of teaching, and was for several years one of the leading educators of southern Indiana. He was superintendent of schools of several cities in this part of the state, and in March, 1880, he was called to the superintendency of the State Reform school. In this work he has given the best efforts in the prime of his life, and abundant success has attended his work. Under his supervision this school has gained a national reputation, and ranks as one of the very best reform schools in the land.

Mr. Charlton believes that there can be no genuine reform unless accompanied by an ability to earn an honest living, hence he has kept foremost this work along industrial lines. While the school is one of reform in purpose, Mr. Charlton has placed it upon a broader basis, and made it a trades school.

Mr. Charlton was married March 17, 1868, to Miss Alice Rankin of Hanover, Ind. To this union six children were born, three of whom are living.

Mr. Charlton is a 32d degree Scottish rite Mason, a Shriner, a member of Geo. H. Thomas post, G. A. R., a companion of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Indianapolis Literary club. He has a host of friends and few, if any, enemies. His name has often been mentioned as available for governor, but he has in every instance declined to leave his chosen work, that of helping the wayward youth of the state.

DAVIS, Sydney Brian, one of the leading members of the Terre Haute bar, was born July 21, 1842, on a farm in Parke county, Indiana. His father, Eli Davis, Jr., was a farmer in good circumstances, and was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1805. He came to Indiana with his father in 1819 and settled in Parke county. During his early life he served as collector of taxes for his county, and was a mounted volunteer and captain of militia in the Black Hawk war.

Mr. Davis' mother, Nancy McGinnis, was born in Cabell county, West Virginia, then Virginia, in 1808. His grandfather, Eli Davis, Sr., was born at Snow Hill, Maryland, before the revolution. His parents came from Wales. He was a minister in the Baptist church. He removed to Kentucky, and from there to Parke county, Indiana, in 1819, settling on a farm in the wilderness. He cleared the forest, and built the first brick house, making the brick himself. The house still stands in Green township. Four of his brothers lost their lives in the revolutionary war. One son, John G. Davis, served in county offices for about 26 years, then was elected to congress and served a number of terms.

His maternal grandfather was Rev. Edmund McGinnis, M. D., whose ancestors came from Ireland before the revolution. He was associated with Washington and was a member of the Virginia legislature in the early years of this century. He removed to Indiana, and finally settled in Parke county, where he died. He was a minister of the M. E. church, and also a physician.

Judge S. B. Davis, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools, and afterward took the scientific course in Waveland Collegiate institute, graduating in 1861. This institution was of a very high grade and exerted a strong influence upon the character of its students.

Soon after graduation, Mr. Davis began business for himself as druggist, and later in general merchandise. He began the study of law when sixteen, but did not begin in earnest to fit himself for the legal profession until 1865. He was admitted to the bar of the Montgomery circuit court December 10, 1867. He removed to Terre Haute, Ind., October 1, 1869, and formed a partnership with his brother, S. C. Davis, and has pursued his profession ever since. He was admitted to the supreme court and the federal courts of Indiana November 7, 1872, and to the supreme court of the United States December 11, 1891. He has been actively engaged in all the courts named in many important civil cases. He prosecuted the first case under the statute for the punishment of bankers, which was decided by the supreme court, settling the constitutionality of the law, and practice under it, reported in 147 Ind., 74. He served as special judge and judge pro tempore many times, and but two cases he tried were ever appealed, and these were affirmed.

His first case in the circuit court was tried in the Parke circuit, Hon. John T. Scott, afterwards a member of the supreme court, presiding. It was in 1869, and the attorneys against him were Hon. Delano Williamson, then attorney general and in his prime, and Hon. Jas. G. Johnson, afterwards member of congress. Though badly frightened by such formidable antagonists, Davis made the best fight he could and gained a verdict for his client.

Judge Davis has been a Democrat all his life. He was elected justice of the peace in a Republican township in Montgomery county when barely of age without opposition. He has been twice nominated for circuit judge by his party, and once for superior judge in Vigo county, but suffered defeat, though receiving a large Republican vote. He was appointed a member of the metropolitan police board by Gov. Mount, which position he still holds.

Judge Davis is a charter member of the Terre Haute Literary club, which has been in existence many years, and is composed of men of all professions. He has been a Freemason for 30 years. He was a representative to the National Bar association, at Washington, D. C., and a member of the American Bar association since 1895. He has been president of the Society for Organizing Charities for many years, and one year president of the State Conference of Charities. He is a member of the National Association of Charities, and was a member of and addressed the National Prison association at Indianapolis, Ind., on the Indiana indeterminate sentence law. He obtained the amendment of the board of children's guardians act by the legislature in 1893, extending the act to counties of 50,000 population, and was appointed president of the board in Vigo county at its organization, and has filled that position to the present time. He has devoted much time and effort to the work of child saving, lecturing on that and charity work. In religion Mr. Davis is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He has been a member of the church for nearly forty years, and an elder for twenty-nine years. He represented the Vincennes Presbytery in the general assembly twice.

He has always given first place to the best interests of his client, believing that he can often best serve his client's interests by keeping him out of a lawsuit or settling when in, without regard to his own pecuniary interests. He has found it frequently much more difficult to keep men out of unnecessary litigation than it should be. When in a lawsuit he has but one thought, success for his client, by all honest and honorable means, and a fight to a finish.

SYDNEY BRIAN DAVIS.

Judge Davis was married May 17, 1864, to Mary C. Fullenwider. Four children were born to them, Dr. William S., who was assistant brigade surgeon in the Indiana militia, and assistant surgeon in the 159th regiment, Indiana volunteers, in the war with Spain; George M., a mechanical engineer and lawyer, member of the law firm of Davis, Reynolds & Davis, of Terre Haute, who makes a specialty of patents and patent law; Miss May and Miss Grace E.

Judge Davis is a public-spirited citizen and a lawyer of rare ability. He believes that whatever is conducive to the best interests of any community and the public good should be promptly attended to, and in his own city he is one of the foremost in attending to such matters.

JOHN MORRIS, JR.

MORRIS, JOHN, JR., is the son of the distinguished jurist, John Morris, Sr. and Teresa J. Farr Morris, and was born March 24, 1860, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he has resided from his birth to the present time. To just what extent the law of heredity operates upon offsprings is one of the occult problems which bothers the students of biology. That physical characteristics are reproduced is a settled dictum from which there is no appeal. It is as old as Adam, but it is not so well established that in the human economy there is such a multiplicity of deviations in the reproduction of mental characteristics that the law of heredity is constantly arraigned for its inoperativeness or divergences. It is not the rule that the sons of doctors are inclined to study medicine or the sons of divines to become theologians or that the sons of lawyers are predisposed to be the devotees of Blackstone. Manifestly, this is a wise provision, since if it were otherwise, the process of human propagation would confer mortal characteristics akin to instinct—the offspring having the taste, inclination, fondness and partiality for the occupation of the parent, would pursue the occupation in which he happened to be placed in his youth, in which case multiplied hundreds of illustrious men whose achievements embellish the pages of American history would have remained unknown. Nevertheless, the law of heredity occasionally furnishes instances in which the full force of parental intellectuality, including the transmission of strong predilection for the same calling or profession appears—and when such instances do occur, as in the case of the subject of this sketch, a glance at ancestral antecedents becomes interesting. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Morris, though a farmer, was most of his life a justice of the peace, an office which required him to know much of law and to exercise judicial knowledge, and his long continuance in the office must have constituted him a lawyer whose opinions challenged the respect—as Daniel Webster was in the habit of saying—"of the neighbors." Hence it is worthy of observation that his son John Morris, Sr., of Fort Wayne, is now one of the eminent lawyers of Indiana, and under the operation of the same heredity law, the grandson of Jonathan Morris, and the son of John Morris, Sr., is a lawyer of distinction at thirty-eight years of age in his native city of Fort Wayne. His paternal ancestors emigrated to America from Wales in the eighteenth century and settled in Virginia, whence their descendents migrated to Pennsylvania and west to Ohio, in the days when the vast continuity of wilderness challenged the axe, rifle and plow to lay the foundations of empire states and keep the wheels of progress and civilization in motion. His maternal ancestors were of Irish descent. The parents of his grandmother settled in Columbiana county in 1799 and his paternal grand parents in 1801. His father was born Dec. 6, 1816, and is now eighty-two years of age and still in the harness. His mother was born Oct. 18, 1824, and is now seventy-four years of age. His parents were married April 29, 1840, fifty-eight years ago, April 18, 1898. His father studied law in Ohio and was admitted to the bar in that state. In 1844 he migrated to DeKalb county, Ind., locating at Auburn, where he practiced his profession for twelve years, and during the time was elected judge of the Common Pleas court. In 1856 he removed to Fort Wayne, where he has continuously practiced his profession, excepting two years when he was Supreme court commissioner by appointment of Judge Worden of the Supreme court, a Democrat, but supremely superior to permitting politics to influence his judgment in a case of so much importance as the selection of a Supreme court commission.

Mr. Morris, the subject of this sketch, owing to delicate health, received his primary education chiefly at home, though he attended the Fort Wayne high school and passed the examinations preliminary to graduation. In 1879 Mr. Morris entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1883. He then began the study of law in the office of Coombs, Morris & Bell, and in 1886 was admitted to practice and formed a partnership with Chas. H. Worden, a son of J. L. Worden, under the firm name of Worden & Morris, being the firm name under which the fathers of the two lawyers had practiced. In 1884 Mr. Morris was appointed deputy clerk of the United States courts of Fort Wayne, by Noble C. Butler, which position he occupied until 1893, when he formed a partnership with Wm. P. Breen, under the firm name of Breen & Morris, which still continues and has a business as successful and as profitable as that of any law firm in Fort Wayne. Mr. Morris is a Republican, but has never run for an office nor applied for an appointment, and enjoys the pleasure of the hope that he will not do so in the future. Mr. Morris is a 16th degree Mason; he does not belong to any church, and is unmarried.

VERY REV. ANDREW MORRISSY, C. S. C.

MORRISSY, Very Rev. Andrew, C. S. C., the subject of this sketch, is the president of the great Notre Dame university of Indiana, which is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic church. He is an Irishman by birth and was born in Kilkenney, Ireland, in 1860. His father, Thomas Morrissy, is a well-to-do landed proprietor, and his mother, Mary (Murphy) Morrissy, is a woman of education and refinement. He is a nephew of the Morrissys of Dublin, Ireland, a family noted for its clergymen, teachers and soldiers. Two of his maternal uncles have directed academies and schools at Fort Wayne and Lafayette, and one of his uncles is professor of mathematics in the University of Notre Dame.

Until twelve years of age young Morrissy attended a private school in Dublin, when he came to the United States with one of his uncles that he might have the advantages of an American education to secure which he entered the academic department at Notre Dame in 1872, where he gave evidence of possessing remarkable intellectual gifts, as he stood first in all of his classes. His favorite study was philosophy, and he acquired languages with remarkable facility, and was the orator of his class. He studied theology at Notre Dame and was ordained a priest in 1883, when twenty-three years of age. After his ordination Father Morrissy taught at Notre Dame and at Watertown, Wis., with marked success, and was appointed vice-president of the Sacred Heart college at Watertown, Wis. At this juncture he was selected by the Very Rev. Edward Sorin, founder of Notre Dame, who loved the young priest as a father loves a son, to go to Rome to take a higher course in philosophy, canon and civic law. In 1888 he was recalled to Notre Dame to take the position of director of studies in the university and was appointed vice-president of Notre Dame in 1892.

While traveling in Europe in 1893 he was summoned home by the Very Rev. Father Corby and informed that it was the unanimous wish of the founders and the faculty and friends of the University of Notre Dame, that he should be appointed president to succeed the Very Rev. T. E. Walsh, lately deceased. Much against his own wishes he accepted the responsible position which served to bring into prominence the large executive and administrative abilities which the faculty saw he possessed. During his administration the faculty of the university has been strengthened, the course of study rearranged and placed on a higher plane. He is beloved by the students and by the faculty, accessible to all, and of a genial nature, ripe in scholarship and ranking high as an orator, he possesses those qualities of head and heart calculated to give Notre Dame an advanced position as a university and meet the ambition of the young president, whose passion is higher education. He is not only a successful educator, but a most practical business man. Although simple as a child in his intercourse with men he has the faculty of observing character and of making use of the best that is within reach. He is a born commander of men—loved by Father Sorin, trained by Father Corby and made a companion of by Father Walsh. Like all big-hearted, true men, Father Morrissy gracefully acknowledges all that these great educators have done to develop the genius given him by his Creator.

During his administration he has completed Sorin hall and Washington hall, and built a well-equipped gymnasium 240 by 100 feet, and is now maturing plans for the erection of a fire-proof library building and a new students' dormitory. With this record behind him, Father Morrissy ought to have a brilliant future before him as an educator of the youth who may come to Notre Dame university to slack their thirst for learning. Besides what has been said of Father Morrissy it is worthy of mention that he is an orator of superior power and great eloquence, and is in great demand as a pulpit speaker.

Father Morrissy's style of oratory is in the highest degree captivating. His command of the figures of speech is phenomenal, his orations and sermons are embellished with much beauty of simile, the force of metaphor and the fascinations of allegory. As he proceeds his theme expands and he rises by impassioned gradations to the climax, carrying his audience with him.

Father Morrissy has been elected vice-president for the state of Indiana of the American-Irish Historical society, and if his valuable life is prolonged to three score and ten, he is destined to reach illustrious eminence in other fields of usefulness.

BEASLEY, JOHN T., is a practicing lawyer in the city of Terre Haute, Ind., where he is associated with Hon. John E. Lamb, one of the most widely-known public men of the state. Mr. Beasley is a native of Indiana, and is the son of Ephraim Beasley and Sarah Beasley, *nee* Williams, and was born in Sullivan county, May 29, 1860. His father was a farmer during John's boyhood and early manhood years, and the routine of the boy's life was made up of sport, work and attending the common schools of the county, which must have been of a superior quality, since at the age of sixteen, he graduated from them and became himself a teacher, an occupation he followed for four years—teaching during the winter season and working on the farm when the school was closed. The occupation of farming and teaching continued up to 1880, when the parents of the subject of this sketch moved from the farm to the city of Sullivan, where they have since resided. It was at this date that Mr. Beasley began the study of law under the instruction of Buff & Patten, a law firm in Sullivan. His aptitude for the acquisition of legal lore and his advancement in his studies was scarcely less than phenomenal, since the record shows that in 1881 he was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county, and adjudged qualified to enter upon the practice of his profession. Notwithstanding this advancement, Mr. Beasley continued an earnest student of law and began the practice in partnership with his erstwhile preceptors, Messrs. Buff & Patten, under the firm name of Buff, Patten & Beasley. It was eminently a case in which the right life-profession had been chosen by Mr. Beasley. It was a happy alliance. The profession possessed special attraction for Mr. Beasley's cast of mind. It aroused latent energies and inspired ambition. The science and the philosophy of law prompted investigation, and as he proceeded in his search, new and still more powerful incentives to master his profession urged him onward in his quest, and in two brief years he had purchased the interests of Messrs. Buff and Patten in the firm of Buff, Patten & Beasley, after which he formed a partnership with Mr. A. B. Williams, under the firm name of Beasley & Williams, which continued at Sullivan and Indianapolis until November, 1893, when it was dissolved, Mr. Beasley becoming, as has been intimated, the partner of Hon. John E. Lamb of Terre Haute. In going back to the beginning of Mr. Beasley's career as a lawyer, it will be seen that energy, in alliance with capabilities, in a special degree adapted to achieve success in the legal profession, embellishes the record from the initial step to the present. There have been neither halts nor backward steps, but continuous progress. During his career as a lawyer Mr. Beasley has engaged more or less in politics and has been elected three times as a member of the Indiana general assembly, beginning in 1886, when he was elected to represent Sullivan, Vigo and Vermillion counties. In 1889 and again in 1891 he was elected to represent Sullivan county, and participated in the legislation of the three terms included in his six years' service in the general assembly. It was a period of legislative history of Indiana, when questions of supreme importance to the welfare of the state were brought forward and received consideration, and the laws enacted by the legislature while Mr. Beasley was a member of that body are monumental of the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of its members. In this legislature Mr. Beasley was prominently identified, having been for the sessions of 1889 and 1891 chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. As a lawyer Mr. Beasley took rank with the foremost lawyers in the legislature, and his leadership on the floor of the Democratic side of the house was unchallenged. On Nov. 5, 1895, Mr. Beasley married Cora Hoke, and of this union one child, John Hoke Beasley, was born Aphil 7, 1897. In addition to his professional duties, he has always taken an active interest, as a citizen, in promoting the general welfare of the community in which he has resided. He was chosen as the first president of the Commercial

JOHN T. BEASLEY.

club of Terre Haute, an organization composed of the leading business and professional men of Terre Haute, which position he now holds. In the prime of his manhood, old enough to be wise and young enough to enjoy the delights of home and society and the companionship of friends, "whose name is legion," Mr. Beasley merits his domestic felicities and a future of happiness and prosperity.

MYERS, Quincy Alden, is a practicing lawyer in the city of Logansport, Cass county, Ind. He is the son of Isaac Neff Myers and Rosanna Justice Myers, and was born near Logansport, Ind., Sept. 1, 1853. His father, now sixty-seven years of age, hale and hearty, is by occupation a farmer, and is one of the large farmers of Cass county. In early manhood Mr. Myers' father, besides clearing a farm in a heavily-wooded district and cultivating it, carried on the business of saw milling extensively for that time, in Cass county. He has twice been an unsuccessful candidate for sheriff of Cass county, and was an aggressive supporter of the war of the rebellion. The mother of the subject of this sketch was one of the sweetest-tempered, and most blessed women who ever lived, and led the uneventful life of a farmer's wife, but one of the widest usefulness, and greatest charity, in the rearing of a family and discharging the many duties pertaining to the carrying on of a large farm, carved out of heavy forest land. She was never known to be in ill humor. She died May 5, 1898, revered by all who knew her, and idolized by many. His ancestors on his father's side were Huguenots and came to America to escape persecution, and at least three of the males were in the war of the revolution, and one of them in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Braddock and his army. On his mother's side his ancestors were Scotch-Irish and several members of the family were soldiers in the war of the revolution. Few, if any, of his ancestors, on either side were professional men, until within the past two or three generations. They were trades people, mechanics and farmers, and except in such occupations, did not achieve prominence, but both families gave many sons in support of their country in the civil war. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent upon a farm. The winters were spent in country schools, with an occasional summer school, then rather deficient in the curriculum, but not in the character of the men and women who presided over them. They were strong men and women whose promptings impressed him at an early age, his school life beginning before he was five years of age. He early began debating and public speaking, and at the age of fourteen entered the Logansport Presbyterian academy, then in charge of James Matthews, D. D., a strong and scholarly character, one of his teachers being Prof. John M. Coulter, since become widely known. Subsequently, he prepared to enter Princeton college, but owing to the solicitude of his mother, to have him nearer home, the Northwestern Christian university at Indianapolis, now Butler, that being the church of his mother, was substituted for Princeton. He remained at Butler university during his freshman year, and though quite young, was, during the last half of the year, president of the old Mathesian society, then a strong literary society of large membership, and still in existence. He became dissatisfied with Butler, and in the summer of 1872 entered the Michigan university and passed his examination to enter the sophomore class, but ill-health prevented him from pursuing his studies at the university, and compelled him to return to his home. Under a private tutor he managed to continue his sophomore course, but his health continuing infirm, a change of climate became imperative, and he entered the junior class of Dartmouth college in September, 1873, from which he graduated in the classical course in June, 1875, seventeenth in a class of fifty, with the degree of B. A., and the honor of class day address to the president. In this class were several strong men—Charles A. Prouty, now on the Inter-State Commerce commission; Frank S. Black, late governor of New York, and W. S. Forrest, the eminent criminal lawyer of Chicago. At Dartmouth Mr. Myers had an excellent student record, and was for two years one of the editors of the college paper, the *Dartmouth,* then an old college magazine, which is still published. In the Northwestern university (Butler), Mr. Myers became a member of the *Sigma Chi* fraternity, and at Dartmouth was a member of the *Kappa Kappa Kappa* Greek society, an old, non-affiliating society, restricted to that college. He was a competitor for the junior Latin prize in Dartmouth and stood second in the list of four competitors. He was a member of the 'varsity crew of the college. In 1875 Mr. Myers returned to Logansport, and at once began reading law with D. C. Justice of that city, who being at that time city attorney, Mr. Myers was at once made his deputy, and as all kinds of criminal cases, as well as infractions of city ordinances were then tried before the mayor, or the city judge, he acquired much experience, as well as legal knowledge in the course of the ensuing fourteen months. Mr. Myers then entered the Union Law school at Albany, N. Y., from which he graduated as valedictorian in a class of eighty-nine students, on the 15th day of May, 1877, with the degree of B. L., and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York at Albany the next day. Mr. Myers at once returned home and entered into partnership with Hon. Maurice Winfield, then and yet in large practice in the city of Logansport, the partnership continuing until June, 1882. He then formed a partnership with Hon. John C. Nelson, upon his retirement from the bench of the Superior court, and the partnership still continues. Mr. Myers received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth, June 27, 1878. He was admitted to the bar in Cass county, Aug. 4, 1877, and to the Supreme court Nov. 27, 1878, and soon after to the United States Circuit court. Mr. Myers has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession since his admission to the bar. He has been a hard worker, and holds the position of high average on the roll of lawyers of the state. He has never held any official position of note, but has been city and county attorney and is now one of the trustees of the city schools. Mr. Myers in politics affiliates with the Republican party and has helped his party on the stump and otherwise during the past twenty years. He has not been a candidate, but a nominee of his party for prosecuting attorney and mayor, each time defeated, which he regards in the light of good fortune, for which he is duly grateful. Mr. Myers is a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis, and is a member of the Elks, and his church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married March 3, 1886, to Miss Jessie D. Cornelius, daughter of Edward C. Cornelius of Indianapolis, and two children have been born to them—Melissa J., aged eleven, and Marie R., aged eight years.

QUINCY ALDEN MYERS.

ROBERTS, George Moses, is a prominent member of the bar in southeastern Indiana, and practices his profession at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county. He is the son of George A. and Mary Roberts, *nee* Rice, and was born at Cross Plains, Ripley county, Indiana, March

GEORGE MOSES ROBERTS.

20, 1843. His father, George A. Roberts (still living), is an insurance agent, and for four years was probate judge of Ripley county. He is a great-grandson, on his mother's side, of Judge John Watts, in his day a distinguished Baptist preacher of great local renown. At the age of eleven, the subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Quincy, Ill., where he attended the free schools and Quincy college until September, 1860, when he entered Knox college at Galesburg, Ill., from which institution he graduated in 1863. Having decided to make law his profession, Mr. Roberts, in 1864, entered the law school at Albany, N. Y., graduated in 1865, and was admitted to practice law in the Empire state. But preferring the west, he went to Omaha, Neb., where he practiced his profession from 1865 to 1869, having been one year of the time in partnership with A. J. Poppleton. In 1870 Mr. Roberts returned to Indiana and located at Lawrenceburg, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. Since living in Lawrenceburg, Mr. Roberts has been in partnership with ex-Judge F. Adkinson, from 1870 to 1880, after which he formed a partnership with Chas. W. Stapp, which continued up to the time of Mr. Stapp's death, which occurred in November, 1898. Mr. Roberts has always been a Republican. While residing in Omaha, he was elected mayor of that city for one term, and has been elected mayor of Lawrenceburg three terms, in all six years, ending in 1885. He was the Republican candidate for judge of the circuit composed of the counties of Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland, and, although running two hundred votes ahead of the presidential ticket in 1896, was unsuccessful. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Minneapolis in 1892, a position awarded only to men recognized as a power in the party. As a lawyer Mr. Roberts stands deservedly high in the ranks of the profession. He is a recognized master of jurisprudence, and a man whose word has weight with judges and juries. He possesses great power as a logical reasoner, and unravels the tangled web of a law case with remarkable facility. Mr. Roberts is a member of the ancient fraternity of F. & A. M. He served as first lieutenant of Co. A, 137th Illinois infantry, from May, 1864, until he was mustered out of the service with his regiment, October, 1864, and belongs to Huff post, G. A. R. As indicative of his theological proclivities, Mr. Roberts attends the M. E. church. On Nov. 30, 1880, Mr. Roberts was married to Catherine, daughter of William and Margaret Harding, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Two children have been born of this union, Frank L., aged seventeen years, and George A., aged nine years.

DAWSON, CHARLES M., is a citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind. He is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Allen county bar, distinguished for men of learning, and is judge of the Allen Superior court, to which responsible position he has been three times elected; first in 1890, again in 1894 and in 1898, and is now on the bench. He is the son of Hon Reuben J. Dawson and Minerva Catlin Dawson, and was born in DeKalb county, Indiana, February

22, 1848. In his youth Judge Dawson was pre-eminently fortunate in his home environments and in his parental influences and training. His ancestry dates from 1685—in America—his forefathers coming to eastern Maryland. His father, who was born in Dearborn county, Ind., in 1811, his grandfather having migrated there in 1798, and came to Fort Wayne in 1830, and subsequently to Spencerville, DeKalb county, Ind., where he died in 1859, was a man of varied learning and accomplishments, ranking high as a mathematician, and was employed by the government to survey a large portion of northen Indiana. He was a man of superior intellectuality. Besides being a mathematician and land surveyor he was distinguished as a lawyer, and was honored by his fellow citizens, who elected him prosecuting attorney and then judge of the Tenth judicial circuit of Indiana. Nor was he less distinguished as a politician, having been elected a member of the Indiana legislature, serving both in the house of representatives and in the senate. In addition to these honors he was a presidential elector in the campaign which resulted in making Franklin Pierce president of the United States, and was nominated by his political party for congress, presenting a combination of superior mental faculties falling to the lot of only the favored few, each one a valued factor in advancing the cause of high civilization. Nor was Judge Dawson, subject of this sketch, less fortunate in having a mother of unusual intelligence and culture, who devoted her time to the education of her children and prepared him for entering Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, where he remained three years, after which, returning home, he became the cashier of the Merchants' National bank in Fort Wayne. But Judge Dawson's inclinations were toward law rather than finance, and he began reading for the profession under the instruction of Judge John Morris of Fort Wayne, subsequently entering the Law school at Albany, N. Y., where he graduated in 1877, and at once began the practice of his profession at Fort Wayne. In writing sketches of Indiana's Men of Progress and proficiency, a keen delight is experienced when the subject of the sketch has been, as in the case in hand, distinguished for a progressive spirit, and if over obstacles in spite of which he moved onward to the goal of success, so much the more inspiring is the theme. Tennyson gave poetic expression to progress when he wrote:

CHARLES M. DAWSON.

> "Yet I doubt not, through the ages, one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

But progress is something with which poetical fancies have little in common, except, perhaps, in the progress of poetry—but in law, in so far as the United States is concerned, progress has been in demand from the date of the federal constitution, by the fiat of conditions. When the equality of conditions was decreed and each man became a sovereign citizen, something unknown to the world, law at once took on a dignity which it must forever retain while it stands guard over the rights of the people.

Judge Dawson's record as a lawyer and a judge clearly demonstrates that he has a clear comprehension of the principles of American law. In 1879 he was appointed by Gov. Williams prosecuting attorney for the 38th judicial circuit, an office in which he gained such unqualified approval that the people elected him for three consecutive terms, 1880, 1882 and again in 1884 to the responsible position. In practicing his profession at the bar, Judge Dawson met with the most flattering success, and in 1890, as has been said, he was elected judge of the superior court of Allen county. So fully did he respond to requirements, so clear in opinion and just in judgment, that he was again elected in 1894, and again in 1898, and is still on the bench. On the bench he is the embodiment of patience and judicial composure. His analytical and synthetical powers are acute and his conclusions combine, in an eminent degree, reason, justice and conscience. Such a judge can seldom be far wrong, and, of necessity, must generally be right. Judge Dawson is a Democrat of that splendid type who, while illustrating the importance of fealty to convictions, concedes to others what he claims for himself, and, as a result, enjoys the fellowship and friendship of his fellow-citizens who have a different shibboleth and political banner—hence over the dividing walls of party, there may be seen in full bloom flowers symbolyzing good will and social brotherhood, than which nothing is more essential to the happiness and prosperity of communities.

FINCH, Fabius M., was born in 1810, in what is now Livingston county, New York. He was taken by his family to North Bend, Ohio, in 1814, and to Connersville, Ind., in 1816. His life on Indiana soil covers a longer period than the entire existence of Indiana as a state. He comes of sterling stuff, of the blood that opens new territory, compels civilization, and makes empire. His grandfather, Isaac Finch, a major in the revolutionary war, was killed early in the war in an engagement with the allied English and Indian forces.

In 1819 the pioneer family set out for the "new purchase," farther west. From Connersville they went to White River at Muncie-town, the headquarters of Muncie, the chief of the Delawares, thence to Anderson-town, the headquarters of Anderson, chief of the Shawnees, and thence in a two weeks' journey for what is now an hour's trip, to Noblesville. The country was mapless and roadless. It was even pathless, except for the narrow trail of the Indian and the single track of the deer to "the licks." The transportation was by packhorses in single file. The elder Finch, after the fashion of pioneers, was blacksmith, gunsmith, millwright, farmer and judge of the court.

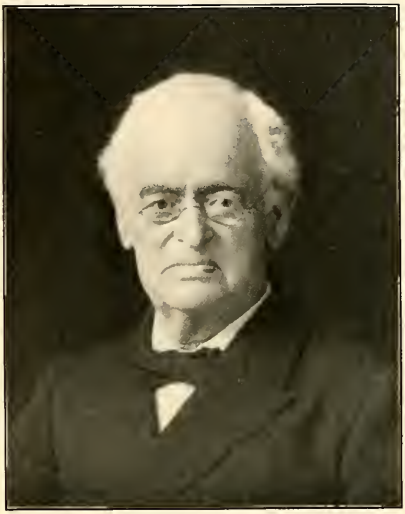
The neighbors were Indians, deer and wolves. The currency was "peltry" and bear meat was the beef. The unfished streams abounded in bass and the wods were full of paw-paws, plums and wild crab-apples. These supplemented the corn-meal, which was secured by a ride of ten, twenty or even forty miles to a primitive grist-mill. It all seems romantic in the perspective, but in the living it was the realist reality. It took the Finch kind of stuff to live it out to success.

Shortly after the settlement at Noblesville the foundations of the city of Indianapolis were laid, a few miles farther down the river, in the unfenced wilderness. The Finch cabin was the hospitable stopping place for land hunters and people passing to other settlements. The Finch shop was the meeting place of the neighbors, and so the young lad was early brought into contact with men and in touch with the world. It was a small world, perhaps, but it had fibre and was a stimulating world, and the boy of the frontier learned its lessons and knit his own rugged fiber closer with it. It made his horizon wider and he in turn has done much to make a wider and a better world. His quick wit took advantage of the opportunities that came his way. His early days were the promise of the riper years. At the age of eighteen he began the study of the law and at twenty-one, after the rigid and searching examination then in vogue, he was admitted to the profession of which he has been so long an honored and conspicuous member. He entered the practice at Franklin, in Johnson county, when the public square was covered with dog-fennel and court was held in a log cabin. In 1835 he married Miss Nancy Allen, of Brown county, O., a sister of Maj.-Gen. Robert Allen of the United States army.

Seven children blessed the household, of whom two survive—Miss Alice Finch and Hon. John A. Finch. In 1842 the young lawyer was appointed judge by Gov. Bigger, and in 1859 he was elected judge of the circuit composed of Marion, Johnson and Hendricks counties, serving six years. Before he left the bench he removed to Indianapolis—1865—where he has since lived, honored by the bar and the whole community, and loved by a wide circle of intimate friends. Both of his sons, Heneage B. and John A., entered the volunteer army, and each achieved for himself an honorable record. One of them brought home with him a fatal malady and died shortly after the war, and the other has never fully recovered from the hardships of the service.

The firm of Finch & Finch, father and son, is the oldest in continuous practice without change in the state of Indiana, and the record is probably not surpassed in any state. They are "at the top" as insurance lawyers. Judge Finch is a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in faith, a gentleman of "the old school," which always means a gentleman of the highest type by every test.

Born in 1810—removed to Ohio in 1814—citizen of Indiana since 1816—sole survivor of the White river colony of 1819—these are the baldest details. With revised dates and changing circumstances they might be set down for another. But the life of Judge Finch is far more than such details. With revised dates and changing circumstances they might be set down for another. But the life of Judge Finch is far more than such details and is of more than local or temporary interest. Some men live a hundred years, and that is all they do.



FABIUS M. FINCH.

Judge Finch, through a life almost co-terminus with the century, has done more than draw the breath of the years. The story of his life is a story that can not now, with our changed conditions, be repeated. It is a story worth a wider telling. Born when the republic was new the boy came to the republic's extremest rim, when the frontier was absolutely raw. It was time and place and circumstance for strength and courage and honor, and all the many virtues. It was a time for the fittest, and this man is a survival of all the conditions. It is a life worthy the record of a new Plutarch.

Twenty-one times Judge Finch has seen a president elected. Three times he has seen the country successful in foreign wars; Indian wars of which we have lost the count, and a civil war which overshadowed all the wars in magnitude and the importance of its results. He has seen the nation grow from a weakling to a world power. He has seen Indiana grow from a territory to a state, from a wilderness to a garden, from forests and swamps to stately towns and splendid farms, from a population of croaking frogs and painted Indians to a myriad men of the kind that "constitute a state." He has seen all this mighty expansion as few men now living have seen it, but he has not been "a looker on in Vienna" only. Through a long, useful, and conspicuous life, he has been an active part in the development, for it is characteristic of the man that he has always taken a direct and lively interest in the best thought and the best action of the state.

Colleges were impossible for the boy in the wilderness. Finch came out of the same schools which educated Lincoln. The "clearing" was the common school, the pioneer's cabin was the high school, the blacksmith's shop the college. Like Shakespeare the young man may have learned "little Latin and less Greek," but to know is only part, to feel is more. What nis intellect acquired his emotions assimilated, and the equiɒment was magnificent. When they could pass her severe tests the universitv of the frontier graduated men worth while, Judge Finch is a type of the men who have made the country great. He has been prominent in legal and judicial affairs, and in all matters of good citizenship, through a long history. Every increase of knowledge, every question in progress, every problem solved, every great thought has been of great concern to him, and he has been active in the problems, an important factor in the real life.

Macaulay says biographers are apt to contract "the disease of admiration." It is impossible to have known Judge Finch and not to have passed the admiration point. Nothing human has ever been foreign to him. His hospitality has been genuine, timely, continuous, quiet but more than princely. Always a great reader and thinker, he has always mingled with and always loved his fellow men, and for his great and kindly heart, his saving sense of humor, his wise counsel, and his active deeds, always men have loved him.

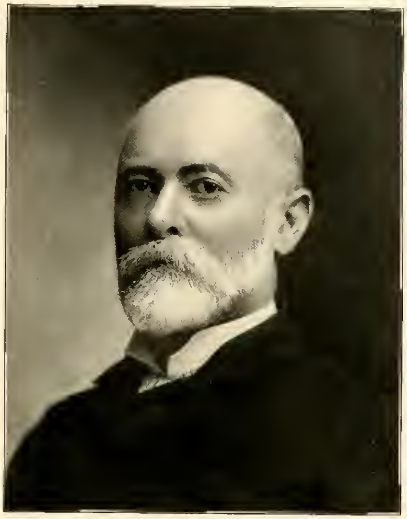
Few men have so magnificently solved the problem how to grow old gracefully. It were better to say how not to grow old at all. When Aurora married the king of Troy she prevailed on Jupiter to grant him the immortality of the gods. But she forgot to have the blessing of perpetual youth attached to the gift and she found her king growing old, fit only to be kept in a gilded chamber and fed on ambrosia. To Judge Finch the gods seem to have granted the grace of imperishable youth. Time's winter has snowed upon his head, but the sunshine and the freshness of spring abide in the intellect and the heart. An old man by the calendar he loves young people and is young with them. With years reaching back through a long and active past he continues to live in the present, and, more than most men, is full of interest in present life. Knowing toil and privation, knowing the "grin and bear it" of life, knowing sorrow and death, knowing all the bitterness that may come to man, he is still the brave, the tender, the great hearted young old man. Surely "this hath a relish of eternity."

FINCH, John A. Of John A. Finch no more could be said, nor could less be warranted, than that he is "a chip off the old block"—the son of his father. Intimates of these men have said that the son was to be envied and admired for having such a father and the father for having such a son. He was born November 15, 1842; educated at Franklin college and at Wabash college; was a graduate in the class of 1863 of Wabash college. He had sufficient army service to know the hardships of that life, and came out of the war with a seemingly broken constitution. But the hereditary grit of the blood that tells was in him and he pulled through after a long battle, and has done a man's work in life. He has been under the burden of physical weakness and many serious illnesses, but the unquenchable and dominating spirit has never failed. Because of his ill-health he became an extensive traveler, first in his own country and then in Europe. He has been in every state and territory in the Union, and many times has crossed the sea, always with open eyes, always the true cosmopolite. Few men have as wide and desirable acquaintance among the people best worth knowing.

He is at home in any circle and always the center of the circle. He is wit, humorist, raconteur. His stories have a Lincoln-like aptness. His fund of illustration seems inexhaustible. He always hits the point, and, most remarkable, he never repeats himself.

As a lawyer he is best known in the law of insurance. He has been interested in more insurance cases than any man of his time. In a recent address he said he had been interested in the trial or settlement of litigated insurance cases in nearly every state of the Union. He has for more than ten years issued annually a Digest of Insurance Cases. These volumes cover all the decisions of the English-speaking courts. Their preparation has required him to have in his office every current law report and every law journal published in the English language. This is practically adding a library every year to his burdened shelves.

Mr. Finch has never married. As a reason for this he says that he has "never had time." He has a warm attachment for his friends, and they are a host. His large income has enabled him to gratify his constant desire to help others. No man is more impatient of the low, the mean and the sordid; no man more appreciates the true and the beautiful. He does not wear his heart upon his sleeve, but no man ever had truer and stauncher friends. He is a club man in the best sense of the word; and in literary clubs he is easily at the front. He writes readily and with force and directness. A man of wide reading, close observation, keen sympathies and a cultured taste, he is at home with almost any subject. Few men have touched life at more points; college student, soldier, editor, newspaper correspondent, lawyer, traveler, club man, author and compiler, he has adorned and honored every sphere, and each in turn has been enriched by him. He is always the gentleman without fear and without reproach. No better could be said in a volume than that those who know him best, best appreciate him and best love him. Since the above was written the subject of this sketch passed into the other world. While visiting St. Paul, Minn., he was taken suddenly ill, on May 30th, in his room at the Ryan hotel, and died before help reached him.



HON. JOHN A. FINCH.

HANI, Dr. William F., one of the leading physicians of Elkhart, Ind., is of Swiss-German ancestry. He was born March 25, 1843, at Berlin, Holmes county, O. His father, Nicholas Hani, a farmer by occupation, emigrated to New Carlisle, Holmes county, O., in 1832, from Berne, Switzerland. He was one of the leading citizens of his county, and held the positions of justice of the peace and township assessor at various times during his residence there. He removed from Ohio to Middlebury, Elkhart county, Ind., in the spring of 1867, and there resided until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 29, 1879. He was married in Holmes county, O., in 1833, to Rebecca Gindlesperger, a native of Summerset county, Penn. She was from one of the old and prominent Pennsylvania families.

Dr. William F. Hani, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the common district schools of his native county.

DR. WILLIAM F. HANI.

After leaving common school he attended school at Spring Mountain, O., where he fitted himself for the occupation of teaching. He taught for two years, then began the study of medicine.

Dr. Hani began his professional career by reading medicine with Dr. P. P. Pomerene, of Berlin, Holmes county, O., in the spring of 1861. He continued reading in this same office until the autumn of 1863, when he went to the University of Michigan and attended a full course. Afterward he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Ia., from which he graduated May 25, 1864, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation, he first located at Dundee, Tuscarawas county, O. Here he built up a good practice, but a strong desire on his part to enter the civil war as a surgeon led him to make application to the state board of examiners to stand examination for a medical position in the army. His request was granted, and after passing the examination, he enlisted as assistant surgeon of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 20, 1864. He remained with this organization until May 11, 1865, when his resignation was presented and accepted on account of physical disabilities contracted while in the service. After recuperating his health, and while at Columbus, O., making a final settlement with the United States, he was solicited by Surgeon-General R. N. Barr to accept a position in one of his old regiments. He accepted and was assigned to the Fifty-third O. V. V. I., with which organization he remained until its final muster-out and discharge from the service. While with the Fifty-third O. V. V. I. he was on detached duty the greater part of the time as surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Mo. V. V. I. After the close of the war, he remained a short time as a partner with his former preceptor, after which he removed to Middlebury, Ind., in March, 1866. Here he remained in continuous practice for 24 years, removing to his present location in 1890. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Rush Medical college of Chicago, Ill., in 1868; and took the practitioners' course in the same institution in the spring of 1882.

Dr. Hani's war record is an interesting one. He was at the battle of Columbia, Tenn.; Spring Hill, Tenn.; Thompson's Station, Tenn.; and at the last battle of Franklin, Tenn. The above engagements all took place in November, 1864. He was also present at the last battle of Nashville, Tenn., fought by Gen. G. H. Thomas, opposed by Gen. Hood.

Politically, Dr. Hani is a Democrat. He is at the present time chairman of the pension board at Goshen, Ind., which position he has filled since June 14, 1893. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Elkhart County Medical association, and a member of the Indiana State Medical society. He does not belong to any church organization.

Dr. Hani was married May 7, 1868, to Alice C. Loomis. Two children were born to bless this union, a daughter, Clara, and a son, Wm. F. Hani, Jr.

KINNEY, Horace Edgar, is a prosperous merchant in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., who deals in grain, flour and other commodities usually handled by men in his department of business. His father was Lazarus Kinney, a country merchant, and his mother was Maria Kinney, *nee* Jackson, whose father was related to the family of Jacksons of which Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, was a member, than which the country boasts of no superior blood. His great grandfather, Abraham Kinney, when a boy, came to America with his parents, who settled in New Jersey and later moved to Virginia, where he grew to manhood, married and lived to the great age of 104 years and was in the revolutionary war. John Kinney, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in the war of 1812, as also in the Indian wars of Kentucky and Indiana. His father, Lazarus Kinney, being an invalid, was not in the war of the rebellion. His mother's ancestors, as has been said, were related to the family of Andrew Jackson, and her parents emigrated to the Indiana territory and settled at Vincennes in the year 1800, when the country from the Ohio river to the lake was a wilderness inhabited by Indians. They were pioneers and were identified with the noble work of laying the foundations of Indiana, which sixteen years later took its place in the Union as one of the sovereign states of the great American republic. It is common nowadays to trace lineage back to the revolution to find if an ancestor, paternal or maternal, was engaged in that great struggle for liberty and independence, and as a result, we have societies designated as "Sons of the Revolution" and "Daughters of the Revolution," which take on something akin to titles of nobility, and Americans are to be pardoned, indeed, and complimented for such exhibitions of patriotism. In this regard Mr. Kinney is fortunate. His ancestry entitles him to be known as a "Son of the Revolution," and as a son of that scarcely less historic struggle of 1812 with the same great power, in which English soldiers and their Indian allies sought to cripple the young republic, but were taught on the land and on the sea that Americans are invincible. Nor is this all; when the time comes, as come it will, when a society of the "Sons of Indiana" is organized Mr. Kinney may point to the fact that his maternal ancestors were in the country in the year 1800, which makes his ancestral title unquestionable, to say nothing of the fact of the place of his birth. Mr. Kinney is a native of Indiana and was born at Stilesville, Hendricks county, Ind., in 1858, and secured his early education in the public schools of his native town. In the beginning of his lifework he became a telegraph operator on the Vandalia railroad and in the Western Union Telegraph office, in which employment he was engaged from ten until he was twenty-four years of age. Abandoning the telegraph business, he entered the office of Messrs J. A. Closser & Co., of Indianapolis, to learn the grain merchandising business, and having mastered its details, in 1886 established himself in the business, in which he has been continuously engaged to the present time and in which he has been successful. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, an organization of high character for business sagacity, whose members recognizing Mr. Kinney's business abilities, in 1888 elected

HORACE EDGAR KINNEY.

him one of the governors of the board. In 1896 he was elected vice-president and in 1897 was promoted to the important office of president of the board, and in 1898 Mr. Kinney was elected one of the executive committee of the Indiana State Board of Commerce. Mr. Kinney has always been a Republican in politics, but was never an aspirant for any political office. Gov. Mount, recognizing his eminent fitness for the position, appointed him a member of the trans-Mississippi Inter-State commission of Indiana. Mr. Kinney is a Knight Templar and a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a Mystic Shriner and a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis. In religious affairs, his preference is for the Baptist church, though he is not a member of the denomination. Mr. Kinney was married in 1882 to Miss Laura J. Rabords and they have two children—Hazel Augusta, fourteen, who attends the high school, now in the second year, and Zuleme Ethel, eight, attending the public schools.

CROMER, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Under the constitution of the United States whatever rights were secured to the states about which so much has been said and written, the provision that "citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," effectually obliterates state boundaries in so far as citizenship is concerned and makes the union one and indivisible, and constitutes the American people one nation. Nevertheless there is such a tning as "state pride," which while having no reference to any soil, climate, forests, fields and farms, or any other natural sources of wealth, is aroused when contemplating the mind products of the states, the intellectual faculties of those native and to the manner born. The children of the state, educated in its schools and advancing to eminence in the various departments of human endeavor, science, philosophy, law, medicine, agriculture, invention and statesmanship, constitute the true glory of the state, inevitably so, because the real wealth of a state consists chiefly in the knowledge of its sons. George W. Cromer, the subject of this sketch, is an Indiana production. He was born in Madison county, Indiana, May 13, 1856, and when an infant was taken by his parents to Delaware county, where he has since lived. His father, Josiah Cromer, is a farmer in good circumstances, and his mother's maiden name was Schultz, Mary Schultz. His parents are people of high standing and character and life-long members of the English Lutheran church. His ancestors, noted for longevity, were plain, honest people, who lived quiet and unobtrusive lives on farms and engaged in tilling the soil. Like thousands of men and women, who, following the star of empire in its Western course, they cleared away the primeval forests, built homes, the nurseries of virtue, patriotism and independence, laid the foundations of empire states and left for their children the priceless heritage of a good name. Young Cromer's elementary education was received in the common schools of Delaware county. Subsequently, he took a college preparatory course at Wittenburg college, Springfield, O., and matriculated in the Indiana State university at Bloomton with the class of 1882, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. Mr. Cromer is by profession a lawyer, beginning his studies with the law firm of Ellis & Waltenhouse, of Muncie, and was admitted to the Delaware county bar in 1886, since which date he has practiced his profession in Delaware county, and in the Appellate and Supreme courts of the state, giving special attention to criminal business. Mr. Cromer is an earnest, unflinching and unflagging Republican. He was chairman of the Delaware County Republican committee in the campaign of 1892, and was a member of the State Republican committee for four years, representing the Sixth congressional district on that committee in the campaigns of 1892 and 1894. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the Forty-sixth judicial circuit of Indiana in 1886 and re-elected in 1888, and during his incumbency of the office served the people and the state with such untiring devotion to their interests as to win their unqualified approval. Mr. Cromer, in 1894 was elected mayor of the city of Muncie by the largest vote and the greatest majority ever given any one for that office, and in this responsible position served the people and the city for four years. In 1898, Mr. Cromer was elected to the office of representative in congress for the Eighth congressional district of Indiana, in the hottest contest for the nomination and election ever waged in eastern Indiana, winning the nomination over Judge A. O. Marsh and other strong candidates, and his election over Judge Orlando J. Lotz. Hon. G. W. Cromer takes broad views of all public questions and is abreast of the most advanced thought of the age. He is not only a reader, but a thinker and investigator. He delves for fundamental facts, nor does he abandon the quest until success crowns his efforts. He believes in labor organizations, and with commanding ability advocates the cause of labor, because his political philosophy teaches him that by elevating and bettering the condition of toilers, he is promoting the welfare of society at large. Mr. Cromer is a speaker who commands the close attention of his audiences. In the presentation of his propositions his style is eminently lucid, and his logic sweeps along with irresistible force, and warming with his theme, he rises often to the heights of acknowledged oratory and captivating eloquence. In his fraternal associations, Mr. Cromer is a member of the I. O. O. F., the I. O. R. M., the K. of P., the Order of Elks, and of the Greek fraternity of *Beta Theta Pi*. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Elks and of the Great Council of Indiana I. O. R. M., and he is also a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In August, 1895, Mr. Cromer was married to Frances J. Soule of Chicago, but no children have blessed the union. Mr. Cromer is intellectually resourceful and readily marshals his faculties for attack or defense. His manner is genial and companionable, and friendships once formed are seldom relinquished. In congress, Mr. Cromer will have a field worthy of his abilities, and those who know him best feel assured that he will reflect great credit upon his constituency and his native state of Indiana.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CROMER.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM R., is a native of Indiana, and resides in the city of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, where he is engaged in practicing law, and is one of the prominent attorneys of the bar of Dearborn and adjacent counties. He is the son of William Johnston and Mary Johnston, whose maiden name was Roberts, and was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, April 16, 1838. His father, William Johnston, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. He was a native of Virginia, of Scotch ancestry, while his mother was a native of Maryland, of Welch ancestry, both of whom, when young, emigrated with their parents to Kentucky, where they lived until after they were married, after which they came to Indiana and settled in Switzerland county, where they resided the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1858, and the mother in 1861. The subject of this sketch obtained a

WILLIAM R. JOHNSTON.

fair common school education in the district schools of his native county, in which he obtained such educational equipment as they could confer for the profession of law, which he had chosen for his life work. He studied law in the office of Hon. Scott Carter, at Vevay, Ind., and was admitted to the bar at that place, where he practiced his profession with Judge Carter for about six years, after which he formed a partnership with Hon. F. M. Griffith, which continued four years. In 1888 Mr. Johnston moved to Aurora, in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he practiced his profession with Hon. H. D. McMadlen for four years, and then, in 1891, took up his residence at Lawrenceburg, where he now resides. Mr. Johnston, July, 1861, when twenty-three years of age, enlisted at Vevay in Co. A, 3rd Indiana cavalry, as a private. Prior to the war of the rebellion it was the habit to clothe the battles of Napoleon in high wrought and graphic descriptions. The panoramic pictures of these battles challenged the honor and admiration of all christendom, but now Americans, if they desire instances of heroism that defy hyperbole, are not required to refer to Austerlitz, Marengo, Lodi, Jena or any other of Napoleon's renowned battles. Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and Antietam supply every demand, and in these renowned battles for the Union, Mr. Johnston participated, besides many others, which, while of less note, were often as sanguinary, testing to the uttermost the courage of those who participated in them. True it may be that "peace has its victories, no less renowned than war," but it is true, nevertheless, until swords are transformed to plowshares and spears to pruning hooks, and the "nations learn war no more," the men who go to war at their country's call will have monuments built for them, to attest a nation's gratitude, and perpetuate their fame. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Baptist church, and was married April 2, 1868, to Zelia M. Hatch. He is one of Indiana's veteran soldiers, and is scarcely less than one of her veteran lawyers.

STERNE, Albert Eugene, is the son of Charles F. and Eugenie (Fries) Sterne, and was born April 28, 1866, at Cincinnati, O. His father, Charles F. Sterne, a business man and manufacturer, was the founder and owner of the Peru, Miami county, Ind., woolen mills. He was a man of public spirit who did much to build up the city of Peru, being connected with many of its business enterprises, among which were its gas works, which he established, and in addition was identified with business enterprises in other parts of the state. His ancestors on both sides were of German stock and his mother's father was a professor in German universities and a member of the Legion of Honor. The primary education of the subject of this sketch, till the age of eleven, was obtained in the public schools of Peru, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, after which he was sent to private schools at Ithaca, N. Y. (Professor Kinney's famous Cornell school, and thence to the Mt. Pleasant Military academy, at Sing Sing, N. Y.) Following the Military academy he entered the classical department of Harvard university at the age of seventeen, in the fall of 1883, and graduated with honors in 1887 with his class, securing the degree of A. B. Having chosen the profession of medicine as his life work, immediately after his graduation from Harvard, the same year, he went to Europe, to study medicine, and remained there for six years, studying in Strassburg, Heidelberg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Dublin, Edinburg and London, and took the M. D. degree, "*magna cum laude,*" in 1891, at Berlin university. He was assistant, while in Europe, in various hospitals, notably the Charité at Berlin, the Salpetriére at Paris, the Rotunda at Dublin, and the Queen's Square in London, and was a founder of the Society of American Physicians at Berlin, Germany. Dr. Sterne, having obtained large acquisitions of medical knowledge in the best schools and the largest hospitals in Europe, returned to America in 1893, and settled down to the practice of medicine and surgery at Indianapolis. Since that date, he has been an active member of the Marion County and State Medical associations, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical society, and American Medical asoication. His writings, which include a wide field of discussion, have been devoted mostly to dealing with special subjects relating to nervous and mental diseases, for which he had especially prepared himself. In 1894 Dr. Sterne was appointed to the chair of nervous and mental diseases in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, and subsequently, consulting neurologist to the City Hospital and Dispensary, the Deaconess hospital, the Flower Mission, etc., all of which positions he still occupies. He is now associate editor of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases,* published in New York. After several years' experience in sanatorium work he bought the old Fletcher homestead, opposite Woodruff park, which he has completely remodeled, and to which he has built additions, and this place, "Norways," is now a model sanatorium for the treatment, specially, of nervous diseases. Dr. Sterne was never actively engaged in politics, but has always been a true Republican. In addition to the societies named, he is a member of the Medico-Legal society of New York. He is an active member of the Columbia club, the Commercial club, the German club, the University club, and the Harvard club of Indiana, and is unmarried. Dr. Sterne is an enthusiastic student in the learned profession of which he is a member, a scientific investigator of nervous and mental diseases, and "Norways," with its beautiful surroundings, inviting to repose and recuperation, has the appearance of an ideal retreat for those who are the victims of shattered nerves and mental disquiet.

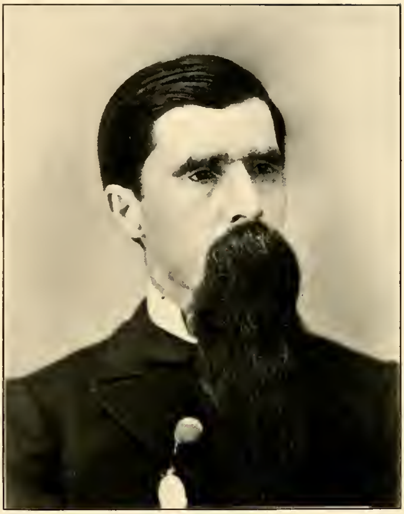
ALBERT EUGENE STERNE.

BEARDSLEY, Albert R., is a prominent business man of Elkhart, Elkhart county, Indiana, whose connection with business enterprises from his young manhood to the present time, marks him as one of the Men of Progress of the state. He is the son of Elijah Hubbell Beardsley, and was born at Dayton, Ohio, November 7, 1847. He came to Indiana with his parents in 1853, who settled on a farm near the town of Elkhart, Ind. His father was a native of New York, and was born at Delhi,

ALBERT R. BEARDSLEY.

in that state. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were natives of Connecticut, and were both soldiers in the war of the revolution, an ancestral fact which confers upon their grandson and great-grandson a double claim to the title of a "Son of the Revolution." His maternal ancestors came from Holland, a country that has the honor of discovering the Hudson river and establishing the first colony on Manhattan island. Mr. Beardsley's education was received in the common schools, and choosing a mercantile occupation, he commenced clerking in a dry goods store in 1864. From 1870 to 1876 he was in the dry goods business on his own account, and two years later he became the manager of the Muzzy Starch Co. He continued in the business up to 1890, when he became the business manager of the Dr. Miles Medical Company, a position he still holds. Mr. Beardsley has always been an active Republican, and of great local popularity. He was the city clerk of Elkhart for two years, 1870 to 1872. He was then elected city treasurer, a responsible position, which he held four years, 1874-78. In these positions Mr. Beardsley's services won distinction as a citizen of large capabilities and acknowledged integrity, and at the November election, 1898, he was elected to represent Elkhart county in the 61st general assembly of Indiana. Mr. Beardsley was married in 1872 to Elizabeth Baldwin, but no children have been born of this union. He is a recognized business man, and a larger number of men of his type in the legislatures of the states would be a positive advantage, for the time has arrived when economic legislation, measures relating to taxation, revenue and expenditure of public funds, demand the trained abilities of business men.

CONNER, ISAIAH, one of the most favorably known citizens of Fulton county, Ind., was born near Marion, Ind., August 4, 1838. His parents were Nelson and Sarah (Boots) Conner. The father was born in South Carolina, March 14, 1811, and died near Marion, Ind., March 14, 1889. He was the son of Lewis and Margaret (McLaren) Conner. Lewis Conner was a native of South Carolina, and of Irish lineage. He was the father of nine children—six sons and three daughters. His wife was born in Scotland. They were pioneer settlers of Grant county, Ind., in which county they settled in the year 1828. She died in 1839. He lived, in the same county, until thirty years later, when he died, aged 87 years. Sarah Boots Conner, the mother of the subject of this mention, was born in Chillicothe, O., March 27, 1813. She died near Marion, Ind., March 27, 1890. She was a daughter of Martin Boots, a Pennsylvanian, of German parentage. Nelson Conner and Sarah Boots were the first white couple married in what is now Grant county, Ind. The marriage was solemnized before the county was organized; and the marriage license was obtained at Muncie, Ind. They settled down in life in Grant county, where they ever afterward lived, until death called them away. He was a millwright by trade, and pursued milling and farming business, in which he was quite successful. For some time before his death he had carried on farming only. He was a man of fine personal presence, and possessed unusual mental endowments. Having been denied the advantages of an education, he keenly felt the want of it, in his contact with the affairs of life; and being possessed of ample means he gave his children superior school privileges, constantly urging upon them the great importance of an education. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and cast his first vote in 1832 for "Old Hickory." He and his devoted wife, than whom there never was a more loving and faithful helpmate, soon after their marriage, joined the Methodist Episcopal church and were devout and faithful members. They had seven children which survived infancy, of which six are now, 1899, living. In the order of births Isaiah is third. He was brought up, for the most part, on a farm. His early educational training was obtained in the "Quaker school," near Marion, an institution supported by subscription funds, and unquestionably the best school in the county. After leaving this school he took an academical course at Marion. Upon leaving the academy he began the study of law at Marion with the law firm of Messrs. Van Devanter & McDowell, and was there admitted to the bar. He chose other pursuits, which he followed until 1867, at which time he took up the practice. In 1869 he located in Rochester, Ind., where he soon gained a large clientage, and won an enviable reputation as a lawyer. In November, 1884, he was elected judge of the Forty-first judicial circuit of Indiana, composed of the counties of Fulton and Marshall. He held the office one term, six years, and gained an excellent reputation as a judge. On retiring from the bench, which occurred in November, 1890, the bars of both counties took action in the form of appropriate resolutions, in which the high esteem in which he was held was expressed; and on the same occasion he was the recipient at the hands of the Marshall county bar of a fine gold-headed cane, with a kindly inscription thereon, and on the part of the Fulton county bar, a fine office desk and chair. Since retiring from the office of judge he has continued in the active practice of the law, and about five years ago became and is now the head of the well-known law firm of Conner & Rowley, which firm stands at the front in the law practice of northern Indiana. Mr. Conner has always, since he was old enough to take any part in politics, been a Democrat, and is to-day a great admirer of the young and intrepid leader of the Democracy in 1896. On January 26, 1862, Mr. Conner married Miss Talitha Line, a most estimable lady and loving and faithful wife, who was the daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Wallace) Line. She was born near Marion, Ind., October 15, 1841, and died at Rochester, Ind., July 18, 1895. She had long been an invalid, afflicted with diabetes, of which she died. No children were born of this marriage, and, therefore, the husband is alone in the world. His chief solace is the beautiful thought, expressed in a poem by Longfellow, in a sweet tribute to his departed wife—



ISAIAH CONNER.

"For death shall bring another mating
Beyond the shadows of the tomb.
On yonder shore a bride is waiting
Until I come."

JAMES MURDOCK.

MURDOCK, JAMES. Taken all together, the history of Mr. James Murdock is instructive. He is a native of Ireland and was born in County Sligo, situated in the northwestern part of the island, May 1, 1836. He is the son of John and Subina Murdock. His mother's maiden name was Kelley, and his father was a linen manufacturer and weaver in an early day, in the north of Ireland. Young Murdock was reared, until sixteen years of age, on a farm in County Sligo, and such limited education as fell to his lot was obtained in the parish schools, which were very inferior, and considering the fact that he attended these schools only for a short time, his educational equipment for the battles of life was exceedingly meager. He never attended college, academy or high school, and yet, following along the pathway, the stalwart youth traveled from County Sligo to the county of Tippecanoe, Indiana; there must have been times when his mind, athirst for knowledge, drank at wayside fountains and in some measure supplied the deficiencies incident to the lack of early advantages. The record shows that young Murdock arrived in New York from Ireland, in November, 1852, when he was sixteen years of age. He did not remain in the great American city, but pushed on to Vermillion county, O., where he remained one year. From Vermillion county, Ohio, he moved on to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1853, and thence, in 1854, to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, which became his permanent residence, where he has since lived, wrought, and achieved success. Young Murdock held no controversy with fate. He did not wait for something to turn up. He did not higgle about wages, but arriving in Tippecanoe county he immediately accepted employment offered by a Mr. Ellsworth, and went to work building a wooden railroad west from Lafayette, which was intended to extend out on the prairie, but was never completed. After the failure of the railroad enterprise Mr. Murdock continued in the employ of Mr. Ellsworth hauling supplies to his Benton county farms, and worked for him for three years at $14 a month, drawing no part of his wages until he had saved the sum of $200, with which he bought a team, and in connection with his brothers, commenced farming on leased lands in the Wabash bottoms near Lafayette, and as money and credit increased, the more they extended their farming enterprises. In the spring of 1860, Mr. Murdock sold out his interest in the farming business, and, in partnership with Mr. P. Donnelly, engaged in the grocery and commission business at Lafayette, which continued until 1862, when, with his brothers, John and Thomas, he continued the business until 1879, when it was disposed of. Mr. Murdock has always been a Democrat and an earnest worker in the ranks of the party. He has always been recognized as possessed of those qualities which constitute efficient leadership. With a captivating personality he combines sagacity in more than an average measure, which, with exceptional powers of combining forces and holding them in line, have always made him conspicuous when leadership was necessary to success; besides, when logic and native oratory was in demand, his resources were practically exhaustless. He was elected township trustee in 1862, and in

1870 was elected sheriff of Tippecanoe county over Conway, a Republican, by a majority of 800, a victory which demonstrated his personal popularity in Tippecanoe county. In 1879 Mr. Murdock was appointed warden of the Indiana state prison, north, a position which he held for twelve years, and which he administered with consummate financial and executive ability. He resigned the position in March, 1891, and since that date has not held any political office. Mr. Murdock supported Isaac P. Gray for president. In 1896 he was a delegate from the Tenth district to the Chicago convention and labored to defeat the free coinage plank in the Chicago platform, but after the nomination of Mr. Bryan supported him as became a loyal Democrat, and took an active part in his behalf. Mr. Murdock belongs to the Catholic church, but has no club associations. He is a business man of large properties, to which he devotes his attention and which largely occupies his time. He was married in 1861 to Miss Johanna Burke, and ten children have been born of the union, of whom three are living—Charles, cashier of the Merchants' National bank; Samuel T., general manager Lafayette and Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas company, and Mary, who is now attending school at Manhattanville, New York.

MOREY M. DUNLAP.

DUNLAP, Morey M. The subject of this sketch is a native Indianian, born near the city of Franklin, Johnson county, July 7, 1860. Men inclined to survey the past of Indiana and contemplate the near and remote future of the state, will find their hopes aglow with honest pride as they note the large number of young men who are being equipped to take the places of those, who, on farms, in the mechanic arts, and in all the professions have acted well their part in industrial and professional affairs, achieved success, earned good names and greatness among their fellow men and given to the state a large measure of renown which is a legitimate source of state pride, and have passed on to their reward, or linger in our midst to encourage the youth of the present to press forward in honorable careers. It is not only the lives of great men in other states which remind the young men of Indiana that they may "make their lives sublime," but Indiana has produced her great men, mechanics, agriculturists, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, authors, scholars, educators, poets and statesmen whose example is exerting a wholesome and a mighty influence in shaping the destiny of the commonwealth, forever appealing to young men in every department of human endeavor to advance their native state or the state of their adoption to a still greater altitude of civilization and progress. The father of M. M. Dunlap was James Dunlap, born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1802, and died in Johnson county, Ind., Aug. 10, 1884. He was by occupation a farmer and financially possessed of a competence. In his religious preference he was a Presbyterian and in politics held the record of having been a Democrat, a Whig, and thereafter a Republican. His mother was Elizabeth Dunlap, *nee* Johnston, and was born in Louisville, Ky., January 21, 1815.

She was a pioneer in Johnson county, Ind., and was noted for great strength of character, self-reliance, intellectual force and business capacity, and like her husband was a Presbyterian. The ancestors of Mr. Dunlap on his father's side emigrated from northern Ireland and came to the American colonies early in the eighteenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. One of the family—John Dunlap—was captain of the first troop of Philadelphia horse. He started the first daily paper published in America, the Pennsylvania *Packet;* was printer to the convention of 1774 and to the first congress, and was the first to publish the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Strabane, Ireland. On his mother's side, his ancestors were from Scotland. Her father, John Johnston, (grandfather of M. M. D.), was a Scotchman born in Novia Scotia, of a family, many of whose members, both in Scotland and America, were Presbyterian ministers and school teachers. He was a soldier from Kentucky in the war of 1812, the second war of American independence, since when our English kinsmen have been more circumspect. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Dutton, daughter of an English sea captain, who established an American home at Richmond, Va., subsequent to the revolutionary period. Mr. Dunlap was exceptionally fortunate in securing an early education, having been sent to Hopewell academy in Johnson county, Indiana, a Presbyterian school conducted by men of ripe scholarship, and affording such educational advantages as enabled its students to enter advanced college classes. Mr. Dunlap entered the Indiana State university at Bloomington, in 1880, and graduated in 1885. He won several honors in oratory and represented the university in the inter-collegiate oratorical contest in 1885 and was awarded second honors. Mr. Dunlap having made choice of the legal profession for his life work, in 1885 he began reading law in the office of Dunbar & Cathcart at Stubenville, O., and subsequently took a full course in the law department of the Indiana university, graduating in 1891. He began the practice of his profession at Bloomington, Ind., where for two terms, from 1887 to 1891, he served as mayor of the city. In October, 1891, Mr. Dunlap located at Anderson, Madison county, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In May, 1894, he was elected mayor of the city of Anderson, and re-elected in May, 1898. In politics, Mr. Dunlap has always been a Republican and in religious persuasion is a Presbyterian and is a member of the Presbyterian church. In his social and fraternal relations he is a member of the Anderson and Columbia clubs of Anderson. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias; of the Independent Order of Red Men, of the B. P. O. of Elks, of the Royal Arcanum, of the Knights of Maccabees, and the Order of Modern Woodmen of America. On Nov. 10, 1885, Mr. Dunlap was married to Miss Minnie V. Davis of Bloomington, Ind. One son has been born of the marriage, Alan A. Dunlap, born Oct. 27, 1889. Mr. Dunlap is a man of most agreeable and popular manners. He is courteous and affable. His administrative abilities are of a high order, besides, his ripe educational attainments give to his oratory a charm and force which falls to the lot of only the favored few.

In every campaign since 1884 he has served his party on the stump.

FLEMMING, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M.D., is a resident of the city of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana. His father, Dr. Geo. W. Flemming was a native of Washington, Pa., who came to Indiana and located permanently at Shelbyville in 1849, where he practiced his profession continuously up to the time of his death, which occurred March 21, 1864. He was a man of superior educational equipment, having graduated from Washington, Pa., college at an early age, and was one of the most eminent physicians of Central Indiana. His mother, Belinda McGrew, came of revolutionary stock, her mother being one of the celebrated Cooke family. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, a devoted Christian, and noted for her good works. The Flemmings came from Scotland at an early day and settled in Chester county, Pa. They trace their ancestry back through the best blood of Scotland. George W. Flemming, the subject of this sketch, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Nov. 27, 1843, and came with his parents to Shelbyville in 1849. He attended the public schools of his native county, and two years prior to entering college was under the private tuition of Rev. James Jones Smythe, a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin, Ireland. In 1861 he entered the freshman class of Washington college, the Alma Mater of his father, and graduated with his class in 1865. After graduating he began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel D. Day. In his pursuit of medical knowledge, he entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated in the department of chemistry, and the following year entered Belleview Hospital Medical college, New York city, receiving his degree from that institution in 1868. The same year he located in Shelbyville, Ind., where he has since practiced his profession, excepting the greater portion of the winter of 1872, which he spent in the hospitals of New York. Dr. Flemming inherited eminence from his distinguished father, which has been maintained in the son, and which, with superior advantages, will doubtless confer upon him even a larger measure of renown. Dr. Flemming is an extensive traveler, not only in his own country but in foreign lands. In 1874 he made an extended tour of the West India islands, a number of which, by the arbitrament of war, are now under the jurisdiction of the United States. In 1878 he made a tour of Europe, visiting the principal cities of the British islands, as well as those of the continent, and in 1887 he visited Norway, Sweden, Russia and Poland, and while at North Cape, Norway, saw the sun above the horizon at midnight. Dr. Flemming in politics is a Republican, but has no political aspirations. He is a Presbyterian by birth, supports that church, but is not a member. On May 28, 1878, Dr. Flemming was married to Laura Gorgas Wilson, youngest daughter of Soloman Gorgas, and a niece of Gen. Josiah Gorgas, who was chief of ordnance of the Confederate armies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FLEMMING, M. D.

TOWNSEND, William Frederick, a citizen of Vincennes, Ind., is a lawyer by profession and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is the eldest son of John Franklin Townsend, and Mary Elizabeth Townsend, *nee* Taylor, and was born in Spencer county, Indiana, January 10, 1851.

His father was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, March 17, 1824, and came to Indiana with his parents when he was seven years of age, and continued his residence in Indiana until 1877, when he moved to Kansas, and now resides near Garnett, in Anderson county, in that state. He is a farmer by occupation and is in comfortable circumstances. During the war of the rebellion he was captain of Company C, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, which was the color company of the regiment.

The mother of the subject of this sketch died when he was but six years old. She was descended from a well-known Kentucky family,

WILLIAM FREDERICK TOWNSEND.

and his paternal grandfather, who descended from North and South Carolina stock, was an artificer in the war of 1812-14, and served under Capt. Kaiser.

Mr. Townsend is to all intents and purposes a self-made man. He attended the common schools, such as they were in that day, in the vicinity of his father's residence, and despairing of obtaining an education in that way, he entered upon the rough, mountainous journey of self-training; that uneven and thorny pathway over which so many of earth's worthy children have pressed their way to fortune and renown. Poor but proud, strong willed, energetic and self-reliant, he developed within himself those traits of character which are the surest guarantees of success along all of the lines of human endeavor.

He began the study of law in 1870, taught school during the winter and labored on a farm through the summer and fall for several years to support himself while prosecuting his studies.

November 3, 1874, he married Miss Lida Ellen Stucky, of Daviess county, Ind., who yet lives to bless his life. Six children were born of this marriage, viz.: Minnie, Clarence, Frederick, Franklin, Capitola, Lenore and George. Clarence and George died in infancy. The others survive. Minnie is a graduate of the Vincennes university and the Indiana university, and is at this time one of the teachers in the language department of the first-named institution.

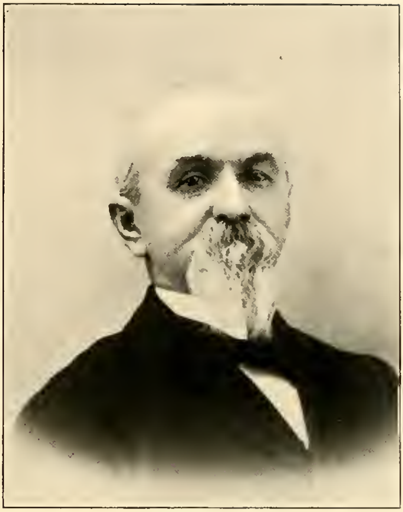
In 1877 Mr. Townsend located at Petersburg, Pike county, and entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1880 to 1886 he was a partner of Eugene A. Ely, of Petersburg, who is the present judge of the Pike Circuit court. In 1887, Mr. Townsend moved to Vincennes, his present home. He has been of counsel in most of the noted civil and criminal cases tried at the bar wherever he has resided. He is regarded as an excellent judge of law, a strong and careful pleader and an advocate of great force and skill. He has succeeded in doing what so few have been able to accomplish—to accumulate a perfectly comfortable estate out of the practice of the law. He is not a member of any church, but is orthodox in belief and is friendly to all churches. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1884 he was one of the electors who cast the vote of Indiana for Cleveland and Hendricks. He has always declined office and has given of his means, time and talent for the success of Democratic principles. He is a forceful, skillful, effective speaker on any and all subjects which he undertakes to discuss. As a lecturer and platform orator he is known throughout the state and is justly regarded as one of the most instructive and captivating public speakers in Indiana.

He is a member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor. He is one of the directors and owners of the Vincennes Novelty works, which employs one hundred and fifty people and manufactures and sells one hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewelry each year, and is also a trustee of the Vincennes university. His moral tastes are high, his conversational powers excellent and he has held the respect and confidence of the people in every community in which he has resided.

JAMES H. JORDAN.

JORDAN, JAMES H., a soldier of the war of 1861 and a jurist, and one of the most prominent lawyers of Indiana, is a native of Virginia, where he was born at Woodstock, December 21, 1842. In 1853 his parents moved to Indiana and settled near Corydon, in Harrison county, on a farm, where the subject of this sketch resided until the war of the rebellion broke out, when he enlisted as a soldier in the Forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, the Third Indiana Cavalry, and served three years. His early education was received in the common schools in the vicinity of his home in Virginia and in Harrison county, Ind., but which, after the war was over, was supplemented by a course at Wabash college and at the Indiana State university. As a soldier, Judge Jordan has a stirring record, participating in seventy-five engagements, more or less sanguinary. At the battle of Hazle Run in Virginia on Nov. 8, 1863, he was severely wounded. He was in the battle of Gettysburg when the banners of Lee went down, and in that fierce struggle he received a slight wound. He was also in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; indeed, he seems to have been present when there was any fighting to be done. The term of his three years' enlistment having expired, he returned to Indiana and enlisted in the Indiana Legion and served on the Kentucky border until the war was over. When the battle flags were furled, Mr. Jordan turned his attention to the importance of an educational equipment for the battles of life, to secure which he entered Wabash college at Crawfordsville, where he remained for a time and then entered the Indiana State university at Bloomington, where he graduated in the literary course in 1868, and from the law department of the institution in 1871. Meanwhile he studied law at Corydon under the tutorage of Judge William A. Porter and Hon. Thomas C. Slaughter. He was admitted to practice at Corydon in 1868, and began the practice of his profession in 1869. In 1871 he migrated to Clinton, Mo., where for a short time he practiced, and then returned to Indiana and located at Martinsville, the shire town of Morgan county, where he opened a law office, and where he has continuously resided since 1872. Soon after his location at Martinsville he was appointed by Gov. Baker prosecuting attorney of the Common Pleas district, composed of the counties of Morgan, Johnson, Monroe, Brown and Shelby, in which position he remained for a brief period. He held the office of city attorney of Martinsville for twelve years. He was, in 1882, a candidate of the Republican party for the office of circuit judge of the district composed of the counties of Morgan, Owen and Greene, and was defeated by only twenty-five votes in a district overwhelmingly Democratic, receiving a vote which demonstrated his great popularity. He was a candidate for the office of supreme judge before the Republican state convention in 1888, but was not successful in securing the nomination. He was nominated for the high judicial office of supreme judge and in 1894 was elected by a majority of 45,000 votes, a splendid tribute to his worth, not only as a man and citizen, but also to his high legal attainments. Judge Jordan is a Republican in politics, and as such his worth has received recognition from his party. He has held positions on the Republican central and executive committees of Morgan county, and from 1880 to 1886 was a member of the state central committee, and for a portion of the time was its chairman. Judge Jordan has been an enthusiastic and highly-efficient member of the G. A. R., of which he has been a member since 1866, and in which he has served as judge advocate for Indiana, and has been on the staff of the national commander. In his fraternal relations Judge Jordan is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, of the Order of United Workmen, and of the *Phi Kappa Psi* fraternity. He is a gentleman of most engaging manners, whose ability has made him hosts of friends, whom he holds by his uniform urbanity. As a judge his integrity adds to his other admirable qualities of head and heart, and having passed the ordeals of war and law unscathed, he stands secure in the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

ROWLAND, George, is a physician and surgeon of education and great skill residing in the city of Covington, Fountain county, Indiana, and was born at Hillsboro, Fountain county, Easter Sunday morning, April 19, 1840. His father was Dr. Thomas Rowland, born in Loudon county, Virginia, July 25th, 1810, and came to Fountain county, Indiana, in 1836, and read medicine with Dr. Crawford near Rob Roy, in Fountain county. In 1839 he married America McIntyre, and began the practice of his profession at Hillsboro, but soon after removed to the village now known as Veedersburg, in the same county, where he secured a very large and lucrative practice. In addition to being an eminently successful physician, he was also distinguished as a business man, and accumulated a large amount of property, including one of the finest farms in Fountain county, which he brought to the highest state of cultivation. He was a man of varied attainments, not only in his profession, but in general knowledge. He was popular and greatly beloved in the community where he lived, but never aspired to official position. He had been a Republican in politics, but by reading, observation and reflection was preparing himself to abandon that party, and, had he lived a few years longer, would have been a Democrat by conviction. In early life he united with the church, and always gave the weight of his influence to those great moral and religious principles the church maintains and advocates. He was a man of unquestionable truth and integrity, whose word was as good as his bond. In his early business career he had learned the value of probity, and on one occasion, when he desired to purchase a farm valued at $4,000, without a dollar to make the payment, a rich neighbor promptly loaned him the money, asking for no security beyond his personal note. He possessed many lovable traits of character. He was a student of nature, history, literature, art and science, and was surrounded by hosts of friends, who regarded his death, which occurred August 21, 1864, as a great loss to the community. His mother was born in Washington county, Indiana, January 4, 1813. She emigrated to Fountain county in the year 1832, was married to Dr. Thomas Rowland in 1839, and died April 14, 1844. She was the mother of two children —George and Mary Frances. She was a beautiful woman, and is still referred to, by those who remember her, more than half of a century ago, not only for her loveliness of features, but for her many lovable and womanly virtues. She was the daughter of Maj. Robert McIntyre, who was distinguished for his services to his country in military and civil affairs. He was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1766, in Chester county, and emigrated to southern Indiana prior to 1816. He settled in Washington county, and had the distinguished honor of being a delegate from that county to the convention that formed the first constitution of Indiana, and afterward was elected and re-elected to the Indiana legislature. He was a major in the Black Hawk war, and in a battle with the Indians was struck by a bullet which lodged near his heart, where it remained up to the time of his death, in 1846, when he was eighty years of age. The Rowland ancestors were three brothers —Thomas, Gordon and George, who emigrated from North Wales to America in 1700 and settled in the eastern part of Virginia. George Rowland, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Loudon county, Va., and was a soldier in the war of 1812, as is shown by the records in the war department at Washington, D. C. The early education of George Rowland, the subject of this sketch, was received in the common schools of Fountain county, and the influence they exerted was to create an ambition for a higher education, especially in the arts and sciences and elementary principles of medicine. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Berean college at Jacksonville, Ill., but did not graduate. At this college he was the classmate of Sol Smith Russell, the distinguished actor. The father of the celebrated comedian was president of the college, to whom young Rowland made daily recitations. In the year 1859 George Rowland began reading medicine, surgery and obstetrics with his father, Dr. Thomas Rowland, at the old homestead in Fountain county, and continued the studies until September, 1863, when he entered the Medical college of Ohio, attending the lectures during the collegiate year. In August, 1864, his father died, leaving a large unsettled estate, of which he was appointed administrator, which required four years for its settlement. In October, 1864, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated with honor in March, 1865. During the summer of 1865 he was appointed house physician in the old Commercial, now City hospital of Cincinnati, and had during his entire time a large number of the wards of the hospital under his charge. In October, 1865, he again, the second time, entered the Medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati, and graduated with honor in February, 1866. The distinguished professors in the college at that time were Prof. Blackman, surgery; Prof. Dawson, anatomy; Prof. Wright, obstetrics; Prof. Parvin, obstetrics; Prof. Bartholow, materia medica; Prof. Gobrecht, anatomy, and Prof. Comegys, medicine. Having graduated from two justly renowned medical colleges, Dr. Rowland returned to Fountain county, Ind., the place of his birth, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. His professional training, as has been shown, from the time he began reading medicine until his graduation in 1865 and 1866, was of the best character. A lover of books, science and literature from his boyhood days, with his hospital experience and association with eminent physicians, he has been in position to add dignity to his profession. His library bears eloquent testimony of his studious habits, and though, during the thirty-three years of active practice, stupendous advances have been made in medicine, surgery and obstetrics, Dr. Rowland has kept in the first rank of the learned profession. It has required time, study and laborious investigation, and when not engaged in active practice of his profession, medicine, surgery and obstetrics, he is found in his library consulting authorities on


GEORGE ROWLAND.

diseases and cures, and finds time to contribute to first-class medical journals and the preparation of papers for medical societies. In his early student days he formed the habit and learned to love the micrscope, and during all of his professional life he has used the instrument in connection with his practice. Dr. Rowland has had no partnerships in the practice of medicine. He is modest when speaking of his achievements in his profession, but as an indication of his mastery of surgery, he has one case, at least, to his credit of vast importance which has given him well-earned renown. Some years ago a Mrs. Black, aged thirty years, had what is known as extra uterine pregnancy, and the fœtus went to full term and died in the mother's abdominal cavity. Six days after Dr. Rowland and Dr. L. M. Rowe, of Indianapolis, removed the fœtus, weighing eight pounds, leaving the placental afterbirth fastened in the abdominal cavity, which was thoroughly removed by excellent drainage. The woman recovered and now lives in the city of Covington, Ind., in excellent health, the only case of the kind that ever occurred in Fountain county, and which was well calculated to give Dr. Rowland high rank as a surgeon. In politics Dr. Rowland is a Democrat, never very active, but in 1896 was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Bryan and the free coinage of silver, and is now, more than ever, convinced of the justice of bimetallism, and has an abiding faith that in 1900 the American people will win a victory for Bryan and the money of the constitution. Dr. Rowland never held any official position except that of United States examining surgeon, and was secretary of the examining board for nearly eleven years, previous to May, 1897, and examined thousands of soldiers during that time. Dr. Rowland has no club affiliations, but was a member of a literary society, "The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle," from 1889 to 1892, four years, when twenty-one members graduated with great honors. Dr. Rowland is one of the charter members of the Fountain County Medical society, organized in 1867, and is still a member of the society. He has been its president or secretary for many years and is now its secretary. He has always taken an active part in the meetings of the society, evinced by the fact that he nearly always attends, and has read a large number of papers before it. He has been for nearly twenty years a member of the Indiana State Medical society, before which he has read several papers, which appear in the publications of the society. Dr. Rowlands holds his membership in the Catholic church. He was married May 31, 1869, to Miss Mary Ann Spencer of Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia. Two children have been born of the union—Maude Eva Keever, born July 20, 1871, in the city of Huntington, W. Va. She attended the city schools of Covington, Ind., for eleven years, and graduated with high honors in the city high school, and also in the Normal college of the city of Covington, and also took a musical course at the DePauw university at Greencastle, Ind. She was married December 28, 1898, to Mr. Samuel Tompkins Browne, of Washington, D. C., who holds the position of auditor of the war department, and is also a student in the medical department of Columbia university, preparing himself for dentistry. Recently Dr. Rowland was appointed health officer for Fountain county, since which time the Indiana legislature extended the time of holding such office to four years, from January 1, 1899, at a largely increased salary.

VOIGT, George H., was born at Jeffersonville, July 27, 1859, and has lived there all his life. His father, one of the oldest residents of that place, was for many years a successful merchant, but has recently, owing to advanced age, retired from business. Mr. Voigt acquired a thorough common school education in the schools of Jeffersonville, and in 1878 entered the law department of the University of Louisville, where he graduated in 1880, enjoying the distinction of being the only member of his class to pass a rigid oral examination without missing a question. Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one years he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in his native city. His progress was rapid, and in 1885 he was unanimously elected city attorney by the common council of the city. He was twice re-elected to this position and is now the incumbent. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the fourth judicial circuit, then comprising the counties of Clark and Floyd, and including the cities of Jeffersonville and New Albany. His career in this office was marked with fearlessness and independence in the prosecution of all violators of the law, and his success was shown by the large number of convictions secured during his service. He was re-elected in 1888, but two years later declined to again be candidate for the office, and was given the nomination for joint representative for Clark, Floyd and Jefferson counties. He was elected without opposition, and served with credit in the legislature of 1891.

Mr. Voigt has always been an active Democrat, and has in every campaign since 1880 taken the stump for his party. In 1892 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket and cast the vote of his district for Cleveland and Stevenson. In 1894 he was chairman of the central committee of his county, and, notwithstanding the great political landslide, his county was kept in the Democratic column. In 1896 he was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, and advocated the candidacy of Gov. Matthews for president.

In 1893 Mr. Voigt formed a law partnership with Evan B. Stotsenburg of New Albany, with offices in both cities. After five years of successful practice the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Voigt has since continued a lucrative practice in Jeffersonville.

In 1896 Mr. Voigt purchased the *Daily World*, a Republican newspaper published in Jeffersonville, and changed it to a Democratic paper, under the name of *Evening Journal*, and although he necessarily devoted all his time to the practice of law, he maintained a supervision over its management until 1898, when the paper was consolidated with the *Evening News* of that city.

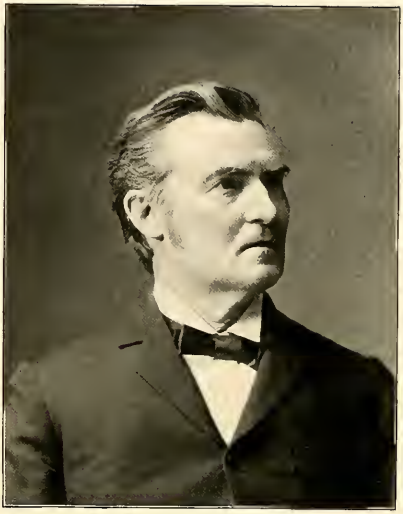
GEORGE H. VOIGT.

Mr. Voigt is a director of the First National bank and of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry company, and is a large owner of Jeffersonville real estate. He was for a number of years the president of the Jefferson club, the leading social organization of the city.

McDONALD, R. T., was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1849. He came to Indiana when a boy with his parents, who located at Fort Wayne, and that city was his home up to the time of his death, which occurred at Dallas, Texas, December 24, 1898. He was one of the most distinguished men of affairs in the state. He began the battle of life as a newspaper carrier. At this early day he began alone and unaided to lay the foundation of a wonderful business career. From his youth he was ambitious and courageous; not satisfied with the humble occupation of a newspaper carrier, he saw an opportunity to improve his condition, and organized the largest news depot in Fort Wayne. His ideals were

R. T. M DONALD.

high. He could not tolerate inferiority; only the best in his line of endeavor satisfied him, and his activity and ability attracted attention. From the news depot which he conducted with marked success, he entered the dry goods business as a salesman, and after a few years became the head of a firm which did an extensive business throughout northern Indiana. Abandoning the mercantile life, Mr. McDonald found in other pursuits a large field for the display of his energies and capabilities. He had secured a common school education. The ward school of Fort Wayne was his Alma Mater. He knew nothing of dead languages or of *Phi Delta Theta* fraternities, but in business affairs he accumulated a large store of knowledge. He was, in the best and broadest sense of the hackneyed phrase, a "self-made man." If he had been bereft of books, he would have studied the sermons in stones and read the books in running brooks. He was phenomenally resourceful. His energy was boundless and tireless, and once finding the field of endeavor which challenged his mind forces, he displayed that tenacity of purpose and unconquerable will power that led on to success and to fortune. As an organizer of large enterprises he had few equals or superiors. In this regard he astonished those who knew him best. He was bold and daring to an extent that dazed the timid. When others hesitated he moved forward. He had a genius for solving intricate problems. What others deemed ventures bordering upon rashness, were, in the prescient view of Mr. McDonald, business undertakings, requiring a knowledge of ways and means to make them paying investments, and this knowledge Mr. McDonald possessed to a remarkable degree. The enterprises in which Mr. McDonald gave the largest share of his attention were in the line of electric lighting and electric railroading, and in these great enterprises he won national reputation. But these did not absorb all of his time and abilities. He had other enterprises of scarcely less magnitude, the control and management of which demanded executive and administrative abilities of the highest order. His powers of endurance were extraordinary. When an emergency demanded the sacrifice, he could pursue his work for days and nights without sleep or rest. And yet, strange to say, amidst all these activities, he had leisure for social duties and for the entertainment of friends. In conducting his vast and varied enterprises, Mr. McDonald was required to travel extensively, and this was done in his private car, which was arranged for business. He always had with him when traveling a stenographer, and business proceeded the same as when at home. Mr. McDonald took a lively interest in political affairs. As a pronounced Republican, he was of great importance to his party, but was never an office holder, or an office seeker. Mr. McDonald was married in 1876 to Miss Morse of Angola, Ind., the daughter of Dr. Morse of that city, who, with one daughter, survives him. It will be noticed that Mr. McDonald died at the age of forty-nine years, in the very prime of mature manhood, at a time when he was deeply immersed in business, having in hand numerous enterprises, electric lighting and electric railroad plants, banking, manufacturing and real estate interests, any one of which would seem to have been sufficient to engage the abilities of the average business man. To what extent, if at all, this activity of mind and body contributed to his demise, it is not necessary to inquire. He was a public-spirited man whose lifework was in the line of bettering conditions, and his death was in the nature of a public calamity. Of our vast population, few men appear of the type of R. T. McDonald. They are the pathfinders of progress. They are the men who achieve the possible in our civilization. They exercise a lifting and moving power in communities which inspires effort to move onward and upward, and while it may be said that years will elapse before his like will be seen again in Indiana, the living may profit by the example of R. T. McDonald.


LEO O. HARRIS.

HARRIS, Leo O., is a professional educator who resides at Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana. His father, Samuel L. Harris, was of English descent, and his mother, Mary Harris, *nee* Robinson, was of Scotch-Irish descent, constituting a lineage which stands for progress and civilization throughout the earth. Lee O. Harris is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and was born in Chester county, January 30, 1839. His educational equipment was obtained in the common schools of his native state, supplemented by an academic course, and with this educational preparation for the pursuit of his chosen profession, Mr. Harris emigrated to Indiana in 1857 and located in Shelby county, where, soon after his arrival, he began his school labors in Fountaintown in that county. A year later he moved to Hancock county, Ind., where he was continuously employed as a teacher (with the exception of his term of service in the Union army, during the war of the rebellion) until 1874, when he changed his residence to Henry county, Ind., and took charge of the Lewisville graded schools, where he continued until 1879. At that date he returned to Hancock county and resumed teaching. Mr. Harris has been for forty-one years identified with school work as a teacher of common schools, high schools and as superintendent of graded schools. Within the period covered by these dates Mr. Harris has performed a large amount of literary work. He was for a number of years the editor of the *Home and School Visitor*, and for two years edited the Greenfield *Republican*. In addition to these labors with his pen, Mr. Harris has contributed numerous prose articles to papers and magazines, together with many poetic effusions of rare beauty, which have placed his name in the front rank of Indiana's poets. Besides this literary work Mr. Harris has published two books, entitled, "The Man Who Tramps," and a book of poems entitled, "Interludes," containing gems which Longfellow or a Tennyson might well feel proud to claim as their own. In 1897 Mr. Harris was elected county superintendent of Hancock county, a position of great educational responsibility which his familiarity with school work enables him to fill with exceptional ability. Mr. Harris is eminently worthy of the title of "Professional Educator," than which there is not one known to our vaunted civilization and enlightenment more honorable, nor one that embodies more of those excellences of character required to promote the well-being of individuals and of society at large. Mr. Harris is a veteran Union soldier as well as a veteran educator. He left the peaceful employment of teaching when his country called to arms to go forth to battle to die or to share in the glory of bringing home her eagles and banners in triumph—and after the war drums ceased to beat, and battle flags were furled, he returned to his chosen profession as an educator of youth, and has, as has been stated, forty-one years to his credit as an educator. The labors of the professional teacher are in the highest regard patriotic. True it may be that the mind of one in this profession is swayed and animated by ambition, and Mr. Harris may have felt its impulsive force, but with him it has not been an unworthy ambition. He has found, as have all other educators, worthy of the title, the keenest delight in the unfolding of the powers of the mind, and as he has seen the multitudes of youth crowd around him during the protracted period of his school work, rising in degrees in acquirements, to take their stations in private and public life, his ambition has taken on an exaltation from which every element of sordidness is eliminated, and he stands forth among his fellowmen as the benefactor of his race. And his pupils, grown to men and women, scattered abroad over the country, themselves the heads of families, never forget the teacher who aroused their dormant energies, trained their young minds to think, and pointed the way to the highlands of success. The whole educational career of Mr. Harris has placed upon a high plane the dignity of the professional educator, by presenting in his own work the intellectual and moral qualities which it requires. He has never betrayed his trust, but has been assiduous in multiplying the sources of happiness of those committed to his charge, happiness derived from intellectual elevation and moral rectitude. In these essentials Mr. Harris as an educator has won admiration and a large measure of renown, and his exalted position in the highest rank of Indiana's professional educators, won by more than forty years of devotion to his high calling, stands secure.

As a writer Mr. Harris takes rank with the best in the state. He is a master of the English language, and for purity of diction has few superiors. In poetical composition Mr. Harris has demonstrated that many times he has been a visitor at Helicon and is on familiar terms with the muses. His published poems, entitled "Interludes,"—from "Along the Banks of Brandywine," the opening poem, to "The Morning and the Evening Star," the closing verses, is a continuous banquet of delight to those who have any taste for rythmic fancies, and that "divine afflatus" which poets are supposed to monopolize. There is not a poem in the book for which the author need blush, not one that ranks lower than "good," while many of them are jewels of thought, fancy and expression worthy of the masters, who in other days and lands have undertaken "the sacred art of rhyme." In his tribute to Indiana Mr. Harris says:

"Triumphant march her woodmen beat
  When progress moves, all conquering,
While homesteads rise about her feet,
  Like roses in the path of spring.

Fair Indiana, may the hand
  Of progress touch thee but to bless;
And peace with plenty crown the land
  That blossomed from the wilderness."

Mr. Harris has a war record which makes him by right of march, bivouac, camp and battle, a life member of the Grand Army of the Republic and insures his admittance to "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground," when the "silver cord is loosed" and life's fitful fever is past. He sprang to the front early in the conflict when the struggle to "save the Union" began, and has to his credit a membership in three different Indiana regiments. He first enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, famous for its heroism. His time of enlistment having expired he became a member of the Fifth Indiana

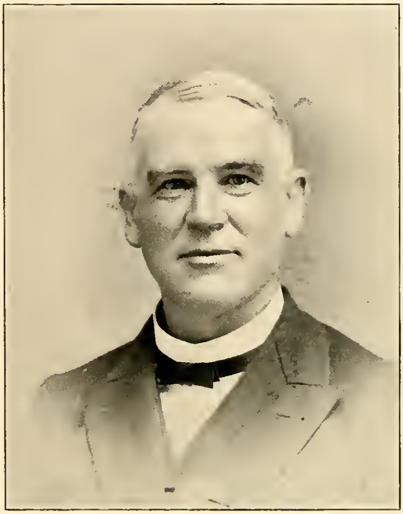
Cavalry, and concluded his war record as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, in which he remained until peace was declared and the Union became "one and indivisible," and "Old Glory" waved triumphantly from the Pine Tree state to the Golden state, and from the Orange groves of Florida to the northernmost boundary of the great republic. In the army Mr. Harris obtained the rank of first lieutenant, and subsequently, in the Indiana Legion, became a captain and advanced to the rank of major. In fraternal affiliations Mr. Harris is a member of Hancock lodge, No. 101, F. & A. M., and of Greenfield chapter, No. 96, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. March 14, 1861, he was married to America Foster, daughter of John Foster, one of the pioneers of Hancock county, and at one time a member of the state legislature. Two children have been born of this union—Anna L. and Lizzie, both of whom are now primary teachers in the Greenfield schools.

Mr. Harris, the veteran educator and soldier, recognizes the fact that he grows older as the years go by, and gives it tuneful and touching expression in his poem, the "Roll Call," in which, with poetical pathos, the old, old story is told, that—

Each year some dear familiar face
  To memory's keeping we consign;
Each year some comrade takes his place
  Among the shadows in the line.
And thus the living ranks grow thin,
  Ah! few must be the years at most,
Before we all are mustered in,
  To serve among the silent host.

His years have brought no melancholy repining, however, but rather the reverse, as the following lines will attest:

Now I am old I love to cheat
  My sorrows with a gladder strain,
And find a thousand fancies sweet,
  That youth o'erleaped in proud disdain.
And round my heart such memories throng,
  That oft my spirit is beguiled
To weave in manhood's later song
  The rippling laughter of the child.



CHARLES DAYTON MORGAN.

MORGAN, Charles Dayton, lawyer and banker, is a native Indianian, born July 31, 1829, at Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana. His father was Nathan Morgan, whose occupation was that of farmer and cabinetmaker, who came to Indiana at an early day and located at Richmond, where he resided the remainder of his life, dying at the advanced age of ninety years. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Holloway, and the ancestors of the family on its paternal and maternal sides were Welsh, traced back for two hundred years. The early education of Mr. Morgan was received in the common schools of his native city and at the high school, from which in due time he graduated. Having determined to become a lawyer he entered the law office of Wm. A. Bickle and studied for the profession two years and then read law for one year under Judge James Perry. In 1850 Mr. Morgan was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Richmond, his native city, but after two years, in 1852, moved to Knightstown, Ind., where he opened a law office and was continuously in active practice of his profession up to the year 1865, when he became connected with the First National bank of Knightstown, an institution with which he has ever since been connected, either as president or cashier. During this period all of the original stockholders of the bank but two have died. In politics Mr. Morgan's record shows that in 1862 he was elected a member of the Indiana legislature by the Republican party to represent Henry county. The session in which Mr. Morgan served was exceptionally stormy. A military bill was introduced which contemplated the reorganization of the state military power, with the governor as commander-in-chief. To defeat the measure it became necessary to break the quorum of the house and Mr. Morgan was one of the thirty-four members who walked out and thus defeated the passage of the bill. Mr. Morgan was a liberal and patriotic contributor to the state funds to carry forward the business of the state until appropriations could be made to meet the emergencies of government. In this Mr. Morgan combined heroism and patriotism, equal in many regards to the same qualities displayed by Indiana's soldiers at the front. Mr. Morgan was regarded as a Republican up to 1896, when he exhibited the same independence of character which had distinguished him in the legislature, and in making contributions to carry on the state government. With him conviction overmastered policy and party fealty, and he took an active part in the campaign to elect William Jennings Bryan president, and to accomplish the purpose, was found on the stump making speeches for the gallant standard bearer of the Democratic party. Mr. Morgan has been for thirty-five years an Odd Fellow. He is not a church member, but his religious antecedents identify him with the Quaker denomination of Christians. On November 13, 1856, Mr. Morgan was married to Alvina H. Woods and six children have been born of the marriage—three of whom died when young and three are now living—Fanny M., Raymond C. and Erie C. Morgan, all of whom are married. Mrs. Morgan having died some years ago, he has since married Rebecca Gray, daughter of William B. Gray of Knightstown, Ind., who is still living. In every position Mr. Morgan has accepted in his career, whether lawyer, banker, legislator or politician, his record shows that he has acted well his part. Independent, as conscientious men always are, he is a member of a party only so long as the party by its policy and legislation subserves the best interests of the state and nation, and it is to this class of independent and heroic men that the community look in great emergencies to pilot the ship of state.

GREGORY, Ralph Shaw, was born on a farm near Granville, Delaware county, Indiana, February 28, 1846. He is the son of Samuel Gregory and Mary Gregory, whose maiden name was Braddock. He is the youngest of six children, all of whom are living. On the paternal side his ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and on the maternal side, French. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, whose distinguishing characteristics were industry, generosity and vigilance. While Mr. Gregory has achieved great distinction at the bar, it is doubtless true that his struggle to obtain a thorough education was the severest battle he has fought in his life's campaigns. He began the struggle in a log school house near the place of his birth, in which the seats were of the most primitive pattern and construction. They were made of smoothly hewn logs, supplied with legs to suit toddlers and other pupils of larger growth, but without backs to make the remembrance of them in after life a joy forever. From this contest with the "three R's" in the log schoolhouse, young Gregory was advanced to the school at Muncie, mastered their curriculum in due time, and in 1861 entered Wabash college at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he remained until 1862, when though only sixteen years of age, he entered the Union army, in which he served two years. Having been honorably discharged, the young veteran returned to Wabash college, resumed his studies and completed his junior year. Young Gregory was the name-sake of Mr. Ralph Shaw, a friend of the family, and in consideration of the obligation which the trust imposed, procured for his namesake, Ralph Shaw Gregory, the student, a scholarship in Asbury, now DePauw university. Accepting the scholarship, he made application to enter the senior class of the university, in which, after a rigorous examination, he succeeded, was admitted, and graduated in the class of 1867, along with Hon. John Overmeyer and Hon. Chas. Smith, both of whom have achieved a large measure of renown in the legal profession. In addition to the regular university course, Mr. Gregory took a full course in the German and French languages, receiving diplomas in both. In all of this there is nothing of special interest. Other boys have advanced from log school houses to universities, but in Mr. Gregory's case there is the fact to be noticed, with unconquerable determination to secure a finished education in college and all other schools, he earned by hard work the money to pay tuition, board and other expenses, and was as poor during his school days as any boy in any struggle of life. It is this tenacity of purpose, this will that finds the way and the means of success, this courage and perseverance which Mr. Gregory displayed in his youth and young manhood, that is worthy of the emulation of all youths who have a rugged road to travel and are ambitious of success. Mr. Gregory is a lawyer of eminence at the Delaware county bar and the bar of adjacent counties. He was admitted to the Delaware county bar in 1869, since when he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He has won the distinction of being a close observer of men and facts as an advocate in both civil and criminal cases. As a student, he made careful preparation for the profession in the office of Hon. Carlton E. Shipley, distinguished and recognized jurist of Muncie. He has won an established reputation in the defense of criminals, and has seldom been defeated in cases of that character. He has defended and assisted in defending twenty-eight persons charged with murder, of whom only one received punishment exceeding fifteen years, and during practice has defended numerous other persons charged with other grades of crime with similarly fortunate results. It is well understood that a man who is charged with the commission of crime, suffers from the weight of public opinion, which all too often renders its verdict in advance. In such a contingency Mr. Gregory is always equal to the emergency. In such cases, he investigates men and facts. He probes for motive and mitigating circumstances. His mind supremely analytical, his vision is of the X-ray type, and in the trial his client is almost absolutely certain in having the benefit of the law he is entitled to. Doubts are banished aside, public clamor is silenced, and the court, the jury, and the people are made to see, under the sway of the skilled logic of the lawyer, that there are two sides to the case, and men go free, or are subjected to reasonable penalties. Mr. Gregory began the practice of law at Muncie in partnership with Carlton E. Shipley, the firm being Shipley & Gregory. This partnership continued about a year, after

RALPH SHAW GREGORY.

which he immediately formed a partnership with Hon. Alfred Kilgon, now deceased, who at one time was the United States district attorney for Indiana, which partnership continued up to the time of his death. Afterward Mr. Gregory formed a partnership with Hon. James M. Templer, which continued for fifteen years, when Mr. Templer moved to and opened an office at Leadville, Colorado. After this Mr. Gregory entered into a partnership with A. C. Silverburg, the style of the firm being Gregory & Silverburg. This firm was established in 1883. Hon. O. J. Lotz, late member of the Appellate court of Indiana, since Jan. 1, 1897, has been and is now a member of the firm, the firm name being Gregory, Silverburg & Lotz. In this connection it is worthy of statement that Mr. Gregory has been connected with some of the most important cases ever tried in the state. In 1862, when a student at Wabash college, Mr. Gregory enlisted in Delaware county in Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in which he became orderly-sergeant, and was discharged on acocunt of ill health, Nov. 29, 1863, at Shell Mound, Tenn. Mr. Gregory was a Republican all his life until the campaign in 1892, when he supported Cleveland for reasons which he stated in a letter, addressed to the public and read before the great gathering at the Opera house in Muncie, during the campaign, which meeting was addressed by Hon. D. P. Baldwin. Mr. Gregory is a bimetallist and was a delegate to the Chicago convention and gave his hearty support to the nomination of Bryan. Mr. Gregory has been county school examiner of Delaware county, and was superintendent of the public schools of Huntington, Ind., in the years 1868 and 1869. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. He was master of Delaware lodge, F. & A. M., No. 46, in Muncie for seven consecutive years, during which period nearly one-half of the membership of the lodge was initiated. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge that built the Masonic temple at Indianapolis. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is Past Grand Sachem of Indiana, and Past Great Incohonee of the world, and was a member of the *Sigma Chi* fraternity. Besides these fraternities Mr. Gregory is a club man, and the clubs with which he is connected are quite too numerous to mention. While Mr. Gregory is not identified with any church as a member his family in the past affiliated with the M. E. church, and his wife is a Catholic. Mr. Gregory was married July 5, 1880, to Anna C. Madden. Two children have been born, viz.: Walter Leon Gregory, seventeen years of age, and Florence Madden Gregory, fifteen years of age. His wife's parents are both Irish. Her father is dead, and her mother lives with her son and daughter at Evansville. Mr. Gregory has been eminently successful financially and professionally and owns one of the finest residences in Muncie. He is a gentleman of refined manners, courteous and scholarly. He is liberal and public spirited, and though immersed in a large profesional business, has time for social amenities, and a consideration of the public welfare.

SCHELLSCHMIDT, Adolph H., belongs to a distinguished family of musicians, and is himself a professional musician of note in the city of Indianapolis, where he was born. He is the son of Adolph and Emma Schellschmidt, *nee* Meissen. His father studied music in Aix la Chapelle, Germany. He came to the United States and direct to Indianapolis, Ind., June, 1854, and has been engaged as a teacher of music from that time to the present. He has always been connected with the best musical organizations, and has played with the most famous artists that have visited the United States from Europe. He was the first leader in the old Metropolitan theater in Indianapolis in 1858, and being possessed with a wonderful memory, when in a reminiscent mood, entertains his friends with many interesting incidents connected with the history of distinguished musicians whom he has known, and with whom he has been professionally associated. In later years he has devoted his time and talents exclusively to teaching, and many of his pupils occupy prominent positions in various parts of the United States. He is one of the oldest teachers in Indiana, and has taught classes in numerous cities in the state. Since coming to Indiana he has twice visited Europe, and on his second visit was accompanied by his son Alfred, then fourteen years of age. He has been very liberal in the musical education of his children, all having had superior teachers in the United States and in European conservatories. His mother also belonged to a family of musicians who had excellent musical educations, but were not professional musicians. His brother, Alfred, was a distinguished musician who first studied the violin under his father, who appreciated his great talents, and who took him to Europe that he might be taught by the great masters. He played before some New York violinists of renown, all of whom declared that he was a genius. He had an exacting examination before entering the Leipsig conservatory, where he remained two and a half years, graduating with the highest honors. After returning to the United States he held high positions, being concertmeister with the Strachkosch Italian Opera company and Emma Abbot company, and when in New York he always played with the best orchestras. He died in New York in 1883, lamented by all who knew him. The subject of this sketch in securing his education first entered the German-English school, a private institution in Indianapolis, and afterwards attended the public schools. His father considered music studies very important, and they were begun when he was nine years of age. His first lessons were on the violin under the tutorage of his father, but shortly after he chose the cello, his favorite instrument, and about the same time took up the clarionet, which he played for five years in the theaters, besides doing considerable concert work as soloist. He played with C. M. Courier and his famous band at the New Orleans Exposition, being the youngest member of that organization of fifty-five musicians. He passed an examination and was admitted as cellist and clarionetist into the New York Musicians' union in 1885. He entered the Cologne conservatory, where he was placed under the best masters and had superior advantages, necessary for a musical student, and Louis Heygesi, the renowned cellist, considered him one of his best cellists. He played solos on numerous occasions before large and critical audiences, for which he received flattering notices in the Cologne papers. He played quartets with Gustav Hollaender, ensemble with Jensen and Japha. He played in the celebrated Gurzenich concerts under the direction of Dr. Franz Wullner, one of Europe's greatest conductors, also played the first productions of Tinel's "St. Francis," under the composer's direction, and under Richard Strauss played his "Tod and Verklarung"; also played under Nicode and Gouvy. Since his return from Europe he has been cellist with the well-known Schliewen string quartet. Five years ago Mr. Schellschmidt founded a school of music, having the best

ADOLPH H. SCHELLSCHMIDT.

musicians associated with him. At present the studio is located at 432 East Ohio street. He is assisted by his sisters Paulina and Bertha and Mr. John L. Gieger, who have had thorough musical education, both in this country and abroad. Besides teaching at Indianapolis Mr. Schellschmidt has charge of the violin and orchestral department of the DePauw school of music at Greencastle, Indiana, and directs the DePauw Glee club, whose reputation is well established. He has concertized extensively all over Indiana and has assisted at recitals given by such well-known artists as Franz Wilzcek, Maud Powell, Anna Louise Clary, Sherwood, Geneva Johnson Bishop and many others. Mr. Schellschmidt is choir master of the College Avenue M. E. church choir of forty voices, and having the reputation of being the only cellist in the state, his services are in constant demand for solo and ensemble work.

GIFFORD, George Henry, is a practicing lawyer and a leading member of the bar of Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, and adjacent counties, and was born January 10, 1850, near Falmouth, Ind. He is the son of Solomon W. Gifford, a farmer of wealth, having an estate valued at from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars. His father was the son of Annanias and Phebe Gifford, and was born in New Jersey, March 29, 1806. He moved with his parents to Ithaca, N. Y., and in 1816 to Ohio near Cincinnati, and from there in 1817 to a farm one mile west of Fairview, Rush county, Ind. In 1826 he married Malinda Gillum and the young married couple at once took up their abode near Falmouth, Fayette county, Ind., where they lived during the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Gifford, the mother of George Henry, was a native of North Carolina, where she was born Nov. 11, 1811, and came to Indiana with her parents when only three months old, who settled in Fayette county. She was of the number who had to seek refuge from the savagery of the Indians during the war of 1812 in the fort at Connersville. The parents of George H. Gifford had born to them twelve children, all of whom but one daughter, survived them, George H. being the youngest of the family. The parents lived to ripe old age, the mother dying in 1888 at seventy-seven and the father in 1895 at eighty-nine years of age. They were the pioneers of Indiana. They were members of the advance guard of our boasted civilization, when the axe and the rifle, the loom and the spinning wheel, in alliance with the plow, wrought the wonders of progress which in the early days were scarcely less than miraculous. When the parents of the subject of this sketch came to Indiana books were scarce, the daily newspaper was unknown to them, the schools and the churches were few and far between, and yet the few who remember these halcyon days dwell upon them with ever-increasing satisfaction as they fade from view. The early education of George Henry Gifford was obtained in the common schools nearest his home until he was fourteen years of age. In the winter of 1864 and spring of 1865 he attended the high school at Milroy, in Rush county, and continued his studies in that institution in the winters of 1865-66, and in addition in the winter of 1866 attended the academy at Fairview. He taught school in the fall of 1867 and entered the Indiana university in 1868 and took his last year's college work in 1871-72 at the N. W. C. university, now Butler university. During his college course at Bloomington, Ind., in the State university, he became a member of the *Phi Delta Theta* fraternity and a member of the American Athenian society. In his advance from the common school to the university young Gifford had secured a finished education and was well equipped for professional life. He made choice of the law and in 1872 removed to Tipton, where since that date he has continuously resided. In preparing himself for his chosen profession he read law with Hon. John Green and the Hon. Dan Waugh (Green & Waugh) in 1872 and 1873. His progress in mastering the principles of law was rapid. His college training gave him exceptional advantages, and admitted to the courts in the fall of 1873 he entered into partnership with R. B. Beauchamp, the firm being Beauchamp & Gifford. In July, 1875, the Hon. N. R. Overman became associated with the firm, under the firm name of Overman, Beauchamp & Gifford. This firm continued until Mr. Overman went on the bench in 1881, when the firm again became Beauchamp & Gifford. In 1883 the firm of Beauchamp & Gifford was disolved by mutual consent, since which time Mr. Gifford has been associated in the practice of his profession with Chas. Swain, the firm being Gifford & Swain. He has also been associated with the Hon. J. M. Fippen, the firm being Gifford & Fippen, but since 1896 Mr. Gifford has been associated in his practice with J. R. Coleman, the style of the firm being Gifford & Coleman. As has been said, Mr. Gifford is a leading member of the Tipton bar, where he has practiced continuously for twenty-seven years. He is a leading member of the bar, not only because of his continuous practice, but also because of his ripe scholarship and profound knowledge of the principles of law. With Mr. Gifford law is something more than a profession, practice in court, the examination of witnesses and talks to courts and juries, it is a science, and deals with the rights, constitutional and sovereign, of the people. It is a science that deals with governments, which, rightfully understood and righteously administered, secures the rights of property, the rights of persons and the rights of conscience. Mr. Gifford as a lawyer is a distinguished champion of these rights, and in his practice is the peer of his competitors in the courts where he practices. Mr. Gifford is a Democrat, as was his father before him. He comprehends the Jeffersonian principles of the party, and his loyalty to them knows no change. He was elected as a Democrat to the state senate from the counties of Clinton and Tipton in 1892, and served in the sessions of 1893 and 1895, making a record which was eminently creditable as a legislator and a debater and which satisfied the most exacting of his constituents. Mr. Gifford is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is familiar with the mysteries of these fraternities. On June 20, 1872, Mr. Gifford was married to R. Anna Smiley, of Fayette county, Indiana, and of the union five children have been born—Allen W., Frank H., Glenn Jeff, R. Manly and Hanson Smiley. Allen W. graduated from the Indiana university in 1895 and is a member of Company I, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, and has studied two years in medicine. Frank graduated from Tipton high school and had one year in the Indiana State university, when his health failed and he is now teaching. Glenn J. is now in the Indiana State university, class of 1899. R. Manly has charge of a shoe store and Hanson S. is a student in the Tipton high school, class 1900. The three eldest sons, with their father, are members of the *Phi Delta Theta* fraternity of the State university at Bloomington, the only case on record in which the father and three sons belong to that college fraternity. If they had all been Greeks and members of the Lyceum where Aristotle taught, or of the acad-

GEORGE HENRY GIFFORD.

emy, where Plato presided, they could not have given expression of greater loyalty to the classic lore of the ancients, and it is not probable that another family in Indiana has the same scholastic record.

HANLY, J. FRANK, the well-known lawyer and politician of Lafayette, was born near St. Joseph, Champaign county, Ill., April 4, 1863. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Elijah Hanly, was one of the early settlers of Champaign county, Illinois, and was a cooper by trade. He was born in Ohio and is now dead. His mother's maiden name was Ann E. Calton, and was born in North Carolina. She was blind for fifteen years before her death.

Mr. Hanly is a splendid example of a self-made man. In Champaign county, Ill., where he was born, the nearest neighbor to their home was five miles away. The time wore heavily on with him, and when six years of age, his father purchased a copy of the "History of the Civil War and its Causes," and out of this book he first learned to read. He attended country school perhaps a year in all but at widely separated intervals. He attended a six weeks' term at the Normal school at Danville, Ill., in 1882.

At an early age, Mr. Hanly's ambition began to assert itself. Nov. 30, 1879, he walked to Williamsport, Warren county, Ind., from Illinois, and obtained work at sawing wood. He finally resolved to do something in the world no matter what obstacles he might have to overcome. W. E. Curtis, the brilliant Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Record*, says of him:

"Mr. Hanly is an Illinois boy who crossed over eastward into Indiana, as if of so ardent an ambition that he could not wait for the sun to bring him his day in due course, but must go toward the dawn to meet it."

Mr. Hanly began his brilliant career as a teacher in the public schools of Warren county, Indiana, and Vermillion county, Illinois, from 1881 to 1889. He taught the high school course, except the languages, without other preparation than that imposed by private study without an instructor.

He was admitted to the Williamsport bar April 6, 1889. He practiced alone until July, 1890, when he formed a partnership with Eli Stansbury, of Williamsport, which was continued until January, 1895. Then he formed a partnership with H. D. Billings, which continued until his removal to Lafayette, Nov. 12, 1896. Here he formed a partnership with Senator Will R. Wood, and on January 15, 1898, Dan W. Simms, of Covington, Ind., became a member of the firm. Though in each instance the younger member of the firm he has always held the position as senior member, the style of firms being "Hanly & Stansbury," "Hanly & Wood," "Hanly, Wood & Simms."

Mr. Hanly is a lawyer of great ability and has been connected with many important cases. He defended Dr. S. C. Fenton, auditor Warren county, charged with conspiracy to defraud the county; he defended Augustus Cronkhite, treasurer of Warren county, who had defaulted in the sum of $65,000; he defended Wm. Drollinger, charged with murdering his wife with poison. In each of these cases Hon. E. F. McCabe was associated with him. Fenton and Drollinger were acquitted and Cronkhite received a sentence of three years in prison.

Probably as a politician Mr. Hanly is best known to the people of Indiana. In 1890 he was elected to the Indiana senate from the counties of Fountain and Warren, and although but twenty-seven years of age, he served with ability and distinction. He is a firm believer and able advocate of Republican principles. In 1892 he participated in the campaign in Indiana and Illinois. His services were in great demand and the press of the state pronounced him "one of the ablest orators of the west."

In 1894 he was nominated for congress at the congressional convention held at Kokomo, Ind., on the ninety-third ballot, over Senator Wood of Tippecanoe county, Senator Boyd of

Hamilton county, and ex-Congressman Joseph B. Cheadle of Clinton county, and after a most brilliant and impressive campaign was elected over a popular fusion candidate by more than 5,300 votes. His record in congress is an excellent one. He distinguished himself in oratory, and the effect of his first speech, Mr. Curtis, of the Chicago *Record,* likens to Gladstone's influence in the house of commons on a certain occasion.

In 1896 Mr. Hanly's district was changed and he was thrown into the Tenth district. Although his associates here were new to him, yet, in a campaign of only five weeks he made such an impression on the voters of the district that in the convention held at Michigan City he was defeated by only 52-100 of a vote, Judge Crumpacker, his opponent, receiving 122.76 votes and Mr. Hanly 122.24 votes. At that time a word from him would have disrupted the party throughout the district, but in a speech in which he placed the welfare of the party above his own personal ambition, he made lasting friends of all who had been his opponents.

When the question of selecting a United States senator to succeed Senator Turpie came before the legislature in 1899. Mr. Hanly was the leading candidate for that position. Forty-five votes were required to nominate. Mr. Hanly at no time received less than thirty, and that for but a single ballot, his vote running from thirty-one to thirty-eight. On the last ballot he received thirty-five votes to Senator Beveridge's forty-nine. It required the combined efforts of all the opposing candidates to encompass his defeat. Mr. Hanly is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and the Masonic orders and of the Methodist church.

He was married December 3, 1881, to Miss Eva A. Simmer. Five children have been born to them; four are dead, two having died in infancy and two others—Owen P. and Cecil Rabb—having died at the age of five and three years respectively. But one child—Ethel E.—survives.

Mr. Hanly is a man of strong moral and Christian character. His personal friends live in every section of the state and are earnest and devoted in their friendship.

J. FRANK HANLY.

STINE, David Lesley, is a native son of Indiana, and was born near Winchester, Randolph county, February 12, 1869. His parents, Joseph L. Stine and Lucinda Stine, whose maiden name was Lesley, were of mixed English and German ancestry. His father, who was engaged in the insurance business, in which he accumulated a moderate estate, was a native of New Jersey, but was reared in Franklin county, O. His mother, Lucinda Lesley Stine, was a native of Randolph county, Ind. Her parents, David and Hanna Lesley, were among the very earliest settlers of that part of the state. The rudiments of an early education of D. L. Stine, the subject of this sketch, were received in the public schools of Winchester, and he graduated from the high school of that city in 1886. After his high school graduation he entered the National Normal university of Lebanon, O., after which he taught three years in the Winchester high

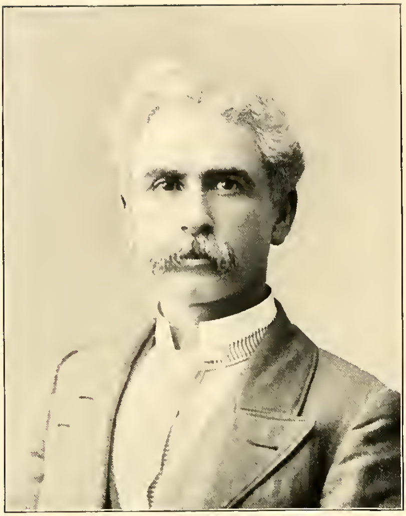
DAVID LESLEY STINE.

school of which he was one of the Alumni, devoting his summer vacations to traveling in the bridge business. Resigning his position of teacher in the high school, he devoted his whole time to the bridge business, having a position with the Toledo Bridge company, of Toledo, O., as contracting agent for Illinois, with his headquarters at Decatur, Ill. Concluding to abandon the bridge business Mr. Stine in the latter part of 1893 entered the dental office of Dr. A. H. Brown, at Winchester, Ind., and remained with him until the fall of 1894, when he entered the Dental college at Indianapolis, Ind., and graduated from the institution in the spring of 1897, receiving first honors in a class of fifty-four, and during his connection with the college became a member of the *Zi Psi Phi* dental fraternity. Since graduating from the Dental college Dr. Stine has graduated in the regular medical profession and holds a license to practice, but preferring the practice of dentistry and being especially adapted to that profession devotes himself exclusively to it. He now resides in Indianapolis, and has his office in the Talbott block, corner Pennsylvania and Market streets. Since graduating from the Indianapolis Dental college Dr. Stine has held for two years the position of demonstrator of operative dentistry in that institution. Dr. Stine is a Republican and unmarried.

BEISSENHERZ, Daniel Henry, is one of the best-known and most accomplished musicians and music teachers in the city of Indianapolis. He is a native of Germany and was born in Sachsenberg, a small city in the principality of Waldeck and Pyrmont, March 4, 1828. His father, Daniel Beissenherz, was a musician of superior attainments, and in moderate circumstances, who lived to be seventy-nine years of age. His mother's maiden name was Johannetta Katharine Daudey. His paternal grandfather and grandmother lived to be respectively 78 and 79 years of age, and his grandfather was engaged in the baking business. On the maternal side his grandfather Daniel Daudey and his grandmother Katharine Rosina Daudey lived to middle age. Young Beissenherz attended the common schools in his native city, and received his first instruction in music from his father and several other teachers, and at the age of fifteen, as was the custom in middle and north Germany, was bound an apprentice to Daniel Langenbach in Iserlohn, Westphalia, where he served three years, receiving instructions from his son, Julius Langenbach, through whose influence he obtained a position in the orchestra of the City theater at Elberfeld, Prussia. In 1849 Mr. Beissenherz emigrated to the United States and landed in the city of New York and thence traveled to Hartford, Conn., where he remained till the spring of 1852, when he accepted a position as leader of a dramatic company in the New England states, where he met Miss Anna Hathaway, a favorite actress, and who subsequently became his wife. After marraige Mr. Beissenherz and his wife accepted an engagement in the cities of Lowell and Worcester, Mass., and in 1854 removed to New York, where they remained until 1866, with the exception of a short season at the Baltimore museum, under the proprietorship of Harry Jarrett. Joseph Jefferson was the stage manager while Mr. Beissenherz was prompter. Included in the company were Miss Develin, who afterwards became Mrs. Edwin Booth, and Edwin Adams, who became celebrated and is well remembered as a star in Enoch Arden. Finding it difficult to obtain a situation in connection with his wife, Mr. Beissenherz, through the advice of friends and in response to personal ambition, determined to qualify himself as became a leader, and began the study of the violin under a competent teacher, Henry Reyer, and in harmony and composition under Professor Schilling. In 1858 Mr. Beissenherz obtained the position as leader in the old Bowery theater, New York, and in 1859 in the new Bowery theater. In 1865 Mr. Beissenherz held the position of leader in the Park theater in Brooklyn, of which Mrs. Conney was manageress. In 1866, he was the leader in Woods' theater, New York, and the same year became stage manager and musical director in the Varieties of St. Louis. He then became music teacher at Lincoln, Ill., but returned to St. Louis in 1871, where he remained until March, 1874, when he came to Indianapolis, and became the musical director at the English Opera house, where he remanied until Mr. English relinquished the management. Since that time Mr. Beissenherz has had no connection with orchestras or bands, but has devoted all of his time to teaching the different instruments in bands and orchestras. Mr. Beissenherz has always voted the Democratic ticket. He was made a Mason at Worcester, Mass., in 1852. He organized the first musical protective society in New York and was its president until he removed from that city. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Elks and of the Order of Chosen Friends. He is a member of the German club, president of the Indianapolis Musicians' Protective association, and was first vice-president of the National League of Musicians of the United States. Mr. Beissenherz organized and was elected first president of the American Federation of Musicians. He is a member of the Lutheran church and was married June 15, 1852, to Anna Hathaway, a well-known actress in the east. Three children have been born of the union. The oldest, Henry Savels Beissenherz, Annie Celeste and Agnes Mary. Henry and Agnes are living. Annie Celeste died in Indianapolis in 1878. As a musician Mr. Beissenherz stands in the front rank, and his devotion to the welfare of the craft entitles him to the gratitude of all musicians. Through his arranging for bands and orchestras, he is one of the best-known musicians in the country.

DANIEL HENRY BEISSENHERZ.

STRANGE, John Tedrick, the subject of this sketch, is a native Indianian, and was born on a farm owned and cultivated by his father, near the little town of Arcana, Grant county, April 7, 1850. His father, George Strange, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1819, is a farmer who has accumulated a moderate estate, though he began life a very poor man. He settled in Grant county, Oct. 18, 1841, on the farm on which he now resides. His ancestors came from England and


JOHN TEDRICK STRANGE.

settled near Culpepper Court House, Va. From Virginia they migrated west to Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. His grandmother, when eleven years old, was protected in a fort erected by Daniel Boone, then besieged by Indians. The Rev. John Strange, one of the great pioneer preachers of the Methodist church, and one of the most eloquent men that church had ever produced, was his cousin. His uncle, William Strange, was in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of the Thames and saw Col. Dick Johnson of Kentucky kill Tecumseh, the famous Indian chief. The mother of the subject of this sketch is Lydia Strange, whose maiden name was Duckwall. She was born in Highland county, O., Sept. 18, 1819, and is still living on the old home farm in Grant county. Her ancestors were of German extraction. Her grandfather, Abraham Ellis, was a revolutionary soldier and served during the entire struggle for independence. Her uncle, John Duckwall, was in the war of 1812 and was at Hull's surrender to the British at Detroit, and to his dying day nothing would provoke his anger and indignation so much as the mention of Hull's treacherous act. The early education of John T. Strange was secured in the common school of the village of Arcana in Grant county. Everything connected with the school was primitive. The school house was built of logs "chinked and daubed." The back log benches indicated a stoical disregard of spinal aches and pains and the flagellating instruments, beech saplings eleven feet long, always standing with awe-inspiring conspicuousness in the "northeast" corner of the academic hall, impressed the urchins that the schoolmaster was "monarch of all he surveyed." Nevertheless John, seeing an opportunity for fun, upset a bench full of young ideas, was tried, sentenced and as he says, "got his first licking." In this school John made such progress that he graduated at eighteen years of age and began teaching in winters while working on his father's farm when "school was out." The more he taught the more he wanted to know of the mysteries and elevating influences of learning. Others, younger and more favored financially, were in advance of him, but he was not discouraged. He had a purpose in view—delay only excited his ambition. He worked and waited and at the age of twenty-two years entered the preparatory department of Wabash college and graduated from that institution of learning in 1877. He was studious and brought to his task a physical equipment to which weariness was a stranger. He not only came up to expectations in the regular course, but subjecting his energies to the severest ordeals made up for lost time by mastering studies not in the curriculum. His application and aptitude enabled him to stand among the most advanced in his classes. He was prize declaimer in the preparatory class and was chosen debater in his freshman year. He was selected a contestant for the prize in declamation in his sophomore year and also elected and represented the Lyceum Literary society on spring oration the same year. Owing to his age and limited means, the junior and senior years were made one and as a result he made no contest for honors in the last year of the college course. He took the degree of B. S., but soon after the faculty conferred on him the degree of M. A. Having graduated Mr. Strange, in 1877, began the study of law in Marion, Grant county, in the office of George W. Harvey. Having been admitted to practice, in 1881, he formed a partnership with A. E. Steele, and in 1883 he formed a partnership with Hon. R. W. Bailey. In 1889 he formed a law partnership with H. L. Martin, which continued till 1891, when he formed a partnership with E. A. Huffman, which still continues. Mr. Strange is a lifelong Democrat. As a member of the party he has taken an active part in promoting its success as a worker and an effective platform speaker. He has been honored by his party with nominations for prosecuting attorney in a district normally one thousand Republican, which his popularity and commanding qualifications reduced to 187. Mr. Strange, in 1890, was honored by a nomination for judge of the Forty-eighth judicial district, and ran ahead of his ticket, and in 1896 was a delegate to the Democratic National convention at Chicago. In his college days Mr. Strange was a member of the Lyceum Literary society and belongs to the *Phi Delta Theta* fraternity. On July 3, 1879, Mr. Strange was married to Emma Bobbs, daughter of Dr. A. J. Bobbs, of Marion, Ind. One daughter, Esther, born May 4, 1882, is the only child of the union, and is now in Hanover college, Indiana. Mr. Strange has an unsullied record from youth to manhood in all the relations of life. His early struggles to achieve eminence have broadened his mind and chastened his ambitions. He knows from experience the trials of toilers on the thorny highway of life and they have his unqualified sympathy in all of their efforts to improve their condition. He has won an enviable position in society by his unswerving devotion to all things of good report among men, and stands confessedly among the foremost of the leading members of the Marion bar.

JAMES ALLISON JOSEPH.

JOSEPH, James Allison, was born at Union Plains, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1864. He came to Indiana in 1884 to attend school at Danville, Ind. He is the son of James Joseph and Telitha Runyan Joseph, his father being a retired farmer. His ancestors were Vermont Yankees, Pennsylvania Dutch, and Virginia stock, and though having nothing extraordinary to their credit, were those plain people who hew and delve, plow and plant, and in their quiet way carry forward all the great enterprises of civilization. The early education of J. A. Joseph was obtained in the common schools of Brown county, Ohio, where he made such advancement that at eighteen years of age he began teaching in the winter, while he continued his farm work in the summer seasons. He then entered the Central Normal college, where he remained for three years, finishing his full course in 1888, with the distinction of being class orator. Following his graduation he taught in Fairfield college, Illinois, one year. He then returned to Danville, Ind., and took the position of secretary and treasurer of Central Normal college, at that place, and the next year was made president of the institution, an honorable and responsible position he now holds.

As a professional educator Mr. Joseph has won exceptional success, evinced by the fact that the attendance since he became president of the college has doubled, and in all regards the Central Normal College and Commercial Institute at Danville, Ind., has become one of the solid and prosperous institutions of learning in Indiana. Mr. Joseph is a wonderfully busy man, and finds time amidst the exacting duties of president of a college to write criticisms upon the works of Shakespeare. He is an investigator of the history and philosophy of religion, besides he has won merited popularity by his lecture upon American literature, a lecture which shows him to be not only a profound student, but a man of wide reading and literary culture. As a professional educator, President Joseph comprehends the fact that a faithful and successful teacher is a public benefactor, and he seeks, as is shown in his work entitled, "Methods and Lessons in United States History," to awaken increased interest in a department of knowledge too much neglected, indeed, to make history, ancient and modern, a source of ever-increasing delight to the student, and his "Institutional History of the United States," is a work of acknowledged importance. It is true, perhaps, that in history and current literature the professional educator is not awarded his rightful place in human affairs. To compare the educator to the sculptor, as was the habit of the ancients, when Plato taught and Phidias wrought, was as unjust then as now. True, the inanimate marble may be wrought into the most beautiful proportions, but the educator deals with mind, and one child of ignorance and animalism, emancipated from its thraldom, is of more importance to the world than all the sculptured figures which have adorned temples, cathedrals and palaces since time was young. In this work of emancipation President Joseph is engaged, and being yet a young man has a future before him full of promise.

President Joseph, while affiliating with the Republican party generally, with true American independence votes as he pleases. He is in his fraternal associations a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman. He is a member of the church of Christ.

SHIRK, Milton, is the son of Elbert H. Shirk and Mary (Wright) Shirk, and was born in Peru, Miami county, Indiana, November 21, 1849. His father was a man of great wealth who migrated from Franklin county, Indiana, where he was born February 18, 1818, to Peru in 1844, and established a private banking institution, and where in 1845 he married Miss Mary Wright, of English descent, a Christian woman universally esteemed by all who knew her. The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were natives of Switzerland and came to America a short time prior to the revolutionary period. But the ancestral record free from tradition makes Andrew Shirk, who was born near Lancaster, Penn., Sept. 7, 1753, and who was the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, the progenitor of the Shirk family, now widely scattered throughout the country. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, was wounded, for his patriotic services drew a pension, and therefore belonged to that immortal band of heroes who fought under Washington, and gained the independence of his country, whose descendants have a right to be known as the "Sons and Daughters of the Revolution," now regarded as a title of nobility eminently worthy of those Americans whose forefathers rallied to the support of Washington. The old battle scarred hero died in Franklin county, Indiana, at the home of his son Samuel, January 14, 1829, at the age of seventy-six years. After the close of the Revolutionary war, Andrew Shirk settled in Georgia, where he remained till 1801, when he removed to Indiana and settled in Franklin county, where he purchased a large tract of land and laid the foundation of the colossal fortune inherited by his descendants.

Elbert H. Shirk, the father of Milton, was a man of education, having supplemented his common school attainments by two years' study at Miami university, Ohio, the Alma Mater of Oliver P. Morton and ex-president of the United States Gen. Benjamin Harrison, with whom he was on intimate terms of friendship. He was a man of large business affairs, and upon his death, which occurred in 1886, left a vast estate to his children. At the time of his death, his son Milton Shirk was thirty-seven years of age, and upon him devolved the responsibility of managing the estate, and he was fully equipped for the task.

Milton Shirk's education was obtained in the common schools of Peru, except a brief attendance at a military school at Cincinnati. Notwithstanding the fact that he was born to wealth he was not sent to college and never entered the charmed circle of a Greek fraternity, and has no football, baseball, running, jumping or rowing tournament record, but he was an athlete in business. He entered his father's private bank as assistant cashier at the age of sixteen, and soon after became its cashier. The private bank of 1857 became the First National bank of Peru in 1863, and Milton as cashier was probably the youngest man in the United States holding such a responsible position.

As a youth he was distinguished for the geniality of his disposition and good-fellowship. He was universally popular and eminently democratic in his social relations, but possessed the faculty of thrusting aside anything which interfered with strict attention to business. When his father died he succeeded to the presidency of the First National bank of Peru, a position he still occupies, and the institution stands at the head of its class in the country for excellency of management. In addition to the presidency of the Peru bank, Mr. Shirk is the president of the Tipton county bank of Tipton, and the Citizens' bank of Delphi.

The boundless confidence which his father reposed in him was not misplaced as to ability, fidelity or integrity. His mental faculties were of a character that enabled him to grasp an immense business with all of its intricacies and complications and guide it with the hand of a master. He is not only at the head of three banks, but he is a partner in the firm of Shirk & Miller of Peru, and president of the Indiana Manufacturing company of Peru, Ind., employing 400 hands, besides having the oversight of more than one hundred farms in various localities throughout the state. Necessarily, to successfully manage such an estate demands mental faculties of the highest order. An average man would at once find himself swamped, but in the case of Mr. Shirk method prevents confusion and success demonstrates that Mr. Shirk is one of the foremost business men in the state.

MILTON SHIRK.

Mr. Shirk has a brother and a sister to share with him the wealth which their father accumulated—Mrs. R. A. Edwards and Elbert W. Shirk.

When about twenty-two years of age Mr. Shirk became a member of the Baptist church of Peru, an incident in consonance with the traditions of his family, whose ancestors were members of the Baptist church, justly renowned in history for its adhesion, not only to denominational tenets, but for the vindication everywhere, and at all times and under all circumstances, of the rights of conscience, a church which in America produced Roger Williams, the avant-courier of religious freedom in the British colonies, who organized the First Baptist church in America and built his own eternal monument by founding the colony and state of Rhode Island, where persons persecuted for conscience' sake could find safety. It is also the church which produced the immortal John Bunyan, who while suffering imprisonment in defense of the Baptist principle of the right of conscience, whote his "Pilgrim's Progress," an allegory unrivalled as a work of genius by any allegorical work the world has known, and though written two hundred and fifty years ago, is still in demand, and no library is complete without it. And it is eminently worthy of remark that more than one hundred years before Washington and Jefferson were born, before the constitution was framed, providing that "congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," Roger Williams was thundering in the ears of Massachusetts fanatics the Baptist principle of the "sanctity of conscience."

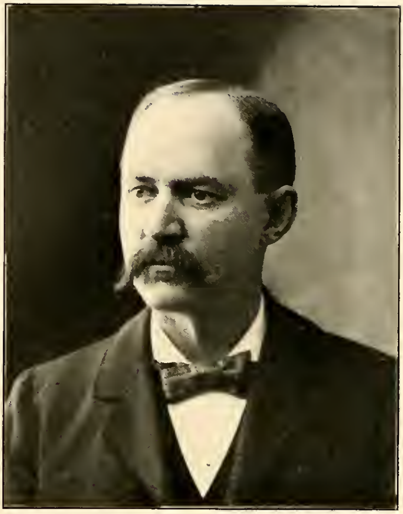
The Shirk family has been opulent in its support of the Baptist church and has given thousands of dollars to promote its welfare and efficiency, and in their bequests Mr. Milton Shirk has been in the front rank of contributors.

On June 9, 1878, Mr. Shirk married Miss Ellen Walker of Worcester, Mass., daughter of Hon. John H. Walker, an old and influential family of the old Bay state, and of this union two sons have been born, viz.: Elbert Walker and Joseph H. Shirk.

Mr. Shirk in politics is a Republican, but beyond affiliating with the party is in no sense a politician.

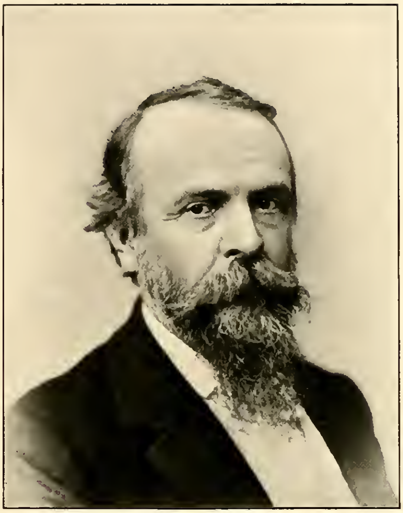
Though at the head of a large business and in the control of one of the largest estates in Indiana, Mr. Shirk is a modest, unassuming gentleman who delights in old friendships and does not permit fortune to debase the nobility of his nature. He still wears the benignant smiles of his youth which made him a universal favorite with all who knew him. Public-spirited, happily married, with two sons to aid him when the years whiten his locks, blest with a beautiful home and in the prime of mature manhood, he is certainly one of Fortune's favorites and has before him, if Providence so decrees, many years to demonstrate more fully than in the past that he is one of Indiana's most honored and conspicuous Men of Progress.

OSBORN, Frank E. The question is sometimes asked, "Why so many lawyers?" A little reflection serves in some measure to answer the inquiry, though it may not elucidate all the mystery involved. Civilization is not an unmixed good. It may arouse new and noble aspirations, but it is accompanied with an uncounted brood of physical, mental and moral diseases and disabilities, to be treated and subdued by doctors of divinity and doctors of medicine. Nor is this all. In the evolutionary process of civilization there is an ever-increasing demand for laws, municipal, state and federal, and when it is considered that in the United States there are forty-four state legislatures and a United States congress making laws, the answer is apparent. Lawyers are the product of our civilization and progress. While it is an old affirmation that men must "know the law," the fact remains that they do not, and must have lawyers to define and defend their rights of property, person and conscience, and this is why Mr. Frank E. Osborn, the subject of this sketch, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Laporte, Indiana. He is the son of Jason and Eliza C. Osborn, *nee* Graham, was born on a farm in Porter county, Ind., Sept. 17, 1857. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, also a native of Indiana, came to Laporte county about the year 1850, and in 1856 married and moved to Porter county, where he still resides. The Osborn ancestors came to America from England and settled in Massachusetts, but later took up their abode in North Carolina, migrating from there to Ohio and thence to Indiana. His mother's ancestors were of Welsh, Scotch and Irish descent, originally settled in Virginia, from which state the Grahams came to Indiana about 1848. The early education of Frank E. Osborn, the Laporte attorney, was received in the county district schools of Porter county, and at the age of fourteen he entered the high school at Westville, Ind., where he studied one year. He then attended the Wannatah academy until at the age of seventeen he began teaching, and continued teaching and attending school alternately until he was twenty-one years of age. During this period he attended the Valparaiso Normal school in the winter of 1875-76, and in the winter of 1876-77 took a commercial course at Painsville, O. He continued teaching until 1878, when he entered the law office of W. E. Pinney at Valparaiso, where he studied law and worked at the abstract business until October, 1878, when he entered the law department of the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In the spring of 1879 he entered the law office of Wier & Biddle at Laporte, and remained with the firm until January 1, 1882, when he entered into partnership with David J. Wile, and with him engaged in general practice at Laporte and neighboring counties until 1887, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Wile going to Chicago, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. After the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Osborn continued the practice alone, until January 1, 1893, when he entered into partnership with John C. Richter, who was then a member of the legislature. This partnership continued about a year and a half, when Mr. Richter was elected prosecuting attorney and the firm dissolved. Mr. Osborn continued the practice alone until May 7, 1897, when he formed a partnership with Herman W. Sallwaser, who had been connected with the clerk's office of the county, first as deputy for ten years, then as clerk for eight years, which partnership still continues. During the last few years Mr. Osborn has been engaged on one side or the other of most of the important cases in the county. He has no particular liking for criminal cases, preferring to devote his attention to civil litigation, but in the past two years he has been engaged in the trial on the part of the defense of several important criminal trials, among them the cases of the state against Henry Jones, charged with killing a fellow convict in the penitentiary at Michigan City, the state against Robert Schoff, charged with killing James McLellan at Laporte; the state against Jack Burk, charged with killing a night watchman at South Bend, and the case of the state against James E. Mulaney, a Lake Shore railroad detective, charged with killing Oscar Christenson, a police officer, of South Bend.


FRANK E. OSBORN.

Mr. Osborn has been remarkably successful in his law business and enjoys the largest practice of any attorney in Laporte. He has always been a Republican and taken an active part in the councils and campaigns of his party. He was deputy prosecuting attorney for Laporte county in 1876 by appointment, but has never been a candidate for any office. Mr. Osborn was solicited by his party to stand as a candidate for circuit judge in 1894 and again in 1896, but declined on account of the practice of his profession being more in consonance with his inclinations, and from a financial point of view, vastly more lucrative. Mr. Osborne's fraternal associations are confined to his membership in Laporte lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., and as a Knight of Pythias, belonging to both orders for the last fifteen years. He is at present and has been for the last twelve years one of the trustees of the Odd Fellows lodge. He is not a member of any church, but contributes to the support of the Baptist church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Osborn was married January 18, 1882, to Elizabeth E. Clark. They have four children, viz.: Lee Lynd Osborn, aged fifteen; Gordon Clark Osborn, aged thirteen; Kenneth Dean Osborn, aged nine, and Frank Leslie Osborn, aged six years. Mr. Osborn has won his way to distinction in his chosen profession and may prudently indulge the expectation of achieving a still larger measure of success.

COBURN, GEN. JOHN. In the largest and best sense of the term, Gen. John Coburn is one of the most notable Men of Progress of Indiana. He is, moreover, a native son of the state, having been born in the city of Indianapolis, October 27, 1825, when the city was five years old and had, perhaps, all told, a population of five hundred souls. In writing a biographical sketch of Gen. Coburn, if space could be afforded, would expand to the proportion of a volume. He has been a man of great words and great deeds. He has lived at a time when the operation of mental and physical forces amazed the world—when progress in seven-leagued boots was striding across the continent—when peace, no less than war, was achieving its victories, and when war, the final arbiter, when all else fails, asserts its dread prerogative and writes its verdict in blood. In all of these years, ordeals and crucial tests of progress, Gen. Coburn has been in the van of the army, and has won a large measure of renown. He is the son of Henry P. and Sarah Coburn, who located in Indianapolis in 1824. His father was a native of Massachusetts and by profession a lawyer, and his mother was a native of Kentucky, historic states in peace and in war, progress and civilization, from which thousands have come to Indianapolis, whose sons and daughters in the past and in the present have contributed their full share in laying the foundations of the state's honored place in the constellation of Union stars. Gen. Coburn received his primary education in Indianapolis and was a student in the Old County seminary that was located on "University Square," now one of the beauty spots of the city. The old building long since disappeared, shade trees and walks and fountains have taken its place, and of the students of the ancient institution who drank of its pierian spring, Gen. Coburn is one of the few who linger near the spot which, if not sacred to the muses, remains a cherished memory. From the county seminary young Coburn entered Wabash college in 1844 and graduated with high honors in 1846 when twenty-one years of age. He at once entered upon the study of law in the office of his father and received his license to practice his chosen profession in 1849, and soon after formed a partnership with Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, one of the most distinguished lawyers known to the bench and bar of Indianapolis. Mr. Coburn was also associated in the practice of his profession with Gov. David Wallace. In 1850 Mr. Coburn was elected a representative of Marion county in the general assembly of the state, and while occupying that position pointed out with prescient force the folly of selling the state's right in the Central canal, running from Broad Ripple to Indianapolis, for the paltry sum of $2,425, a water power of almost incalculable value, an incident in his legislative record indicative of ability not only to see things near, but with equal discernment things remote—to comprehend trend and, reasoning from cause to effect, predict coming events. In his early manhood Mr. Coburn was a Whig—a party which in the days of its noontide glory boasted of such men as Daniel Webster, the orator whose transcendent powers forever associate his name with the most illustrious statesmen and public speakers of England, and in the strength and beauty of some of his periods rivaled the ancient masters—a party that was almost created by Henry Clay, whose fiery eloquence and profound statesmanship made his name illustrious throughout the civilized world. This party in its last effort to maintain its prestige nominated Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of two wars, for president, and Mr. Coburn had the honor as an elector on the Whig ticket of Indiana of pleading the cause of the grand old warrior patriot and statesman, and with Gen. Scott's defeat the Whig party disbanded. In 1859 the people recognizing in Mr. Coburn judicial capacities of a high order, elected him judge of the Common Pleas court. In the office of judge there is more and much more to be considered than legal learning. The incumbent of the high office, if eminence is to be secured, must combine a number of ennobling qualities of the mind with legal attainments. He must be just, patient and discerning, so that the right may prevail over error. Judge Coburn's brief term as Common Pleas judge evinced the possession of these qualities and stamped him as an upright judge. He resigned his judgeship to take upon himself the arduous duties of a soldier in a war of unparalleled magnitude in the history of the world. When the Thirty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized and Judge Coburn became its colonel, no mistake was made. When he doffed the ermine and donned the military apparel, laid down the gavel as an emblem of authority and drew his sword for the Union, though the pathway of progress was through fields of carnage, it was still in the time of progress. To recite the war record of Col. and Gen. Coburn would necessitate rewriting many chapters of the war of the rebellion which, when it was over, the Union stood secure. His regiment took part in the first battle for the Union cause fought in Kentucky, where the confederates under Zollicoffer were compelled to retire. The initial battle at Wildcat was followed by others from Kentucky and Tennessee to Georgia. Promoted for meritorious conduct for the display of sagacity and intrepidity, Gen. Coburn's brigades won distinction at Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Culp's Farm, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta. Commanding a reconnaissance in force Gen. Coburn entered the city of Atlanta and received the surrender of the city from its mayor, while the rebels sought safety in flight. But the cruel war ended at last—the battle flags were all furled—bugles no more called to arms and Gen. Coburn returned to Indiana with a wealth of enduring fame and resumed the practice of law. A patriot soldier, he followed the example of Washington and sheathed his sword when the cause for which he drew it had been won. Gen. Coburn had now reached the age of forty years. He had experience and reputation as a lawyer and a judge and fame as a soldier, and in 1865 he was elected circuit judge, but he had scarcely entered upon the duties of his office before his hosts of admiring fellow citizens demanded that he should serve them as their representa-

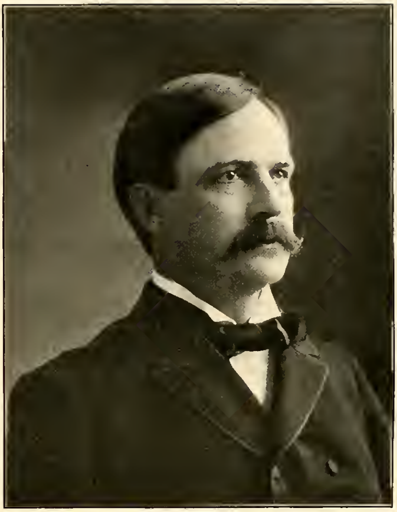

GEN. JOHN COBURN.

tive in congress. It was a field of endeavor and ambition eminently suited to his versatile capabilities, and in 1866 he was elected to represent the Seventh congressional district. In congress Gen. Coburn's carreer was brilliant and useful in committees and on the floor of the house. As a member of the committee on banking and currency he mastered the intricacies of our currency problems and defeated schemes for contracting the currency. He grasped with masterful force the science of finance in its application to trade and industry and retained the "greenbacks" in circulation. He saw clearly that in coming years the people would want to know every detail of the war of the rebellion and secured the passage of a measure providing for the publication of the rebellion record, of which one hundred and fifteen volumes have been published, and in which the student may read the history of the war from the first shot fired at Charleston to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; as also of a measure providing for headstones for dead soldiers, the wisdom of which can only be appreciated when an American visits a soldier's cemetery, as for instance, Arlington Heights, near Washington, and in contemplating the scene can scarcely refrain from repeating the immortal words of Collins:

> "How sleep the brave who sink to rest
> By all their country's wishes blest?
> When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
> Returns to seek their hallowed mould,
> She there shall dress a sweeter sod
> Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
> By Fairy hands their knell is rung,
> By forms unseen their dirge is sung:
> Then Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
> To bless the turf that wraps their clay—
> And Freedom shall awhile repair
> To dwell a weeping hermit there."

So well did Gen. Coburn represent his district that he was kept in congress for eight years—four years on the committee of banking and currency, and four years of which he was chairman of the committee on military affairs —and during his entire congressional career no important question came up that did not receive his attention, and the whole country recognized his influence and appreciated his logic and burning eloquence, which gave him the leadership of his party in congress. Retiring from congress in 1875 he resumed the practice of his profession, but in 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes one of the commissioners to settle the vexed question of land titles at Hot Springs, in Arkansas; also to lay out and plat the city and fix the price of lots. The duties incident to the task required two years of continuous labor, in which time the work was satisfactorily completed. In addition he insisted upon and secured the dedication of the mountain tops as national parks; almost half of the reservation of 2,500 acres. Again Gen. Coburn resumed the practice of his profession, but in 1884 he closed his Indianapolis law office to become one of the supreme judges of Montana territory, an honor conferred upon him by President Arthur, a position which he filled with eminent ability, giving the highest satisfaction to the people of Montana and to the bench and bar of the territory. Leaving Montana Gen. Coburn returned to Indianapolis and again resumed the practice of his profession—in which he has been continuously engaged to the present time. He is not only a lawyer but a man of affairs, taking a profound interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his native city and to the state of Indiana. Like all men of progress Gen. Coburn is a leader. His mind is pre-eminently suggestive. He, more than any other one man, created the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown, which subsequently became the Soldier's Orphans' home, where heaven's benedictions forever approve his optimistic views of life—and the soldiers' monument, to stand when a thousand years are gone, to the building of which Gen. Coburn gave the wealth of his influence, bears eloquent testimony that the fame of Indiana's heroes is not to perish from the earth. It has been said that Gen. Coburn is a "many-sided man," which is equivalent to saying that he is a man of many faculties—each one of prehensile power. He is one of those rare productions whose genius is displayed at the bar and on the bench and at the head of an army column on a battle field—a man equally poised when discussing a city charter, the improvement of a park or discussing a national question of finance—equally clear, whether demanding the reduction of tariff duties, the building of an international ship canal from the great lakes to the ocean by the St. Lawrence route, or demonstrating the importance of teaching the Spanish language at West Point, for service in an emergency which his prescient vision saw was coming, or the discussion of a board of charities, or advocating manual labor in the common schools, to teach girls how to cut, fit and make dresses—patient, practical and forceful, Gen. Coburn has rounded out his more than three score and ten in labor of the greatest value to the state and nation. Possessing rare gifts as an orator, when his theme challenges the wealth of his resources, the charm of his eloquence has made him one of the most popular speakers of the country. True to God, to duty and to his fellowman, Gen. Coburn has won a secure place in history and in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

RYAN, **Henry C.** Among the prominent members of the Indiana bar is Judge Henry C. Ryan of Anderson. He comes of good stock. His father, Townsend Ryan, of Irish and Germen descent, was reared in Pennsylvania, was a practicing physician, a delegate to the Democratic National convention that nominated Buchanan, a member of the Indiana legislature, was prominent as a Democrat in politics, afterward becoming on the breaking out of the civil war a strong Union man and a Republican; was colonel of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry at the beginning of the war, being afterward transferred to the Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Judge Ryan's mother, Susan Wilson Ryan, was a member of one of the leading families of Ohio.


HENRY C. RYAN.

The subject of this sketch was born May 4, 1855, at Morristown, Shelby county, Indiana, during the temporary residence of the family there, his father having the contract of building the Old Junction railroad. The family returned to Madison county when Henry was a year old and he has lived all his life in that county. He attended the common schools, such as they were in the country districts at that time, and his educational advantages were accordingly somewhat restricted.

As he arrived at manhood he found that he had a natural inclination for the law and took up the study of that profession with Saurberry & Goodykoontz in Anderson. After two years with them he started in the practice on his own resources and continued as practicing lawyer in the same city without any interruption until 1896, when he was elected to the bench as superior judge of Madison county. He had no opposition for the nomination and the convention named him as the Republican candidate without opposition.

Judge Ryan has always been a Republican in politics, not overly active but always true to his party. He had been nominated by his party and elected to the city council, serving in that capacity at the time when the city of Anderson had its greatest development, during the "gas boom." He served in this capacity three terms and his record was a very creditable one.

September 25, 1878, Judge Ryan and Miss Sarah M. Ethell were united in marriage. She was a daughter of Wm. G. Ethell, a prominent citizen of Madison county. From this union there was one son, Marc Ryan, who was born Aug. 4, 1879. The young man is now receiving his education at Andover university in Massachusetts.

John W. Ryan, a prominent lawyer of Muncie, is a brother to Judge Ryan. Mrs. Henrietta Broadbeck, wife of Henry C. Broadbeck, a prominent shoe merchant of Indianapolis, is a sister to the judge.

PARRY, David Maclean, is a manufacturer of carriages, buggies and surreys. He is at the head of the great establishment known as the Parry Manufacturing company, which in its line is the largest in the world. He is the son of Thomas J. Parry and Lydia Parry, *nee* Maclean, and was born at Rich Hills, Allegheny county, Pa., March 26, 1852, and came with his parents to Indiana, who settled on a farm near Laurel, Franklin county, Ind., in 1853. His father was the youngest of a family of twelve children, of whom the boys achieved more or less distinction in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. His mother was the daughter of David Maclean, who for many years was the proprietor and editor of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and was one of a family of five children, four daughters and one son. His paternal grandfather, Henry Parry, was born in Wales and came to America when a young man. He was a civil engineer, and built the first court house west of the Allegheny mountains, at Pittsburg. He married Sarah, the youngest daughter of Gen. Cadwalader, of revolutionary fame. Young Parry during his boyhood had limited educational advantages. His lot was cast on a farm, and he attended only the public schools, which at Laurel were open only four months of the year. He did not have the benefit of a collegiate or academical education, and early saw the disadvantage under which he labored for the lack of schooling, to overcome which, after leaving home to make his own way in the world, which occurred when he was fifteen, he began studying at night when his day's work was done, and this habit he followed for many years. It was a system of self-education—a system, which though not the best, has nevertheless produced its eminent men, who, comprehending necessities and utilizing opportunities, have not only kept abreast of the advancing column of progress, but have been its leaders. The father of the subject of this sketch, as has been stated, came to Indiana in 1853. It was at a time when the White Water canal had just been completed and drew trade and inland commerce from all directions within an area of a hundred miles or more. He purchased what was known as the school section and entered upon farming successfully until his retirement from active business. When he came to Indiana David was an infant less than a year old. Reared on a farm, with meager opportunities for an education, he is seen at fifteen years of age a clerk in a store at Laurel, at a salary of $10 a month and boarding himself. It was the beginning of a remarkably active and successful career. From the Laurel store at $10 a month, he went to Lawrenceburg and took a position in a store of his uncle, R. H. Parry, at a salary of $400 a year. From Lawrenceburg he went to New York city and kept books for a manufacturing concern, and later took a clerkship in a wholesale dry goods house, which in the winter of 1872-73, became bankrupt. After this he returned to Indiana and in 1874 went to Connersville, Ind., and in connection with his father and elder brother became interested in the manufacturing business, and a year later went into the retail hardware business. In 1877 his father became financially embarrassed. David had prospered in the hardware business, and this business he sold out and gave the entire amount received to his father, about $13,000, which was sufficient to enable him to get out of debt. An incident is recited in the history of Daniel Webster in his young manhood, when he was just entering upon the practice of his profession. He was poor and needed all the money he could command. At this juncture his father was in debt and there was danger that the old home would be sacrificed. It was then that Daniel managed to raise the needed money, and visiting his father, who was burdened with anxiety, paid off the mortgage, which filled the old man's heart with joy. Subsequently Daniel Webster became one of the great men of the world, but it is to be doubted if in all his noon of fame he recalled an act of his life which gave him more satisfaction than when he gave to his father the money that relieved him from debt, and contributed to his happiness during all of his declining years. Such acts of filial devotion are more eloquent than words, however fitly spoken, and D. M. Parry, when he surrendered all his savings to relieve his father from debt, disclosed the nobility of his nature and desginated him as one who in the lottery of life ought to draw a capital prize. And the great industrial enterprise of Indianapolis which bears his name supplies the testimony that the divinity that shapes men's ends did not neglect Mr. Parry in the bestowal of merited rewards. After helping his father out of his financial embarrassments, Mr. Parry took a position with a wholesale hardware house of Cincinnati as a traveling salesman through Indiana and eastern Ohio, and in 1878 formed a partnership with Marion Jemison in the hardware business at Rushville, Ind. In 1882 he sold out his Rushville business and became interested with a younger brother, T. H. Parry, and a gentleman by the name of Boyd, in the manufacture of vehicles. In 1886 Addison Byber and J. P. Pratt, former owner of the Sarvern Wheel works of Indianapolis, took an interest in Mr. Parry's vehicle venture and a new company was formed which brought him to Indianapolis, resulting in the organization of the Parry Manufacturing company, of national and world-wide fame. The record of Mr. Parry's life shows that from the time he was fifteen years of age his career has been marked by a series of successes—never of a failure. He disclosed from the first, self-reliance—obstacles were overcome as they appeared. His head and his heart and his hands were always in harmonious alliance. He had all the required energy to achieve success. As an organizer he had few if any superiors. Under his masterful mind order and system predominated. Opportunities and advantages were utilized and business moved forward on the line of conservative expansion and larger achievements, until the boy of fifteen years, working at $10 a month and boarding himself, is seen at the age of forty-seven years, as the head of one of the greatest manufacturing establishments known to the civilized world. Mr. Parry affiliates with the Republican party, but has never held any official position nor aspired to any office in the gift of his party. His ambition leads him in a different direction. He is one of the original members of the Columbia and Marion clubs, of the Commercial club and the Board of Trade. He is now president of the Commerical club of Indianapolis, president of the National Asso-

DAVID MACLEAN PARRY.

ciation of Carriage Manufacturers and vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Parry was born a Presbyterian, but in the absence of that church in his vicinity when young, was raised a Methodist, but his wife being a Baptist he is now a member of the First Baptist church of Indianapolis. On Nov. 13, 1876, Mr. Parry was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Cora Harbottle, the marriage ceremony having been performed by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Two children were born of this marriage—Helen, now Mrs. F. N. Fitzgerald, and Cora. In 1884 Mr. Parry married Bessie Maxwell, daughter of John M. Maxwell, of Indianapolis, Ind. Of this union seven children have been born, four daughters and three sons, viz.: Lydia, Maxwell, Addison, Isabella, Ruth, Jeanette and David. In scanning the roll of Men of Progress of Indiana it will be found that Mr. D. M. Parry has worked his way to an honored place in the front rank.

NEW, John C. A publication bearing the title of "Men of Progress," in which the name of John C. New does not appear with an appropriate sketch of his active and useful life, would be incomplete, since it would be difficult to name a citizen of the state whose career from early manhood has been more continuously identified with the advancement of the commonwealth. There is, confessedly, such a thing as "state pride," which while doing no injustice to those who have made Indiana their adopted state, or came to it in their childhood, does, nevertheless, regard a "son of the sod," native and to manner born, with that special regard called "state pride." John C. New is a native Indianian and was born at Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana, July 6, 1831. The first breath he inhaled was Indiana air, the home and scenes of his childhood were in Indiana, and in Indiana schools he learned his A B C's and mastered the three R's, and though he has traveled much and has resided abroad, like the Switzer who loves his Alpine cat, Mr. New's thoughts have always fondly turned to his native state, in which now, at sixty-eight, he resides, and where, when the silver cord is loosed, he expects to find repose. His parents were John Bowman New and Mariah (Chalfant) New. His father emigrated from Guilford county, N. C., to the western reserve, in northern Ohio, and was a pioneer in that region, coming to Indiana in 1816. He was distinguished for piety, being an active member of the Church of the Disciples (Campbellite), in which he officiated as an elder and for sixty years as a minister. He lived to be eighty years of age, and died in Indianapolis in 1871. The mother of Mr. New was a native of Gallatin county, Ky., who survived her husband only a few years, and dying at the same advanced age, octogenarians who lived universally respected and venerated, and whose death was lamented by all who knew them. John C. having secured such education as the Vernon schools offered, entered Bethany college in Virginia, founded by Alexander Campbell, D. D., one of the most profound theologians, thinkers and educators this country has produced, who held that, "Intellect itself is the most valuable portion of the wealth of a state, and, therefore, its cultivation on the ground of public utility is worthy of the most enlightened attention of the most selfish government in the world." This great divine and educator held that "the effect of properly-educated mind is not only a source of wealth in all the fruits of honest industry, but a sovereign preventive of hospitals, penitentiaries, prisons, poor houses, criminal jurisdiction, police establishments and all the taxes and public burthens which sustain them. For these are proved to be 'the regular installments, or rather the fines and penalties' which a state pays for the neglect of the education of her youth." And he taught that "the only firm basis of a republican form of government is the intelligence and virtue of a whole population." For four years young New was a student of Bethany college under the training of the illustrious educator, Alexander Campbell, graduating at the age of twenty, and having chosen law as a profession began the study under the tutorage of Hon. David Wallace, ex-governor of Indiana, and in 1852, when twenty-one, was admitted to practice. At this juncture Mr. New accepted the position of deputy clerk of Marion county, to which office he was subsequently elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the county was confessedly Democratic, indicative of great personal popularity and recognized ability. During his incumbency of the office, he had become familiar with its duties, primarily assumed as an aid to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and this information having been secured, he declined a re-election, and was soon after appointed by Gov. Morton as quartermaster-general of Indiana, and subsequently, the financial secretary of the governor. This was at a time when the country was in the grasp of the civil war and the duties imposed upon Mr. New were numerous, arduous, and of great responsibility. The legislature having omitted to make the necessary appropriation to aid the governor in that critical period, he assumed all the responsibility of raising the required funds to give the state historic renown during the great struggle which won for him the title of "war governor," and the vast sums raised and disbursed passed through the hands of Mr. New, and he was equal to the emergency. It was an experience of incalculable advantage to him. It made him a financier, and familiarized him with large transactions, and in no small degree, gave him a share in the gratitude of the people which Gov. Morton won by his devotion to the welfare of Indiana soldiers in the army. In 1862 when Mr. New was thirty years of age, he was elected to represent Marion county in the state senate, and though the youngest man in that body, served his constituents with marked ability. Subsequently, in 1865, Mr. New engaged in banking, the initial step being the purchase of a large interest in the First National bank of Indianapolis, in which he served as cashier, vice-president and president—an institution which was prosperous from the start, and throughout the entire period of its existence. Mr. New's financial ability was known and appreciated beyond the boundaries of Indiana, and in 1875 President Grant, without the knowledge or solicitation of Mr. New, designated him for the honorable and responsible office of treasurer of the United States, in which he made no mistake. Mr. New was thoroughly equipped for the position, as was shown when he resigned the trust in 1876, and his successor did not find an error of so much as one cent in his accounts. During his incumbency of the great office, method, accuracy and fealty to duty prevailed, and though thousands of millions were involved, not a farthing got misplaced on the books. From 1876 to 1880, Mr. New applied himself to private business, but in the latter year he purchased the Indianapolis *Journal,* and from that time to the present has been more or less conspicuously identified with the management of the great organ of the Republican party in Indiana. During the great Harrison campaign in 1888, the *Journal,* under the masterful control of Mr. New, became national in its influence. In the advocacy of Gen. Harrison's nomination and election it had no superior in the United States; not one more resourceful in reasons why, and not one more energetic in giving its reasons force and efficiency, and in so far as the Republican press was a factor in Gen. Harrison's success, the Indianapolis *Journal* was in the van of the organs that advocated the election of the illustrious Indianian. Gen. Harrison was inaugurated president on March 4, 1889, and in due time named Mr. New for the office of consul-general at London, England, a graceful recognition of Mr. New's splendid services in the interest of the Republican party. Mr. New's management of the consulship at London was alike creditable to himself, his party, and his country. As in the case of his occupancy of the high office of treasurer of the United States, his transactions as consul evinced the same fealty to duty and lofty regard for things of good report in official as in private life, a fact which embodies every essential of eulogy. Mr. New has been twice married. By the first union with Miss Melissa Beeler of Marion county, one son, Harry S., was born, who is now one of the most prominent and efficient members of the state senate. By his second marriage with Miss Elizabeth McRae of Virginia, two daughters have been born, and now in his beautiful Indianapolis home, where culture and refinement reign supreme, Mr. New, still engaged in business affairs, spends his leisure hours and entertains his friends, whose name is legion.

FORKNER, JOHN LARUE. The subject of this biography was born in Liberty township, Henry county, Indiana, near the village of Millville, on the 20th of January, 1844. He lived on the farm and attended the district schools until 1856, when he removed with his parents to Millville, where he remained, when not in school, engaged in clerking in his father's store. His father, Micajah Forkner, was born in Virginia, in 1812, and came to Indiana some time in the '20's with his father, Isaac Forkner, who was born in North Carolina, in 1775, and settled at Centerville, Wayne county, afterwards removing to Henry county. Isaac Forkner, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this biography, was a soldier in the war of 1812, having entered the service in his native state. His mother was Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Hugh and Mary Allen, natives of Kentucky. She was born in 1814 and died in 1849. Micajah Forkner was for many years engaged in merchandising and farming until his death, which occurred Aug. 11, 1879, at the age of 67.

In 1862, at the age of 18, John L. Forkner left the parental roof to fight the battle of life for himself, and secured employment in Lontz Bros.' general store at Hagerstown, Ind., where he remained until the spring of 1863, when he went to Cambridge City and engaged as a salesman in the store of the Hon. Lafe Develin. He remained here until December, 1864, when he removed to Tipton, Ind., where he represented the interest of an elder brother in the mercantile establishment of Forkner & Allen. Here he remained until February, 1866, when he came to Anderson, where he has ever since remained. From his arrival in Anderson until 1868 he was engaged as salesman in various establishments, when he was placed in nomination by the Democracy of the city as their candidate for city clerk, and was elected, and re-elected in 1870, serving three years in that capacity. During that period he also served in the capacity of deputy clerk of the Madison county courts under the Hon. William C. Fleming, and also T. J. Fleming, until the fall of 1872, when Albert J. Ross was elected sheriff of the county and he was appointed office deputy, which place he filled for two years, at the same time acting as local editor of the Anderson *Democrat*. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of county auditor and elected. His faithful services were appreciated, and at the expiration of his term in 1878 he was re-elected. During the last term of his services as auditor he purchased a third interest in the Exchange bank of Anderson, and on retiring from office in 1883 entered actively upon the duties of cashier of that institution. In 1892 the bank was reorganized and converted into a national bank under the title of "The National Exchange Bank," and he was unanimously elected cashier, which position he has held up to the present time—a period of sixteen years.

In 1884 he was chosen chairman of the county Democratic central committee, and under his leadership his party achieved a signal victory for Grover Cleveland and the state and county tickets in the campaign of that year. No chairman in the history of Madison county politics has given better satisfaction to his party associates than he during the time he served in that capacity. He brought to the position business methods that were not only gratifying to the party but highly successful as to results.

In 1891 he was elected to the city council as a Democrat from the Second ward, overcoming a large adverse majority. During his term he took an active part in securing for Anderson an electric light and sewerage system and many miles of brick-paved streets. During his term as councilman he left nothing undone that in his judgment would be of benefit to the people or contribute to the importance of the city.

When natural gas was discovered he was one of the leading members of the board of trade, and contributed most liberally of his time and money in locating industries and building up the city, which at that time was a small and unimportant place. He was one of the incorporators of the Citizens' Natural Gas company, and had the honor of serving five years as its president.

He was one of the original organizers of the Anderson Iron & Bolt company, and is still a large stockholder in that important industry. This is the only manufacturing establishment in Anderson, the stockholders of which are composed exclusively of home capitalists. He also holds a large amount of stock in the Pennsylvania Glass company, of which he is vice-president. This company operates two large plants and has one of the largest pay rolls in the city.

In 1897, in connection with the Hon. Charles L. Henry and Philip Matter, the latter of Marion, Ind., he was prominent in the organization of the Union Traction company and the construction of its electric interurban railway from Anderson to Summitville, connecting the cities of Anderson, Marion and Elwood with a suburban road. He has been the treasurer of this company since its organization.

In 1892 Mr. Forkner was appointed as one of the trustees of the Northern Asylum for the Insane at Logansport, by Gov. Matthews, and served three years in that capacity, two of which he was president of the board.

JOHN LA RUE FORKNER.

Mr. Forkner has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Anna B. Hernly, of New Castle, Ind., to whom he was married in March, 1873. She died in 1876, leaving one child, Emma Neff Forkner, who is now the wife of Sergeant Lee C. Newsom, of Co. L, 160th Indiana regiment, in the Spanish-American war, and who is at this time in Mantanza, Cuba, with his regiment.

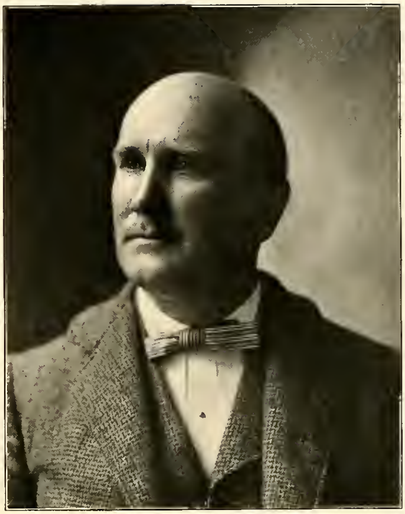
In 1878 he was again married to Miss Mary Carson Watson, of Anderson, the daughter of ex-Sheriff David H. Watson. By this marriage two children have been born, Wade Hampton Forkner, who died at the age of four years, and Nellie Grant Forkner, now a miss of 15 years.

Mr. Forkner is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. He is also an honored member of the Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of Honor. He also holds a membership in the Anderson club, the most prominent social organization in the city.

In politics Mr. Forkner is a Democrat of the most pronounced type and character, and has followed the fortunes of his party in every conflict in which it has engaged, state or national, since arriving at his majority. While strictly a partisan and never neutral on any ground where the standard of his party waves, he is not offensive, and in the hottest of the fight will turn aside where possible rather than wound a friend.

In religion he holds to no particular creed and bestows charity without proclaiming it from the housetops. His prominent characteristics are his honesty, liberality and devotion to his friends. He is sincere and true in his friendships, and in consequence has been honored above many by his fellow-citizens. While he enjoys the living present, he takes pleasure in the things of the past, and, in connection with the Hon. Byron H. Dyson, ex-mayor of Anderson, recently published "Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County," a book of 1,000 pages devoted to local history and happenings from the organization of the county to the present time, which met with much favor by the citizens of the county and won many flattering encomiums from the press of the state. No costly marble or bronze will endure like this work. It will be his proudest monument. It is worthy of him and worthy of the times and people of whom he wrote. He has a high regard and admiration for the "old-timers," and it was this that prompted him to engage in the arduous task of writing the book. He delights in the old songs, the old stories of long ago, and although comparatively a young man, has been secretary of the Old Settlers' association of Madison county for a number of years past. He keeps a faithful record of the important local events of the county, particularly of the deaths of the old settlers, and is justly regarded as the county historian. Mr. Forkner has by his industry and strict attention to business accumulated a handsome competency. He lives in a large and handsomely furished home on West Tenth street, where he enjoys all the comforts of life in a quiet, unostentatious manner. Here, to divert his mind from the cares of business and gratify his journalistic taste, he frequently writes miscellaneous articles for the press. These contributions are always read with interest and pleasure by the public and have won for him a reputation as a writer, enjoyed but by few men of affiars in the state. No man in Madison county has a more extensive acquaintance than he, and certainly none has more devoted, admiring friends. He is all that constitutes an upright, enterprising, patriotic citizen.

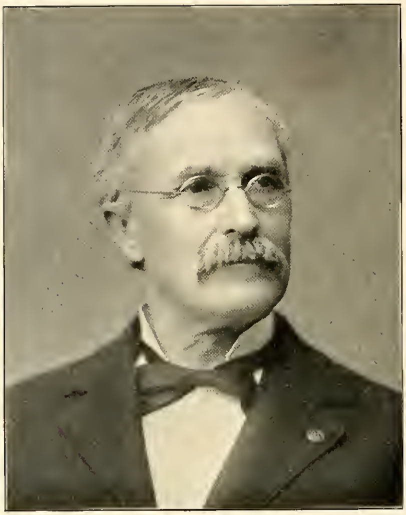
STEVENSON, WILLIAM E. The writer of biography, dealing with the personal history of men engaged in the every-day affairs of life, occasionally finds a subject whose record commands exceptional interest and admiration, and especially is this true when the subject of the sketch is one who in common parlance is a self-made man—that is to say, one who with little extraneous aid achieves success by his own inherent qualities of will power, courage, tenacity of purpose, combined with industry and a common sense grasp of opportunities and conditions, moves steadily along his own chosen pathway to success. The subject of this sketch is eminently of that class of men who have earned the indisputable right to take rank in the van of the army of progressive men of Indiana. He is the son of James D. and Sarah E. Stevenson, and was born at Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, October 22, 1851. His father was a hardware merchant of Greencastle for more than thirty years and a citizen who took a prominent part in all public affairs. He was born in Kentucky of Scotch-Irish descent, while his mother's ancestors were New Englanders—a combination of blood which usually wins in a race where industry and sagacity are required. Mr. Stevenson's early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and though a city famed for its great university, it was not his Alma Mater. He did not graduate with any of its classes or receive any degree, and was never a member of any *Alpha Delta Gamma* fraternity. At the age of fourteen years he entered the hardware store of his father, in which he remained for fifteen years. He entered this school of hardware and hard work as a messenger boy and graduated as proprietor. It was a school of experience, often styled a "hard school," but one in which lessons once learned are never forgotten. From the hardware business Mr. Stevenson learned the mysteries of banking and financiering, having been the cashier of a bank in his native city. In the process of business development Mr. Stevenson outgrew his Greencastle environments. The town did not afford sufficient scope for his business energies and qualifications. A wider field was demanded and in 1888 he came to Indianapolis and engaged in the real estate business. The field was equal to his capital and capabilities. It was ever broadening. The city was growing in area, population, industrial and commercial enterprises and Mr. Stevenson's business kept abreast of its wonderful development, which is simply saying that his business was prosperous from the beginning. His movements were unobtrusive—but always keen-eyed he saw the needs of the great capital metropolis of the state. With laudable ambition he concluded to erect a building which, bearing his name, should be a monument of his sagacity and enterprise and an ornament to the city. There were many persons who thought they knew the needs of the city who when they heard of Mr. Stevenson's daring project to erect a business structure of twelve stories and 160 feet high from pavement to roof and 195 feet deep, ridiculed the scheme as scarcely less than insanity, but they were not only too previous, but in the light of achievements were deficient in their comprehension of great enterprises requiring Napoleonic ability. Mr. Stevenson went forward with his work, and as the great building advanced in height and beauty it bewildered beholders like Alpine scenery, where "hills peep o'er hills and Alps on Alps arise." Story arose above story, until now, standing upon its roof, a most captivating bird's-eye view of the city spreads out far and wide for the delectation of all who are permitted to reach the dizzy altitude, and in this regard the Stevenson building divides the honors with the soldiers' monument. Mr. Stevenson is a Republican who never held an office. He is a member of the Columbia club. He was married on Oct. 22, 1872, to Margaret W. Wirth. They have one child—Edna W. Stevenson. Such is a brief sketch of a progressive man of wealth and indomitable energy, who in advancing his own personal interests is not unmindful of the needs of a great city, and liberally expends his wealth of mind and money to keep it in the front rank of the great cities of the country.



WILLIAM E. STEVENSON.

HADLEY, JOHN V., a member of the Supreme court of Indiana, and one of the leading attorneys of the Hendricks county bar, was born at Plainfield, Hendricks county, Indiana, October 31, 1842. His father's name was Jonathan Hadley and he was a farmer in ordinary circumstances in his county. His mother's maiden name was Ara Carter. Mr. Hadley's parents were one of the first three families that settled within the territorial limits of Hendricks county.

Judge Hadley received his early education in the public schools of his home town, and later entered Butler university. He never graduated, however, leaving college at the close of his sophomore year to enlist in the war of 1861. His war record is a very interesting one. He



JOHN V. HADLEY.

enlisted as a private in the Seventh Indiana Infantry in the summer of 1861. He was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862. In November, 1862, he was promoted from the ranks to be a first lieutenant, and was shortly afterward detailed on the staff of Gen. J. C. Rice. He was again seriously wounded at the battle of the Wilderness on the 5th of May, 1864, and left upon the field as mortally injured. He was afterward conveyed by the enemy to a confederate field hospital. After convalescence he was sent south and was a prisoner at Macon and Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston and Columbia, S. C., from which latter place he escaped on the fourth day of November, 1864, with three others, and successfully entered the lines of the northern army at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1864. An account of this exploit has recently been published by Charles Scribner's Sons in a neat volume of the Ivory series, entitled "Seven Months a Prisoner," the dedication of which volume is to his mother in these words:

"To the memory of my widowed mother who bore the chief burden of sorrow while the events chronicled herein were passing, this volume is affectionately inscribed."

The first edition of this book was exhausted within five months after publication. Judge Hadley was honorably discharged from the army in the spring of 1865. He returned to Danville in April, 1865, and began the study of law, and attended the Law school at Indianapolis under the direction of Judge David McDonald. He was admitted to the bar in June 1866, and entered upon the practice of law at Danville, Ind. He continued practicing his profession in this city with success, until the fall of 1888, when he was elected to the circuit bench of Marion and Hendricks counties, which circuit was afterward divided. He was re-elected to the Hendricks bench in 1894 and to the supreme bench in 1898. He presided as judge in the noted Hinshaw case for the murder of his wife. He served as a member of the state senate from Hendricks and Putnam counties from 1869 to 1872, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Harrison in 1888.

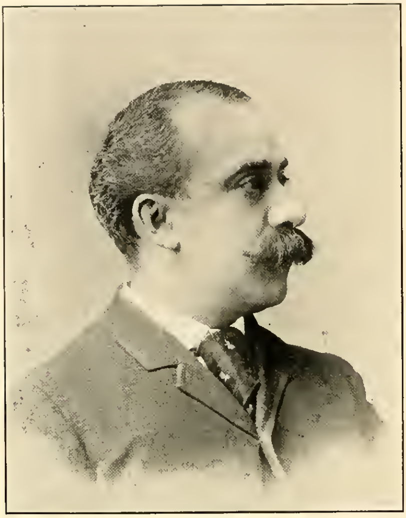
In addition to his brilliant and successful career in his profession, Judge Hadley has for eighteen years been interested in farming and breeding thoroughbred cattle. He has a splendid farm well stocked in every way. His superior knowledge and careful direction of farm affairs has been a source of great benefit to him in this line of work. He was president of the First National bank of Danville for eleven years before his election to the bench.

Judge Hadley is a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis, of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion, and also of the State Bar association. He is a member of the Christian church and was married in the spring of 1865 to Mary J. Hill, of Hendricks county, who still lives. They have two sons—Hugh H. and Walter G., and one daughter, Kate, now the wife of W. W. Buchanan.

COFFIN, Charles Franklin, is the son of Dr. Benjamin F. Coffin and Emily J. Coffin, *nee* Harlan. His father, until December 28, 1898, the day of his death, was a practicing physician at Westfield, Ind., a pioneer of the state, and belonged to the Nantucket, Mass., family of Coffins. On his mother's side his ancestry is of Virginia stock. He is a native of Indiana and was born June 2, 1856, in Marion county. He received his primary education in the public schools of Westfield, a village in Hamilton county. He graduated from DePauw university, class of 1881, with first honors in philosophy and oratory. While in college he was a prominent member of the *Delta Kappa Epsilon* fraternity and was chosen a delegate to represent it in the national convention in 1880. In oratory young Coffin achieved distinction, not only for himself but also for his college and for his state, his career being exceptionally brilliant. During his college course he won thirteen prizes in oratory and recitation. He possessed in a remarkable degree those qualities which are requisite for successful oratory—voice, pose and gesture. But these do not avail in a contest—behind them must be intellectual force, thought, comprehension of the subject, ideas, logic, as well as rhetoric, words weighty and fitly chosen, and these essentials the DePauw student possessed, and as a result he was the first representative of DePauw to win an Indiana state oratorical prize, and the first representative of Indiana to win the inter-state oratorical prize. In this regard Mr. Coffin has done his full share in maintaining the prestige of his native state, since it is not to be overlooked that oratory has an important mission in a government of the people in which every state has its parliament to be more or less swayed by the powers of oratory—that peculiar something as difficult of explanation as any other gift of genius. Mr. Coffin chose law as his profession, but before entering upon its study taught school, and was for three years superintendent of the city schools of New Albany, Ind. He began the study of his profession in 1885 at New Albany in the office of Hon. Alexander Dowling, now one of the justices of the Supreme court of Indiana. In 1887 Mr. Coffin located at Wichita, Kansas, where he remained for six years, the last three years of the time practicing law with Charles H. Brooks under the firm name of Brooks & Coffin. In 1893 he returned to Indiana to accept the position of dean of the Law school of DePauw university, which he held for one year, and during the time was in partnership with D. W. Howe of Indianapolis, under the firm name of Howe & Coffin. At the expiration of the year Mr. Coffin opened an office in Indianapolis and for two years was a member of the law firm of Gavin, Coffin & Davis. He was one of the original incorporators and from the beginning general counsel of the State Life Insurance company.

CHARLES FRANKLIN COFFIN.

Mr. Coffin has always been a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Marion political club, of the Century Literary club, and of the University club. He is a member of the Central Avenue M. E. church of Indianapolis, and for several years was president of the State Inter-denominational Sunday School association. On October 26, 1877, Mr. Coffin was married to Sarah L. Dowling, daughter of Judge Dowling of New Albany. They have three children—one son, Charles F., Jr., and two daughters, Jean and Natalie.



MYRON DELBERT KING.

KING, Myron Delbert, of Indianapolis, is one of the prominent and influential Democratic politicians in the state of Indiana. He was born at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana, August 9, 1851. His father, James Willington King, was of German and Irish descent, his parents belonging to the early pioneers of this state. His father died when James was only in his "teens," and he was compelled to assume the burden of supporting the large family. He early attracted the attention of others to his great moral worth and business ability, and for many years was prominent in commercial and political life in western Indiana.

Mr. King's mother, Sarah Jane King, *nee* Mick, was of German and English parentage. Her ancestors were noted for heavy mercantile and shipping interests. Her father was an extensive shipper of grain and merchandise on the Mississippi river to New Orleans. She was for fifty years a devout and zealous member of the Methodist church, her life being a beautiful exemplification of her profession.

Myron D. King, the subject of this sketch, was the second child of a family of five. After a preparatory course he entered what is now Butler university, at the age of sixteen, and remained there from 1867 to 1870. While in attendance at the institution he was a member of the noted Mathesian society. He owes the success he has attained not only to his parents, but also to his own exertion and superior attainments. He acknowledges a debt of obligation for wise counsels and intelligent supervision of his education. But in the great arena of public life he has had to wrestle alone and unaided.

In February, 1871, his father placed him in charge of his large mercantile interests, located at Danville, Ill. Here he remained until August, 1875.

Mr. King had early displayed an inclination for business affairs, and his father having disposed of his business interests in Illinois, he located in Indianapolis, and was appointed to the responsible position of cashier and chief clerk of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railway freight department, holding the same for a period of three years. At this time the road was purchased by the Wabash railway. Although a general discharge of employes followed, Mr. King was continued in his position on account of his excellent worth in his department. He remained in this position for four years and resigned to accept the position of deputy secretary of state under Capt. Wm. R. Myers, secretary of state, serving a period of three years. At the end of his term he entered into the fire insurance and bond business. After three years of business life, he was a second time chosen to that responsible position of deputy secretary of state, his term of office beginning January, 1891, under the Hon. Claude Matthews, and serving until Jan. 9, 1893, at which time Mr. Matthews was inaugurated governor of the state. The first official act of Gov. Matthews was the commissioning of his able deputy secretary of state, Mr. King, to fill out his unexpired term as secretary of state. Mr. King's term expired Jan. 17th and Gov. Matthews immediately appointed him his private secretary, and also commissioned him as military secretary on his staff with the rank of colonel.

Mr. King has always been faithful and untiring in the discharge of his duties as an officer, and especially was he attentive and earnest in the performance of his duties as the governor's secretary.

Mr. King has always been active in the political club life of Indianapolis. In 1877 he was secretary of the Young Men's Democratic club, and in 1880 he was president of the Jefferson club. In 1886 he was instrumental in the organization of the Hendricks club, which became the leading club of the state. He served twice as its president and upon the board of directors for a period of six years.

Mr. King has always had supreme faith in the principles of the Democratic party, believing that through the enforcement of these principles only is the country destined to a higher and happier plane of prosperity. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Indianapolis, and is now serving his third year as vestryman.

Mr. King was married in 1882 to Miss Nannie Galbraith of Indianapolis. They have two children.

BARRETT, Thomas F., chief of the fire department of the city of Indianapolis, is a native of West Virginia. He was born April 3, 1852. His father, Patrick D. Barrett, was a contractor, and was for a time engaged in the construction of railroads in the south. In this work his son for a time engaged with him. He died in 1873.

In 1866 the family removed to Indianapolis, where Thomas received his education in the public schools. He was also a student at St. Patrick's parochial school, and later entered the Commercial college, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of business methods.

Mr. Barrett has always resided in Indianapolis, except the short time he was with his father in the south.

On April 22, 1874, Mr. Barrett entered the fire department. In the beginning he was made a member of hose company No. 7, stationed on Maryland street. It was not long before his work attracted the attention of those who were in authority, and as a result of his excellent worth he was promoted to the rank of captain. His company was No. 6, stationed on West Washington street. Not long after this, Jan. 1st, 1891, he was made assistant chief, and transferred to the South Illinois street house. Nov. 16, 1896, he was made chief of the department.

THOMAS F. BARRETT.

Mr. Barrett has been in active service of the fire department for a quarter of a century, and during that time he has worked faithfully for the improvement of the service, and his labors have not been in vain. Many improvements have been made, fifteen men have been added to the force, three new engines have been built, three hose wagons and a hook and ladder wagon have been added to the department under his administration of the office of chief. He is one of the most popular men who has ever held the office, and the fact that he has risen through a series of deserved promotions to the head of the department, speaks with greater force and more eloquently than mere words of his excellent worth and qualifications for the position. He is of an amiable and cheerful disposition, but a firm disciplinarian when duty demands it.

Mr. Barrett has recently made an invention which is destined to make him noted among the inventors of the day. This invention is that of an electric fire engine, and is his own idea. Requiring the assistance of a practical machinist and electrician, he secured the services of John Rail, to whom he explained his idea, and together they perfected the invention. The result is a perfect model of an electric fire engine. A patent has been applied for, and a company for the manufacture of the engines will be formed in Indianapolis.

Mr. Barrett has devoted the best part of his life to the service of the fire department of Indianapolis, and his services are duly appreciated by the inhabitants of that city. He has placed this department on a higher plane of proficiency, and to-day it stands on an equality with any of the fire departments of the larger cities of our country.

FORKNER, MARK E., a member of the New Castle, Ind., bar, was born January 26, 1846, on a farm in Henry county, Indiana, near what is now the village of Millville. It is the family tradition that it is of Welsh descent, and its settlement in America was at an early date in the history of the country.

Judge Forkner's paternal great-grandfather, William Forkner, was a man of considerable prominence in the state of North Carolina. His grandfather, Isaac Forkner, moved from North Carolina to Grayson county, Virginia, about the year 1812, and resided there until the year 1819. In the year 1814 his father, Micajah Forkner, was born in Grayson county, Virginia. He always wrote his name "Fortner" instead of "Forkner," because he and his brother, when they first began to write, could make a "t" easier than a "k." This diversity of writing the name has ever existed among different members of the family.

In 1819 Judge Forkner's grandfather removed with his family to Centerville, in Wayne county, Indiana, and there resided until 1822 or 1823. He then moved to the farm and constructed a commodious two-story log house, in which the subject of this sketch was born.

Judge Forkner's mother was Elizabeth Allen, daughter of High and Polly Allen, who settled near Hagerstown, in Wayne county, Indiana, in the early history of the state, where they resided until their death. They came to Indiana from Ohio. His maternal grandfather was of Irish extraction. His maternal grandmother's maiden name was Brooks, his paternal grandmother's name was Lawrence, and she was of English extraction.

Judge Forkner's mother died in 1849, leaving his father and six children, of which he was the youngest, then three years of age. After her death, his father left the farm and took up the business of trading, selling stoves, clocks, etc., and the children were placed in the care of the family relatives, where they lived for nearly four years. Mr. Forkner was placed in the family of his grandfather Allen and there lived during the time mentioned.

In 1852 his father married Margaret Jordan, moved his family back to the farm, and there remained until 1856. In 1855 the railroad from Richmond to New Castle was completed and the village of Millville was a station thereon, and his father, in connection with James Hunt, established there a country store and moved his family to that village in 1856. There he remained until his death. During the time of his residence there he was engaged in the mercantile business.

Judge Forkner's first educational advantages were obtained at the primitive log school house in Wayne and Henry counties, up to the time the more modern buildings were built under the law now constituting the basis of our present common school system. The sudden change from the old school to the new is scarcely conceivable to one who has not experienced it. He did not appreciate it at the time, but acquaintance in afterlife with the attainments of the first teachers, as compared with those under the new system, after a comparatively few years of development, emphasied the great progress.

During his growth the district to which his family was attached was not satisfied with the term afforded by the public revenues, and maintained the school for at least six months in the year with but few changes of teachers, who were very competent, and reached far beyond the common school branches into higher mathematics and some degree of science. Until he was eighteen years of age he spent his youth laboring on a farm, attending school, and in his father's store. He was employed as a clerk in the store, in which position he was trusted with the books and in buying to a large extent, by which he received considerable insight into the ordinary methods of doing business, which has been of considerable service in afterlife.

In 1864 he left home and went to New Castle and took up a partial course of study in languages and mathematics in the Newcastle academy, under Prof. Shockley, and at the same time began the study of law in the office of L. L. Dale. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Dale moved his location to Greenfield, and Mr. Forkner went with him to that place, remained a few weeks, then returned to New Castle and entered the office of Judge Joshua H. Mellett as a student, and again took up his course in the academy. This he continued until the fall of 1866, supporting himself mainly by teaching school in the winter in the country school, reading law while teaching. In the fall of 1866, in connection with Joseph W. Wood, he taught school in Greensboro, Henry county, Indiana, until the first of December. At that time he was appointed by Calvin D. Thompson deputy district attorney for Henry county. He at once opened an office in New Castle and began the practice of law, being then under twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1867 he was offered a partnership in the practice by Judge Mellett, and very gladly accepted it. They remained associated together as partners until 1870, at which time Judge Mellett was elected judge of the circuit, then composed of Henry, Hancock, Grant and Delaware counties.

MARK E. FORKNER.

The first case of any importance in which Judge Forkner was engaged was known as the Kessaiger will case, of no general importance, but of considerable local note at the time. It was prosecuted by himself and Judge Mellett, and defended by Judge Claypool of Connersville, Hon. James Brown, Judge Polk and Mr. Redding. The prosecution was successful, and Judge Forkner considers this his first establishment at the bar.

Upon the election of Judge Mellett to the bench he formed a partnership with Judge Eugene H. Bundy, and they remained together until 1876, at which time they dissolved partnership. From this time until 1881 he remained alone in the practice, when he was appointed by Gov. Porter judge of the Eighteenth circuit, composed of Henry and Hancock counties, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Polk. He was afterward elected to the full term and served on the bench nearly eight years. He then retired from the bench and has practiced his profession until the present time.

During his professional career Judge Forkner has done the all-around work of the country lawyer, necessarily touching the law at all points. He has been engaged in such cases as have come within the range of his practice, many of passing local importance, but none especially historic. The cases of most public importance are the gerrymander cases. He, in connection with other counsel at Indianapolis, brought the first gerrymander suit, and he was connected with the entire legislation from the beginning to the close, making oral arguments in all the cases in the trial and appellate courts. These services were rendered substantially without compensation as a public service. The object was to establish the principle of constitutional law that an apportionment act was as much subject to judicial review by the courts as any other act of the legislature, and that if found in violation of the constitution the court had the jurisdiction to declare it void at the suit of any citizen whose rights it injuriously affected, and thereby to destroy an established and growing evil and political abuse.

Judge Forkner was engaged in the Lewis-Lampkins murder case upon hearing at habeas corpus proceedings, taking the place of Mr. Blackman, who was absent. He defended Lake, Rozell and Smittzer for killing Ladd, a case that attracted a great deal of attention at the time in the state, and was used for political purposes in the debate in the United States congress.

His civil practice has been general. He has little taste or desire for the criminal side of the docket, but has always been much devoted to the civil practice. His business has always been in litigation almost exclusively.

Politically, Judge Forkner is a Republican, but not a bitter partisan. In 1874 he was a candidate for the lower house of the legislature, was elected and served in the general and special session of that body in 1875. In 1880 he became a candidate before the primary nominating election in Henry county against Judge Polk for circuit judge, and carried the county by a flattering majority. He was appointed to serve out the unexpired term at the death of the judge and was then elected for a full term.

After the retirement of Gen. Thomas M. Browne from congress as representative of the old Sixth district, he became a candidate for nomination to congress from that district. In this contest he was defeated. In 1894 he was defeated for nomination to the supreme bench.

In 1869 Mr. Forkner was married to Rebecca Donahoo, and two children were born to the union—George D. Forkner, graduated at the State university and now a student of law, and a daughter, Caroline, now a student in the freshman year in the university. He is not a member of any church, but favors the Methodist denomination.

POWER, James Clyde, one of the best known and efficient civil engineers of the United States, was born at Rochester, Pa., Nov. 2, 1861, and is now a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana.

His father, James J. Power, was a civil engineer. He had a general practice and was connected with much important work in many parts of the country.

Mr. Power's mother's maiden name was Katharine Olivia Lukens. The Power family were among the early settlers of Virginia, but several of them subsequently settled in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Wisconsin. The particular branch to which Mr. Power belongs settled in Pennsylvania, and according to Heitman's history, several of them were officers in the colonial army during the revolutionary war. For many generations they have been either military men or civil engineers. The most noted one was Gen. Thomas J. Power, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, civil engineer, who was connected with the construction of the principal canals and railroads of his day. He was the last superintendent of the Portage railroad, which conveyed canal boats across the mountains in Pennsylvania by means of inclined planes, and which was abandoned in 1854. He was adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and afterward was military engineer of roads and bridges in 1862. He rebuilt the Long bridge at Washington, D. C., at that time.

The Lukens family were early settlers of Pennsylvania and came to America on the second voyage of the "Concord," settling in Germantown in 1683. They were influential citizens of Pennsylvania during the days of William Penn. John Lukens was surveyor-general of the state from 1779 to 1799, and for his services was given forty thousand acres of land. His son, Maj. Charles Lukens, also followed the engineering profession, and did much work in various parts of Pennsylvania. He was a major in the colonial army during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Power received his early education in the common schools, which he attended until 1875. In 1878 he graduated at Beaver college, and afterward took a course at Lafayette college. He received practical training under his father and grandfather, and began as rodman on his father's work when very young. He located in Indianapolis in 1891. He has filled every position and has had successful experience in every branch of the profession.

Mr. Power has been engaged in municipal work, railroads, hydrographic work, bridges, parks and various miscellaneous enterprises throughout the United States, Mexico and Central America. He was engaged in the construction and maintenance of the parks and reservations of Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa. In 1888 he located part of the Nicaragua canal, being chief of party No. 6. He is engineer and superintendent of the public park system of Indianapolis, and has made all designs for parks in that city. He is well recommended by all with whom he has been engaged in his line of work, and has a national reputation second to none.

Mr. Power is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, K. of P. order and of the Society of Indiana Florists. He was married in Washington, D. C., in 1884, and has two children, Harold L. Power and Mildred L. Power.

JAMES CLYDE POWER.

BAYS, John Saunders, of Sullivan, Indiana, one of the most noted attorneys of that section of the state, was born Jan. 27, 1850, at Point Commerce, Greene county, Indiana. His father, William S. Bays, was a farmer and hardware merchant. He was scrupulously honest and fair in all his dealings, and had the highest social and humane qualities. He died Sept. 4, 1874.

His mother's maiden name was Emeline Steele, and she died when he was but two years old. His ancestors were all honest, upright and well-to-do people.

Mr. Bays' early education was acquired in the common schools. He entered the State university at Bloomington, Ind., on Sept. 17, 1867, and was there three years, but on account of his father's illness he did not graduate. In 1871 he took a junior course of law in the State university.

He began the practice of law at Worthington, Greene county, Ind., in 1872. He removed

JOHN SAUNDERS BAYS.

from Worthington to Bloomfield in 1880 and entered a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. Lucien Shaw. In 1883 he and Mr. Shaw removed to Los Angeles, California, and entered the practice of law at that place, and in 1884 Mr. Bays returned to Indiana and located at Sullivan, where he has been engaged in the practice of law since that time.

On entering the practice of law at Sullivan, he formed a partnership with Beasley & Williams, and in 1888 he formed a partnership with Hon. George W. Buff, who had just retired from the Circuit court bench, and remained in partnership with him until the first of January, 1892. Since that time he has been practicing alone.

Mr. Bays has persistently and conscientiously practiced his profession during the time of his engagement in the same, and has never allowed politics nor any other affair to take his mind or time from the work. He has been engaged in nearly all the important law suits, both civil and criminal, that have taken place in Sullivan county since his location there in 1884.

Mr. Bays has been a Democrat all his life, but has never held nor sought a political office, and has no care for politics, except to vote intelligently upon all questions affecting the rights of the people. He belongs to no society except the lodge of Odd Fellows, and has been a member of that organization since 1871. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Bays was married Jan. 13, 1876, to Hettie Fenton, at Indianapolis, Ind. They have three children—Lee Fenton Bays, aged 21, who is a student in DePauw university; Harold Clifton Bays, aged 18, who is at present a corporal in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, Indiana Infantry, now at Havana, Cuba; Fred Fenton Bays, aged 16, and a member of the Sullivan high school.

By his persistent and untiring devotion to his profession and his thorough knowledge of the law, Mr. Bays has acquired a general law practice of which he is justly proud. Out of the immense volume of business transacted by him during the past year, no client has had any complaint to make, but on the other hand he has received complimentary letters from many persons with whom he has transacted business. He is best known as a corporation lawyer, and his reputation in this branch of the legal profession extends throughout the entire country. He has had twenty years' experience in the general practice and in his own county he is attorney for the New Pittsburg Coal and Coke company, of Chicago, Ill.; Neymera Coal Mining company of Chicago, Ill.; Harder & Hafer Coal Mining company of Chicago, Ill.; Jackson Hill Coal and Coke company, of Chicago, Ill.; and has been city attorney for the past eight years.

COX, Jabez Thomas, is a lawyer who has reached eminence in his profession, as is shown by his election and re-election to the judgeship of the Fifty-first judicial circuit of Indiana. His father, Aaron Cox, came to Indiana from Ohio in 1850 and settled on a farm near Westfield, in Hamilton county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and secured moderate financial competence. Of late years, having abandoned farming, he resides with a daughter, Mrs. Augusta Martindale, at Indianapolis. He is a gentleman of large general information, especially in all matters relating to the political history of the country. His father, the paternal grandfather of Judge Cox, emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio about the year 1800. Mary Cox, the judge's mother, was a native of Kentucky. Her maternal grandfather, Thomas Watts, was a major in the continental army during the revolutionary war, who, about the beginning of the present century, emigrated from South Carolina, his native state, and became one of the early citizens of Nashville, Tenn. He was a friend of Andrew Jackson, and his only son, James, was killed in battle with the Creek Indians while serving in the Nashville Company of Mounted Riflemen. Two maternal great uncles—Col. Henderson and Capt. Walker—were killed at the battle of New Orleans. Her grandfather, Frederick Skaggs, leading a company known as the "Long Hunters," came to Kentucky from Virginia soon after Daniel Boone. Her maternal grandmother was a sister of Gov. Greenup, of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio and was born in Clinton county in that state. His education, early and later, was obtained in district schools and at Westfield academy, and though reared on a farm, he made such advancement in his studies that at sixteen years of age he engaged in teaching, a fact which renders it superfluous to state that he possessed remarkable aptitude in acquiring knowledge. He began the study of law at Noblesville, Ind., with Judge James O'Brien and with Hon. N. R. Overman at Tipton and began the practice of his profession as a partner of Judge Overman. Mr. Cox served in the war of the rebellion in Company B, One Hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He is a Democrat. In hope that a change of climate would improve the health of an invalid wife, he emigrated to Kansas in 1875. In 1878 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention of that state for attorney-general. He was indorsed by the Greenback party and ran many thousand votes ahead of the Democratic candidate for governor, and came nearer an election than any Democrat who had at that time been a candidate for state office in Kansas. In 1882 Mr. Cox returned to Indiana and located at Peru. In 1886 he was elected a member of the state legislature and served in the memorable session of 1887, in which he advocated with convincing arguments the bill to make corporations liable for injuries to employes by reason of the negligence of company employes. Judge Cox is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Masonic and Maccabees orders. He is a brother of Judge Millard F. Cox, formerly judge of the criminal court of Marion county, and of Judge Charles E. Cox of the city police court of Indianapolis.

JABEZ THOMAS COX.

He has three children—Edward E. Cox, editor of the Hartford City *Telegram* and Hartford City *News;* Inez, now Mrs. Merrill Mowbray of Peru, and Mary, living at home with her father, at Peru. Judge Cox is recognized as a judge possessing all the qualities of head and heart which adorn and dignify the bench.

With a character above reproach, there is no stain upon his judicial ermine, and he is notably one of the judges of the state, whose high integrity and capabilities those who attend his court voice and appreciate.

DAILEY, Joseph S., a native son of Indiana and a justly distinguished judge and jurist, is paternally of Irish descent, his ancestor, Dennis Dailey, having emigrated from Sligo county, Ireland, to the United States early in the 18th century and settled in New Jersey. There is something highly commendable in the reverent regard for ancestors and their native land, and though Judge Dailey is of the fifth direct generation from Dennis Dailey of County Sligo, Ireland, in fancy he doubtless often resorts to the island home of his ancestor, a land of poetry and patriotism, of virtue and of valor, a land where every prospect pleases, but which civilized savagery has done its utmost to reduce to a solitude—hushed to silence its harps and driven its sons and daughters into perpetual exile, and where even yet the vulture's beak of the oppressor is in its heart and his merciless claws upon its throat. Judge Dailey is also fortunate in knowing that one of his maternal ancestors was a soldier in the revolutionary war and was captured by the British and died during his incarceration in Philadelphia prison, and his paternal and maternal grandfathers fought in the war against England in 1812, the second war of independence, in which England was taught lessons which she has not forgotten, and that though her martial airs follow each other around the world, Yankee Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner are also heard, and that "Rule Britannia" is not as potent as it was before Perry sent his immortal dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Judge Dailey is the son of James and Lydia (Garton) Dailey, and was born in Wells county, Indiana, May 31, 1844. His parents and his grandfathers, Dailey and Garton, were all natives of New Jersey, and migrated to Indiana and settled in Franklin county, being among the early settlers of the county. It was in Franklin county that the parents of Judge Dailey were married and lived until their first three children were born. They then removed to Allen county, where their fourth child was born, and thence to Wells county, where their fifth child, the subject of this sketch, was born. Subsequently, four more children were born, making a family of nine children, four of whom died in infancy. A daughter died at the age of eighteen and a son was killed in the war of the rebellion while in command of a company, at the early age of nineteen.

Judge Dailey's education was obtained in the public schools of Bluffton, from which he entered the office of Newton Burwell of that town as a law student, and subsequently entered the law department of the Indiana State university at Bloomington, from which he graduated in 1866 at the age of twenty-two.

Judge Dailey from the first was self-reliant, a quality of mind essential to success. It is an old aphorism that "God helps those who help themselves,"—more properly, perhaps, those who try to help themselves—at any rate Judge Dailey earned all the money to defray his university expenses by teaching school in Bluffton and the surrounding country. To know the value of a dollar, earn it. The lesson not only teaches the value of money, but the value of time. As a result, immediately following graduation, he formed a law partnership with Geo. S. Brown, who removed to Topeka, Kas., where he died.

The same year of his graduation Judge Dailey was elected district attorney of the court of Common Pleas, and in 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit in which Judge Lawrey of Fort Wayne preceded, and was re-elected in 1870, '72 and '74.

It will be noted that the year Judge Dailey began the practice of law he was elected Common Pleas prosecutor, an office in which he must have displayed special aptitude and fitness, since two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Circuit court, a position he held for eight years and which fixed and determined his status as a lawyer. It was a position that required thorough equipment, to be secured only by industry and study. The interests of the state were largely committed to him. To defend them creditably, to win the approval of the bench, the bar and the people, was a task of no ordinary magnitude. Anything less than tireless devotion to books, to authorities, to principles and practice, to details in preparation of cases, the clear presentation of the facts and the law to the court and to the jury, he saw would prove fatal to success. Judge Dailey was equal to every emergency. To win success was his one absorbing ambition. It challenged the resources of his mental endowments, it spurred him on in the race and inspired effort. In the arena with trained athletes in the profession with whom he was required to contend for every prize he won, asking no favors in consideration of his years, assiduous in study, methodical in arrangement, clear in perception, Judge Dailey made his mark as a prosecuting attorney; and the habit of investigation which he formed by his eight years' experience were of incalculable value. As a result Judge Dailey advanced rapidly to the front rank in his profession. In 1878 Judge Dailey, for the nonce, abandoned the practice of law, was elected a member of the legislature and engaged in making laws. The position brought to the notice of the legislature and the state those qualities of mind which had distinguished him at the bar. He was a legislator in the best sense of the term. Bills submitted to committees on which he served were subjected to searching investigation—faults and frailties were exposed and the interests of the people assiduously guarded—and this was equally true of him on the floor. In debate he could be severe without giving offense. He could point out an error with the art of a master of diplomacy, until the author favored its correction. Suave, and yet dignified in deportment, forceful in argument by clear reasoning, rather than loud declamation, he won the respect and confidence of his fellow legislators and was a member of recognized ability. His record in the legislature was so highly creditable that his party believed he would make a valuable member of congress, and in 1882 he was nominated by the Democratic district convention for the distinguished position. In the race Judge Dailey displayed in his addresses before the people a statesmanlike grasp of national questions, alike creditable to himself and to the Democratic party, but the majority was against him and he yielded to its verdict with becoming serenity. After the campaign Judge Dailey settled down to the practice of law, in which his success realized every expectation in clientage and prosperity. But in 1888, he was elected judge of the Twenty-eighth circuit, composed of the counties of Huntington and Wells, for a term of six years. In this position he met every requirement imposed. He satisfied the members of the bar and the people. He was dignified, just and merciful. He discriminated wisely between a hardened criminal and those who had just entered upon a career of crime, particularly if they were young. Those he lectured and under suspended sentence restored to liberty, affording them an op-

JOSEPH S. DAILEY.

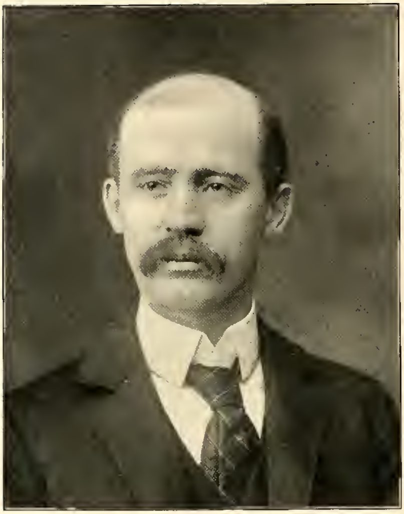
portunity to retrieve their character and standing, which in numerous instances proved effectual. On the circuit bench Judge Dailey won renown as a jurist and a judge, and held the office until July, 1893, when Judge Walter Olds having resigned from the supreme bench, Gov. Matthews appointed Judge Dailey to the exalted position on July 25, 1893, to fill the vacancy. It was an eminently wise appointment. The reputation of the Supreme court of the state for learning was maintained, and its high repute for integrity and all those excellencies of character which have distinguished the Supreme court in the past were supplemented and adorned by the appointment of Judge Dailey.

On March 13, 1870, Judge Dailey was married to Miss Emma Gutelius of Bluffton. She is of French descent and an ancestor was a surgeon in the French army. She is a native of Ohio and is possessed of those charms and refinements which distinguish the cultured and make homes beautiful and attractive. The children born to them are Frank C. Dailey, who is a graduate of the law department of the Indiana university at Bloomington, Lewis W. Dailey, a graduate from the Dental college at Indianapolis, and now practicing his profession at Bluffton; Charles Gutelius Dailey, a graduate of the Bluffton high school and of the Indiana State university, and is a teacher in the high school of Bluffton; and Blanche Dailey, who is still at school. Judge and Mrs. Dailey occupy a beautiful home at Bluffton, and blessed with children whose filial devotion is a joy forever, their future is full of promise of peace, prosperity and repose.

HAGGARD, WILLIAM SELKIRK, is one of the most distinguished politicians in Indiana, and is now lieutenant-governor of the state. He is a resident of the city of Lafayette, Ind. He is the son of John and Martha Jane (Thacker) Haggard, and was born at Jeffersonville, Fayette county, Ohio, September 18, 1847. His father was by occupation a blacksmith and a native of Ross county, Ohio, and his mother was a native of Goochland county, Virginia. His parents located in Tippecanoe county, Ind., in 1857. The early education of Gov. Haggard was obtained in the common schools of his native town and in Tippecanoe county until he was fourteen years of age. After the civil war he attended the Battle Ground Collegiate institute and, subsequently, for a brief period, studied at Asbury—now DePauw—university. With this educational training, more substantial than ornamental, the future lieutenant-governor of Indiana chose the profession of law and studied in Indianapolis under the instruction of Messrs. Gordon & Brown in 1870 and began the practice of his profession in Lafayette, Ind., in 1871, in partnership with Hon. Austin L. Kumler. This partnership was dissolved in 1873 and in 1875 a partnership was formed with Wm. H. Bryan, which continued until 1878, when Mr. Haggard retired to enter a manufacturing business. Prior to his law studies and practice Mr. Haggard was a soldier in the Union army, having enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Battery as a private at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, when a mere boy. He was in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, one of the notable battles of the war of the rebellion, which was fought Aug. 9, 1862. The Union army was commanded by Gen. Banks and the confederate forces were under the command of Gens. Ewell and Jackson. In this battle the Union army lost in killed and wounded and missing 1,500 men, and the confederates' loss included among the killed Gens. Winder and Trimble. In this great battle young Haggard participated before he was fifteen years of age—to be particular—when he was fourteen years, ten months and twenty-one days old. In looking around for heroic men to embellish a page of Indiana's war history, the name of W. S. Haggard should never be omitted. Again, on August 30, 1862, Private Haggard participated in the second Bull Run battle, another memorable conflict in the war for the preservation of the Union. This second Bull Run battle was vastly more disastrous to the Union cause than the first battle of that name, sometimes designated as the battle of Manasas. The second battle of Bull Run, in fact, consisted of three battles—Groveton, Bull Run and Chantilly, in which the Union army under Gen. Pope lost about twenty thousand men. In this battle, or series of battles, Private Haggard participated before he was fifteen years of age, and thus became a veteran in his early teens and before his beard had grown on cheek or chin. Such youthful heroism invites eulogiums and is a theme for orators and poets, and makes Indiana boastful of her sons. For such men, regardless of creed or political affiliations, there will be forever a warm place in the hearts of Indianians. Gov. Haggard has always been a Republican, and the party has honored him with numerous offices of trust and responsibility. In 1875 he was elected city judge of Lafayette. In 1890 he was elected a member of the general assembly of Indiana to represent Clinton and Tippecanoe counties. In 1892 he was elected to represent Tippecanoe county in the general assembly and in 1894 he was elected a state senator from Tippecanoe county. While in the legislature he advocated the reform fee and salary bill in 1891, and was the author of the bill in the senate in 1895 establishing the Indiana State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette. While serving as state senator Mr. Haggard was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana in 1896, serving as president of the senate at the sessions of 1897 and 1899. Gov. Haggard is a member of the G. A. R. and Union Veteran Legion, and of the Lincoln club of Lafayette. On Sept. 24, 1873, Gov. Haggard was married to Josephine Lutz, and two children have been born of the union—Jesse L. and Fred Haggard, now, respectively, twenty and twenty-two years of age. It is not required to say that Gov. Haggard is a man of progress. His record discloses the fact. A man of ardent temperament is born to advance—a soldier before he was fifteen years of age, engaged in fighting the battles of his country, undismayed by blood and carnage, the shot and shell and smoke of battle, is in possession of qualities of invincibility which, like Shakespeare's "tide," lead on to success. He dared all things for his country and has won the gratitude of his countrymen.

WILLIAM SELKIRK HAGGARD.

WEST, Jere, judge of the Twenty-second judicial circuit of Indiana, was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, March 7, 1861, and has lived in that city or near there ever since. His parents and grandparents have been very prominent in the settlement of Montgomery county. His father's name is Thomas J. West, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Lee. His grandparents came to Montgomery county, where they settled between the years 1827 and 1829, where they lived until the time of their death. His grandmother West is still alive at the ripe old age of ninety-five years, and has resided in Montgomery county continuously since the year 1827. His grandparents' names on his father's side were Jeremiah and Matilda West, whose maiden name was Matilda Wilson. His grandparents' names on his mother's side were Joel and Dorcas Lee, whose maiden name was Dorcas Nicholson.



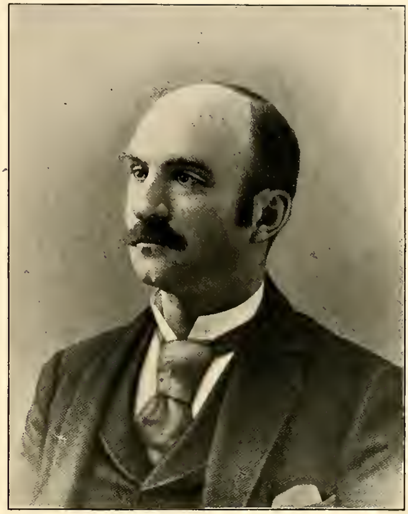
JERE WEST.

Judge West lived on a farm from the time he was three years of age until he was seventeen. He received his early education in the public schools, and a partial course in Wabash college, and at the age of seventeen began teaching in Montgomery county, and taught three terms, working on the farm in the summer time. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to practice law at the bar of Montgomery Circuit court, and continued in the practice up to the time of his election as judge of the Twenty-second judicial circuit.

As a lawyer Judge West has been very successful and has been engaged in many of the most important cases tried in Montgomery county from the time of his admission to the bar until he was elected judge. His qualifications and reputation as a lawyer were instrumental in securing for him the office of judge, to which he was elected in November, 1896. He is a Democrat, and at the time of his election the county was carried by the Republicans on the state ticket by majorities ranging from 170 to 194. He was elected by a majority of 235 votes.

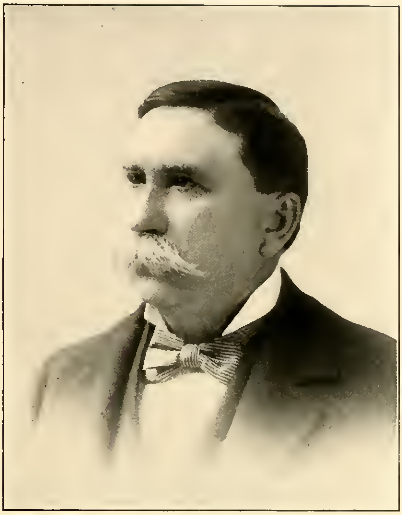
Judge West was married February 23d, 1888, to Miss Clara Boots, daughter of Eli and Margaret Boots. He is very prominent in secret orders, being a member of several of them, and is now Eminent Commander of Crawfordsville commandery, No. 25, Knights Templars.

McHUGH, JOHN FRANCIS, the subject of this sketch, is one of the many-sided Men of Progress of whom Indiana justly boasts. It does not matter much in which department of high endeavor Mr. McHugh's life is considered, whether as scholar, lawyer, politician or man of business affairs; he is almost equally distinguished in each, but all his powers and faculties are so happily blended, so interwoven with every fiber of his character, as to constitute a man of exceptional power and influence in the community where he resides, and wherever his business activities and mind forces extend. He is the son of Francis J. and Katherine (O'Donnell) McHugh, and was born in Cincinnati, O., May 14, 1856. His parents were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in their youth, and were married in Cincinnati, where they resided till 1860, when they removed to Lafayette, Ind. His father was a prosperous dry goods merchant, in which business he accumulated a competency which afforded every comfort required for declining years and to smooth his pathway to the tomb. It is not required to refer to the ancestors of the subject of this sketch, further than to say they were Irish, paternal and maternal. They were of the land of harps and heroes, of poetry and patriots, of whose sons it was said by a great Irish orator, they are "by nature, ardent; by instinct, brave; by inheritance, generous," and he might have added, "to conscience, loyal," and nowhere in the wide world are Irishmen more at home than in the United States of America, not even in Erin. John F. obtained his primary education in the schools of Lafayette. That his aptitude for acquiring learning must have been exceptionally notable, it is only required to say that at the age of ten years he was prepared to matriculate in Notre Dame university, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen with the degree of B. A., the youngest student of the university who ever won the scholastic distinction of Bachelor of Arts; and, in addition, took the oratorical prize of his class. His phenomenal success as a student tells more forcefully than words that his mental faculties were of the highest order, and that in youth his ideals and ambitions were such as to command admiration. It is sometimes true that young minds, before the brain is mature, are over-burdened and wrecked; but much depends upon the capabilities of the educator. In the case of young McHugh we see him at an age when boys think more of marbles and tops, bat and ball, foot racing and wrestling, than of books, attacking the curriculum of a great university, mastering its problems without creating anxiety; maintaining throughout his college days that mental and physical equipoise essential to success, a matter largely depending upon the superior capabilities of teachers and all too often overlooked by them. At the age of sixteen, the graduate, fresh from his Alma Mater, decided upon law as a profession. It is not surprising, since it is one of the learned professions that invites to the broadest field for the display of learning and mental activities. A lawyer cannot know too much of history, science, philosophy and general literature. At the bar in all of the higher courts the best equipment of learning is often in demand and cases are lost owing to deficiencies in some department of knowledge seemingly outside of the case. Mr. McHugh brought to the profession of law a mind trained for investigation, and for six years was in the law office of Chase & Wilstach as a student, and even after he began practicing, which occurred when he was twenty years old and a year before he was admitted to the bar, he was still a student, and from that time, 1872, to the present, Mr. McHugh has been in active practice of his profession. While his practice includes the whole field of jurisprudence, it so happens, in the case of Mr. McHugh, as with hundreds of other lawyers, that special departments chiefly engage his attention, such as commercial, corporation and railroad litigations, or counsel in the adjudication of questions of great importance that never get into court. Such a practice develops in a remarkable degree what is known as the "business lawyer." Mr. McHugh is not only a business lawyer, but he is a business man. He is recognized as a sagacious financier and a man who easily grasps large enterprises and handles them in a way to secure dividends. He is a stockholder in the Merchants' National bank of Lafayette, the Lafayette Bridge company, the Harrison Telephone company, the Lafayette Trust and Loan company, the State Life Insurance company, the Indiana Life Insurance company, and other financial institutions, from which it may be inferred that between law and business Mr. McHugh is a busy man. Withal, Mr. McHugh is a Democrat, profoundly imbued with the conviction that upon the perpetuity of the principles of the Democratic party and their incorporation in the affairs of the government, the existence of our free institutions absolutely depend. Hence, he is a devoted and an enthusiastic Democrat,


JOHN FRANCIS M'HUGH.

whose influence is recognized in conventions and on the field of battle where parties contend for the mastery. In 1888 Mr. McHugh was an elector on the Cleveland and Thurman ticket, and though defeat came to the Democratic party, the masterful presentation of the Democratic policy by Mr. McHugh bore abundant fruit four years later when the Democratic party won a notable victory. Mr. McHugh was the city attorney of Lafayette from 1889 to 1895, and met every requirement the office imposed, and the legal affairs of the city were never more satisfactorily administered. In 1890 Mr. McHugh was elected state senator to represent the Tippecanoe county district for four years. In this position Senator McHugn displayed exceptional talents as a legislator. In committees and on the floor of the senate he was equally effective, and was a recognized leader. As a lawyer and a business man his services to the state were of the greatest value and won the respect and confidence of senatorial coadjutors, regardless of party badge. He was the author of a number of important measures which he carried through the legislature by his sagacity and forceful logic. An orator of a high order, he commanded the attention of the senate, and his compact and lucid arguments won repeated victories for his party. It was the boy student of Notre Dame, grown to manhood; the bachelor of arts at sixteen, full grown and mentally mature, in an arena where learning and logic count in the battles of debate where opinions clash and the best equipment wins the victories. In religion Mr. McHugh is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as were his parents and ancestors. The religious training of the home was strengthened by his university education, where neither mind nor heart was overlooked in the curriculum. Mr. McHugh is a member of the Lafayette club and of Lafayette lodge, No. 143, B. P. O. E., and on August 8, 1886, was married to Miss Julia Ball, daughter of the late Peter Balfe Ball, for many years a wholesale grocery merchant of Lafayette, and Charlotte B. Ball. Mr. McHugh has won distinction in professional and business affairs. He is yet a comparatively young man, and it is safe to affirm that the future has in store for him many more victories in the line of effort and ambition.

HAWKINS, Edward. To deserve and enjoy the confidence of one's fellow-men and to have been true to each duty and each responsibility placed upon him; to have so conducted every enterprise which he has undertaken that his fellow-citizens may be able to say with entire truth "he has been faithful to every trust reposed in him," would be a satisfaction to any right-minded man. An example among the men who stand in this position in the state of Indiana is Mr. Edward Hawkins. Identified for many years with that evolution which has meant better things for the state and the city of Indianapolis, and increased comforts and advantages to their citizens, he is justly entitled to being placed in the front rank among Men of Progress of Indiana. Mr. Edward Hawkins was born in Laporte county, Indiana, in 1843, and lived on a farm in that county until he was thirty years of age. His education was obtained in the country schools, which it was his privilege to attend during the winter months. His conscientious devotion to the fulfillment of every duty and every trust imposed upon him and his superior executive capacity were early recognized by his neighbors and acquaintances. While yet living on the farm he was elected township trustee and filled the office two terms. His administration of the duties of this office were so satisfactory that he was elected to the office of sheriff of Laporte county, and was re-elected for the succeeding term. His conduct of the affairs of this office was marked for its success. In 1885 Mr. Hawkins was called to higher honors and greater responsibilities. In that year President Cleveland appointed him United States marshal for the district of Indiana. This position he continued to hold until Mr. Harrison became president. Thereupon President Harrison appointed as Mr. Hawkins' successor a political friend who had acted as a delegate to the Republican National convention. Mr. Hawkins has always been a Democrat in politics and has been actively and prominently identified with the party since he became a voter. In several state and presidential campaigns he has been a member of the Democratic state central and executive committees. In 1880 he was the delegate from the congressional district in which he then resided, the thirteenth; to the Democratic National convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for president and Wm. H. English for vice-president. Mr. Hawkins moved to Indianapolis in 1885. Since then he has, as a public-spirited citizen, taken part in many movements for the betterment of the city. He was one of the charter members of the Commercial club and served several years as one of the directors of this organization. He became a member of the Indianapolis board of trade when he came to Indianapolis, and during several years has been, and is now, one of its board of governors. During the last term of the mayoralty of Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan he was a member of the board of public safety and president of the board. For the last ten years Mr. Hawkins has been in active business. The phenomenal success of the Indiana School Book company has been obtained under his management and direction. The Indiana school book law has thus been demonstrated to be a measure of vast benefit to the people of the state. It has proved a great saving to school patrons. Had it not been for the energy and pluck of the company, of which Mr. Hawkins was the executive head, the law in all probability would have been proclaimed a failure and its repeal effected. Instead of this, it has been held by the supreme court of Indiana to be good and constitutional, and many other states have since enacted laws on the same subject modeled after the Indiana reform. When the law was passed in 1891 providing for a World's Fair commission for Indiana, Gov. Hovey appointed Mr. Hawkins the member from Indianapolis. He held this position, being a member of the executive committee and also a member of the auditing committee, until the close of the fair and until all of the business of the commission was finally settled. On the failure of the Indianapolis National bank in 1893, bringing consternation and sorrow to many, Comptroller Eckels appointed Mr. Hawkins as receiver. This position of great responsibility, beset with many complications, was filled so satisfactorily to all depositors that he received special praise in the highest terms from the comptroller of the currency. After the enactment of the law authorizing the formation of trust companies, Mr. Hawkins joined as one of the incorporators in the organization of the Indiana Trust company, and has since been one of the directors. The subject of this sketch has been a member of the Masonic order since his early manhood, being now a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1874 he was married to Miss Mary J. Billingsly, of Coldwater, Mich. Their residence is on Broadway, Indianapolis. They have four sons. The elder two of these, Don and Guy, are attending Harvard college,


EDWARD HAWKINS.

and the younger two, Wirt and Paul, are attending the Indianapolis public schools. But few men have shown the executive ability of Edward Hawkins. Few have been so preeminently true to the maxim that "public office is a public trust," and few, while being endowed with this capacity to such an especial degree, have been able to carry forward large business interests so successfully and profitably.

HARNEY, James F. The subject of this sketch is one of the sturdy pioneers who started the Hoosier state upon a career of progress and development, and largely through whose noble efforts it has become one of the grandest of the American constellation of states.

James F. Harney comes of stock known for a high sense of honor and accustomed to fulfilling every obligation with scrupulous fidelity. It may be said to their credit that a majority of the pioneers of Indiana have not outgrown their belief that "honesty is the best policy." Any man who would ever have so misjudged James F. Harney as to have approached him with a proposition to do anything "crooked" would have done well to have sought the sympathy of his friends before he began. The judge for years has been a devoted member of the Christian or Disciples' church, but his "Get thee behind me, Satan," would, in all probability, have been accompanied with an emphasis unpleasant to the offender.

James F. Harney was born March 1, 1824, at Christiansburg, Shelby county, Kentucky. His father, Gilbert T. Harney, was an elder and preacher in the Christian church, and began his work for the gospel in Shelby and Henry counties, Ky., and from 1835 until 1840 preached extensively and continuously in Montgomery, Putnam, Hendricks and Boone counties in Indiana.

The Harneys were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Thomas Harney emigrated to the United States in 1750 and settled in Maryland, reared a large family of boys, and the most of them were in the American army during the war of the revolution. Gen. Wm. Harney, of the United States army, the Indian fighter, was one of the stock. John H. Harney, the brilliant editor of the Louisville *Democrat* from 1848 to 1868, was an uncle of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was Selby Harney, his grandmother Hannah Hopkins Harney.

Judge Harney's mother was Charlotte Kyle. She was born in Loudon county, Virginia, in 1797. She was married to G. T. Harney in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1823. On her father's side she was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent; on her mother's side, English.

Until he was eleven years of age, Judge Harney attended common school. His first teacher was an uncle, Selby Harney, who graduated at the Indiana state university, where his brother, John H., was professor of mathematics.

In 1835 Gilbert T. Harney and family removed to Montgomery county, Indiana. He settled on a farm on Haw creek, and in 1837 removed to Crawfordsville to preach for the church there. The next year he removed again to the farm, and remained there until his death.

James attended Wabash college five terms, from 1838 to 1844, the rest of the time working at home on the farm. Gilbert T. Harney, at the time of his death, owned 400 acres of land in Boone and Montgomery counties. The homestead was three miles south of Ladoga. The land in this locality is naturally fine. The country was settled by a thrifty, industrious class of people. The people were even then much devoted to educational and religious institutions. The community has maintained a high standard of excellence.

Judge Harney has always had a natural inclination for literary and scientific research, and has found time for considerable investigation along such lines. In the days of his young manhood he also taught school and worked awhile at the carpenter's trade with his father when not otherwise engaged. As a sample of manual labor and feat of strength: In the winter of 1844, while his brother John was away at school and his father was absent on a long trip in Kentucky, James, working alone, cleared ten acres of land in the green woods, made the rails and fenced the tract, rolled and burned the logs and put the land in corn that same spring.

In May, 1846, James enlisted in a company under Capt. Henry S. Lane. The regiment was the first of the three from Indiana for the war with Mexico. Transported via river to New Orleans then on transports to the mouth of the Rio Grande, the little vessel carrying Capt. Lane's company was wrecked on the beach of Padre island. They were gathered up and taken to Camp Belknap, opposite Burnita, across the river in Mexico. While in camp there, James received word that on the same morning that they were shipwrecked his father and brother had both died from the effects of well-damp (mephitic gas) while engaged in fixing a pump in the well. Circumstances thus compelled the return home of the young soldier, then himself sick. He was elected and served in the legislature of 1849-50. Engaging in mercantile business in Ladoga, he was again elected for the session of 1858-59. He was also elected to the legislature in 1862 and served during that stormy and unfortunate session of 1863. He was next nominated as the Democratic candidate for congress against Hon. G. S. Orth, but was defeated. He served in the state senate in 1873 and served as clerk to the joint committee of the senate and house in 1877, in building the new state house, drafting the original bill. The contractors were held to the strict performance of their contract. From 1866 to 1877 he was a member of the firm of Harney, Thomas & Johnson, proprietors of a woolen mill at Ladoga.

Having lost his entire accumulation through the failure of this mill and having read considerable law, his neighbors induced Mr. Harney to begin the regular practice at Ladoga. Meantime Gov. Williams appointed him a trustee for the State Soldiers' Orphans' home and for the Asylum for the Feeble Minded. From 1866 to 1889 he served as deputy collector of internal revenue under Gen. M. O. Mancon.

Continuing the law practice, Mr. Harney was nominated for judge of the Twenty-second judicial circuit, and though the Democratic state ticket was defeated, he was elected by a handsome majority, succeeding Judge Snyder, Republican. In the six years he served as circuit judge at Crawfordsville, Judge Harney made an excellent record. His natural "good, common, cornfield, hard sense," as an eminent southern lawyer used to term it, served him well.

Judge Harney is now practicing law in Crawfordsville, the junior member of the firm of Harney & Harney being his son, George S. Harney.

JAQUA, Francis Braffett, a member of the Portland, Ind., bar, and one of the prominent attorneys of that section of the state, is a native-born Hoosier. He was born at Portland, Ind., Sept. 21, 1871.

His father, James B. Jaqua, is a retired banker and lawyer. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1820, and is of French descent. During the war of the rebellion he was draft commissioner for Jay county, and previous to this he was county school examiner for two or three years. He was cashier of the Citizens' bank of Portland for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Jaqua's mother's maiden name was Eliza Jane Avery. She was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1829, and the daughter of Daniel Avery. Her ancestors were Irish.

The Jaqua family originally came to America from France in 1700, and settled in Connecticut. Many of them were killed in the Indian uprisings and battles of the revolutionary period. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Silas Gore, was killed in the Wyoming massacre in 1778. The

FRANCIS BRAFFETT JAQUA.

Averys came to America direct from Dublin in about 1790.

Mr. Jaqua received his early education in the public schools of Portland, where he distinguished himself as a student of ability. Early in life he was taught to make his own living, so he worked in a factory during the summer and attended school during the winter months.

In 1886 he went to Cincinnati, where he attended the Cincinnati School of Phonography. After his return from Cincinnati he was official shorthand reporter for the Jay circuit court, and did a great deal of reporting in surrounding circuits, as well as much miscellaneous work until 1891. During this year he went to Chicago, and was employed on the Chicago *Herald*, published by James W. Scott.

In 1893 Mr. Jaqua returned to Portland and commenced the practice of law in connection with his duties as shorthand reporter. In the spring of 1895 he entirely abandoned the work of reporting, devoting his time exclusively to the practice of law. He has continued in the practice of law at Portland, since 1893, with the exception of one year at Indianapolis with the supreme court of Indiana.

The firm of Williamson & Jaqua were the original attorneys in the famous Salamonia river case, now pending on appeal in the Supreme court. This was one of the most important drainage cases ever tried in Indiana. The partnership of Williamson & Jaqua continued until the fall of 1897, when Mr. Jaqua was employed by the supreme court of Indiana for one year as their law clerk and stenographer. This work terminated in the fall of 1898. Since that time he has been employed in the practice alone. He is now employed by the state board of tax commissioners of Indiana, under the direction of the attorney-general, to look after local taxes and asessments. He is also the attorney for the Citizens' bank.

Politically, Mr. Jaqua is a staunch Democrat, and firmly believes in the principles of that party. He is a member of Jay lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., also of Jay chapter, No. 107, at Portland. He belongs to Omega lodge, No. 281, I. O. O. F., and Portland encampment, No. 104.

Mr. Jaqua is a young man of splendid ability as a lawyer, and has already made an excellent reputation in that profession.

BEMENT, George W., is a leading wholesale merchant in the city of Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana. He is the son of George W. Bement, Sr., and Lavinia Bement, and was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Aug. 4, 1824. His mother was of Welsh extraction. His father by occupation was a farmer. George was the fifth of a family of eight children, and was early taught in the school of New England agriculture on his father's farm those lessons of frugality, thrift and devotion to duty, which, though learned in the school of experience, where taskmasters are exacting and inexorable, have their compensation, which are found to be of great value in afterlife—such, for instance, as physical strength and development, courage and self-reliance, patience and endurance, tenacity of purpose, will-power, willingness to work and unbending integrity—such, in part is the curriculum in the school of experience from which the subject of this sketch graduated in his youth. His education, otherwise obtained, was limited to the common schools and one year at the Vincennes college, and in the line of self-support he served as clerk for his board and clothing, and practically, doubtless, this "board and clothing" experience settled the question of Mr. Bement's future occupation. In it he learned the grocery business, mastered details, learned the wants of the people and every other essential of success in the business. With this equipment, Mr. Bement commenced the wholesale grocery business in Terre Haute in a small way in 1854, when twenty-eight years of age, under the firm title of Bement & Co. That was forty-five years ago. He brought to the requirements of the business a mind and body inured to effort aided by sagacity and integrity and, withal, a thorough knowledge of the business. With these qualifications in alliance, nothing but fire, or flood, or sickness, or death, or some other calamity could prevent the growth and expansion of the business, and this has proven true of Mr. Bement's venture in Terre Haute, and now, under the firm name of Bement & Rea, the great business house, with its thorough equipment, abundant capital and its widely extended out-posts of trade, is one of the great business institutions of the "Prairie City" of Indiana, monumental of Mr. Bement's mercantile foresight, supplemented by his thoroughly disciplined methods of business. Mr. Bement's devotion to business has brought him wealth and the leisure to enjoy the varied satisfactions which it confers. He likes the pleasures derived from farming—broad, fertile acres, well fenced and well stocked and well cultivated. Such a farm is a part of his estate, and in its management he finds health and enjoyment, and if there were no other dividends, these would be ample compensation for the investment. Mr. Bement is a large landholder, having more than fifteen hundred acres to his credit, besides bank stock and other real estate. Mr. Bement is one of the recognized public-spirited men of Terre Haute, and has contributed his full share in promoting its manufacturing interests, as also in other enterprises having for their object the growth and adornment of his home city. During the war of the rebellion he was one of the most patriotic of Indiana's citizens, and was active in promoting enlistments and otherwise aiding in the overthrow of the rebellion and saving the Union. In 1870 Mr. Bement married Miss Helen Brotherton, a lady possessed of those excellencies of disposition, culture and refined domesticity which make home a thing of beauty and a joy forever. She loves to do good and is active in charitable work, in which her noble-hearted husband is an unostentatious helper. Two sons have been born of this marriage union, Asa Bruce and Charles Russell Bement.

GEORGE W. BEMENT.

Mr. Bement in political affiliations is a Republican who, while a supporter of the principles and policy of his party, is not an office-seeker—never held an office and would not accept official position under any circumstances.

He is not a member of any club, fraternity or church. In his beautiful home, in the bosom of his family, he finds all that is required to make life a benediction. In his home he meets his friends in social converse, and there the cup of kindness, always brimfull, is quaffed amidst hospitalities which afford him pleasure to dispense. Mr. Bement is a Man of Progress in the best sense of the term. He laid the foundations of his future deep and strong, and has reared the superstructure with his own hands wisely and well. Beginning life without capital or only such as is represented by integrity and energy, which in the world's broad field of battle usually win the fight, he has achieved success, and now, with years rapidly ripening to old age, he is the personification of contentment and serenity. His life has been neither stormy nor eventful in any unusual sense. As a merchant he placed the right value upon means by which prizes are won, and now, honored and respected by all who know him, in a community where his word is as good as his bond, or a government promise to pay, and still with the sails of his business set and catching the full force of the trade winds, the bark of Bement & Rea is still speeding on to the port of success. Quite likely in reminiscent mood Mr. Bement, in fancy, at least, revisits the old homestead farm at Stockbridge, and sings with Woodworth—

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
Where fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew—
The wide-spreading pond and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well."

EDENHARTER, Dr. George F., Superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, is a physician of fine professional accomplishments and excellent business capacity. He was born of German descent in Piqua, O., June 13, 1857. He received his preliminary education at Dayton, O., and studied medicine with Dr. Frank Morrison, of Indianapolis. He attended the Indiana Medical college, graduating in 1886. After graduation he successfully practiced his profession with his former teacher, Dr. Frank Morrison, until 1890. For two years he was physician in charge of the Marion County asylum, and one year physician at the workhouse. Dr. Edenharter is a staunch Democrat. Although not a politician in the ordniary sense of that term, his excellent worth and ability as a man attracted the attention of his party toward him, and many times he had been the recipient of political honors. He was a member of the city council from 1883 to 1887, inclusive. In 1887 he was nominated for mayor by the Democratic convention. His popularity was shown in the result of this contest, for, although defeated by a small plurality, he led the ticket by one thousand votes. At a joint convention of the common council and board of aldermen held in 1890, composed of twenty-one Democrats and fifteen Republicans, he received the unanimous vote for the position of superintendent of the City hospital for a term of two years. At the expiration of his term the legislature had changed the law governing the selection of a candidate for this position, and vested this authority in the board of health. At their meeting in December, 1892, he was again elected to fill the position. A few months later, although not an applicant for the position, he was elected to the office of superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, a position which he still holds—now serving his second term.

Probably as superintendent of this institution more than in any other position, has Dr. Edenharter shown his professional abilities and excellent business capacity. Under his superintendency the institution has reached almost a state of perfection in regard to medical supervision. He has succeeded in enlarging the institution, and in December, 1896, under the auspices of the Marion County Medical society, the pathological department of the institution was dedicated. This magnificent building was erected and equipped according to the plans of Superintendent Edenharter. On this occasion, Dr. John N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health, said:

"Mr. Chairman: I am certainly pleased and gratified at the opportunity to bring my bundle of congratulations and place them in a pile at the feet of Dr. Edenharter. He deserves, certainly, great praise."

This was not only the expression of Dr. Hurty, but of each member of the society present on that occasion. At the close of the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The practical study of pathology is an absolute necessity to the accomplishment of best results in the treatment of patients in public hospitals and elsewhere; and,

"Whereas, The recognition of this fact has led to the erection and equipment of the splendid new pathological department of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane; therefore,

"Resolved by the Marion County Medical society and the members of the medical profession of the state here assembled, That we congratulate Hon. Jos. L. Carson, Hon. John Osterman and Hon. D. H. Davis, members of the board of trustees, and Dr. George F. Edenharter, superintendent, upon their splendid achievement, and that we regard the work which they have accomplished in the provision of the pathological department as a distinct advance in the management of the benevolent institutions in this state, and that we regard the money used in this direction as having been most wisely expended."

In addition to the pathological department it should be mentioned that the doctor submitted to the legislature of 1899 plans for a complete hospital building to be devoted exclusively to the treatment of the insane in the institution who may suffer from intercurrent diseases.

DR. GEORGE F. EDENHARTER.

The buildings will have a capacity of 100 patients and completely equipped for the most modern medical and surgical work.

An appropriation to meet this need was granted and the institution will soon have a hospital for its sick inmates.

Dr. Edenharter is a member of the Marion County Medical society, the Indiana State Medical society, the American Medical association, the American Psychological association, and the Masonic fraternity. He was married June 6, 1888, to Marion E. Swadener, of Dayton, O. They have one son, Ralph E., now nine years old.

Dr. Edenharter is well known throughout the medical fraternity as a physician of rare attainments and excellent medical skill. To the citizens of Indianapolis he has been of invaluable service in both a professional and political way. As superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane his work has met with universal approval, and no doubt he will be retained in his present position for a long and useful career.

JOHN MATTHEW SMITH.

SMITH, JOHN MATTHEW, Judge of the Jay county, Indiana, Circuit court, is a lawyer of excellent qualifications and ripe experience. He was born in Richland township, Jay county, Indiana, on the 29th day of September, 1853. His father, James A. Smith, a farmer of very limited means, was a private in Co. H, 130th Regular Indiana volunteers. His mother, Eliza Jane Hoppes Smith, of German parentage, was born March 29th, 1829, in Fayette county, Ohio, and came to Jay county with her father in 1843. She died in July, 1865, leaving two children, John M., the subject of this sketch, and a younger brother.

After the death of his mother in 1865, Mr. Smith made his home with his grandfather, Jacob Hoppes, on a farm until 1870. During these five years he worked on the farm during the summer and attended school at Redkey during the winter months. During the years of 1870 and 1871 he was employed in the saw mill of William Sniff, now living in Piqua, O., and on the Pan Handle railroad as a section hand. He was very ambitious to secure an education and availed himself of every opportunity to attend the district school, where he made an excellent reputation as a student and as a leader in all of his classes. During the years of 1872 and 1873 he attended Liber college, when that institution was under the management of Prof. Burns. His record in college was an excellent one and he availed himself of almost every moment of time for the gratification of his educational ambitions. His efforts were crowned with great success, both to himself and his instructors.

The following two years after leaving college were spent in teaching school in Blackford county in winter, and reading law in Hartford City during the summer. He was admitted to practice law in December, 1875, and in 1876 located in Dunkirk, Jay county, where he divided his time, until 1880, between school teaching and his profession. In May, 1880, he came to Portland, Ind., and formed a partnership in the law with D. T. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Smith. In 1884-'85 he was associated in the practice of law with D. T. Taylor and Theo. Bailey, under the firm name of Taylor, Smith & Bailey. In the fall of 1885 he formed a partnership with Cornelius Corwin, one of his early teachers, which lasted until he laid aside the practice of law to assume the duties of his present position.

Mr. Smith has always been a Democrat. In 1882, he was elected to the State Senate, and represented the counties of Jay, Adams and Blackford with honor and distinction during the session of 1883-85. He was recognized as a leader in all matters of legislation pertaining to the improvement of existing conditions. At the close of the session he was highly complimented for the satisfactory manner in which he had performed his duties. His reputation increased and with it came a large clientage. In the Circuit and Supreme courts of Indiana, he was known as one of the strongest and most trustworthy members of the bar. When the Judicial Convention met in 1898, he was nominated for circuit judge and elected November 8, of the same year.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat because he believes the principles of this party represent and interpret the constitution, and express the aims of its founders as they were intended. He is one of the leading men of his party, and although he has never sought public station, no one has contributed more to party success. His counsels are eagerly sought after and freely given, and his election as judge is a testimonial to his popularity and to the confidence and esteem in which the community holds him.

Mr. Smith was married September 28th, 1881, to Ettie Leonard, at Portland, Ind. Four children were born to this union, three girls, Glenna, Katie and Annie; one boy, Rufus Choate.

CUMBACK, WILLIAM, known more familiarly as Will Cumback, resides in Greensburg, Ind. He is the son of John and Elsie Cumback, who came to Indiana from New Jersey about 1820. They were poor and lived on a small farm in Franklin county, Indiana, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 24th of March, 1829.

He attended the common school a small part of the year and learned all that could be taught him there, and spent the balance of the time working on his father's farm.

He rented some land of some of the neighbors and sold the crop at Cincinnati, hauling it thirty miles in a wagon. In this way he raised some money to buy books and attend college at Miami university, Oxford, O., twelve miles from his father's farm. He rang the college bell, which paid for his tuition, room rent and fuel, and cooked his own victuals in his room. In this way he spent six months in college, having for the whole time but $14.75 in money. He then taught school and made some money in that way and spent two or three more sessions at the university. He stood at the head of his class at college, and poor as he was, he had a host of friends. He gave up his college course and commenced to read law, and attended one course of lectures at the Law school at Cincinnati.

In 1853 he located in Greensburg, Ind., and commenced to practice law. He soon had a good practice and in 1854 was nominated and elected to congress, beating the Hon. William S. Holman. He was not 26 years of age when elected and was the youngest man in the thirty-fourth congress. He made several speeches in congress that attracted the attention of the whole country.

At the end of his term in congress he returned to the practice of his profession and was employed in all the important cases in his county. Being a good stump speaker, he was in demand in all the political campaigns, in which he took an active and enthusiastic part.

He was nominated in 1860 as elector for the state at large on the Republican ticket and canvassed the whôle state. He was elected, and being at the head of the ticket, cast the first Republican electoral vote the state had given for Abraham Lincoln for president. This he regards as the greatest honor that has come to him. When the Civil war came on he enlisted at the first tap of the drum in the 7th Indiana regiment of Indiana volunteers, and went into camp as a private soldier.

Without any solicitation on his part, President Lincoln appointed him paymaster in the army. He accepted, and was so efficient in his duties that he was soon assigned to take charge of one of the largest divisions of the army as superintendent, and had a large force to report to him for duty. And at the end of the war he was brevetted for faithful service, and the secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, offered him the position for life in the regular army, which he declined, preferring to go back to his profession than to remain in the army in time of peace.

WILLIAM CUMBACK.

He was mustered out at his urgent request. He had disbursed over sixty millions of dollars and so accurately had he kept his accounts, that he settled his accounts with the government in three days' time—something that no other disbursing officer under the government has ever been able to do. He then, in 1865, returned to the practice of his profession.

The next year he was nominated by his party for state senator and elected. At the first session of the senate of which he was a member, Gov. O. P. Morton was elected to the United States senate, and the presiding officer of the senate became the acting governor, and Cumback was chosen president of the senate. While in the senate he drew up the bill and had it passed through the legislature, organizing the Reform School for Boys, which was located at Plainfield, in Hendricks county, and is now one of the best of all our benevolent institutions.

In 1868 he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor of the state in a most hotly-contested election. He had the highest vote on his ticket. He made a most thorough and vigorous campaign, so that when the next legislature met he was the overwhelming choice for the United States senate, and was the nominee of the caucus on the first ballot, receiving 52 votes out of 76. Some of the older politicians were so chagrined at their defeat that they organized a bolt, and he failed by two votes to be elected. His defeat so enraged the Republicans of the state that they drove every man from the party who participated in the bolt.

In 1870 President Grant, without any solicitation from Cumback, appointed him minister to Portugal and the senate promptly confirmed the appointment, and a commission was sent to him, but he declined the appointment. In 1871 the president offered him the collectorship of internal revenue in his district, which he accepted, and remained in that position for several years. During his term of office he collected over thirty-seven million dollars and not a cent was lost by fraud or mistake, and his district stood at the head of the list for efficiency and integrity.

When Gen. Harrison was president, he appointed him one of the commissioners to make a treaty with the Puyallup Indians, but his private business forbade him to accept.

Secretary John Sherman recently offered to appoint him as an arbitrator between the United States and the United States of Columbia in South America in the settlement of some trouble between them, but he declined it because all the evidence would be given in the Spanish language, and he did not care to trust the integrity of an interpreter.

At the close of his term as collector he entered the lecture field and soon had more calls than he could fill and was in almost every state and territory in the United States, and filled several engagements in Canada. He had a place in the front rank on the platform and greatly enjoyed the work.

Miami university conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts and afterward DePauw university gave him the degree of Doctor of

Laws. Both of these honors were given freely, as they had been fairly won by the recipient.

The demand for his lectures was so great that he published a volume of them under the title of "Society and Life," which has a good sale in all parts of the country.

His lectures are ethical in their character. His main purpose has been all his life to secure better human conditions by making war on the evils that destroy human happiness. He has been for forty years an active Odd Fellow and was Grand Master of the state and representative for three years in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the state.

He is a member of the Methodist church and has been three times a lay delegate to the general conference of the church, and in 1878 was appointed as a fraternal delegate to the general conference of the Church South and made an address to that body at Atlanta, Ga.

He was one of the most active and persistent leaders in the fight for equal lay representation in the general conference of his church, and the victory was won in 1898, and to him more than any other one man credit is given for that great triumph.

He is a thorough American and hates all sorts of oppression, whether in church or state, and thoroughly believes and advocates the equality of all men, rich or poor, white or black. He was for many years one of the active trustees of DePauw university and has taken a great interest in the cause of education.

In 1852 he was married to Martha Hurlbut, an accomplished woman, a graduate of Western Female college. Of this marriage were born four children. Ella, the only daughter, is the wife of John W. Lovett, Esq., a successful lawyer and citizen of Anderson, Ind. The sons were Louis, Will and Clarence. Will is an active business man of the firm of H. T. Conde & Co., Indianapolis. Louis and Clarence died some years ago. His wife, a most estimable Christian woman, with whom he had lived happily for nearly half a century, died February 9, 1899, and the blow almost crushed him.

But he is a strong, stalwart man, having had almost perfect health all his life, and having so often encountered the pitiless storms of adversity and sorrow, took up again the burdens and duties of life, and bids fair to make much out of the latter part of his life. His friends in every part of the nation sent him their precious messages of sympathy and comfort when they heard of his great sorrow.

Will Cumback, having lived in Greensburg for nearly half a century, his neighbors of all parties will bear testimony to his sterling integrity; to his courage in attacking evils that exist in society; to his love for his fellow men and his ever ardent desire to promote their happiness and welfare; to his earnest effort to better the condition of the laboring classes; to his freedom from all assumption of superiority because of any honors that have come to him; to his contempt for the distinction society may give to those whose only merit is their wealth; to his readiness to give his last dollar to help the needy or promote a good cause; to his hatred of shams in society, politics or religion.

It is these manly qualities and many others that might be mentioned that cause those who know him best to love him most.

This biographical sketch of Will Cumback, the editor, has only been admitted by the urgent request of the publishers of this work.

KIDD, Meredith Helm, is a lawyer engaged in practicing his profession in the city of Wabash, Wabash county, Indiana, and was born in Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, January 7, 1829. His father, Edmund Jones Kidd, was by occupation a farmer, who, at the time of his demise in 1861, was possessed of a farm of 340 acres, nine miles distant from Peru, Miami county, Indiana, valued at $15,000. He was a soldier of the War of 1812,

MEREDITH HELM KIDD.

and with a battalion of Kentucky infantry marched in the winter to the relief of Fort Wayne, Ind., then besieged by British and Indians. After relieving the fort, the battalion returned to Lexington, Ky., when it was mustered out. In natural ability he was a man much above the average, of great force of character and unquestioned integrity. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay and an ardent Whig, but had little taste for active politics. He was the only son of Edmund J. Kidd and Sarah Jones Kidd, the paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His paternal grandfather was a native of Wales and in colonial times settled in Carolina county, Virgina, where he became a prominent planter. In the year 1800, when his only son, Edmund, was but eight years of age, he moved to Lexington, Ky., with his family. He owned a large number of slaves, and when about to migrate to Kentucky, refused to separate their families and purchased the husbands, wives and children of those he owned. The change of climate and mode of life did not agree with them, and soon after he reached Lexington most of them died, leaving him in straitened circumstances the remainder of his life. His wife, Sarah, the paternal grandmother of Meredith, was the offspring of a union between the Jones and Hampden families, of Caroline county, Va. Both of these families were originally from England, and settled in Caroline county long before the revolution, and were prominent families, distinguished for character, position and wealth, and many of the descendants continue to reside in Virginia. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a daughter of Silas De Camp, who was born in New Jersey, and whose ancestors came from Holland in the early history of that state. When quite young, Silas moved to Vermont, where he became a noted inventor and where he married Rhuhama Cory, whose ancestors were from England. The Corys claimed to be descendants of Sir Francis Drake, and the graceful form, queenly bearing and rare intelligence of his maternal grandmother seemed to lend probability to the claim.

The early education of Meredith was obtained chiefly in the common schools of Indiana, which, though primitive in methods, and limited studies, taught him that in education, as in all other things, self-reliance and personal effort are essentials in the acquisition of knowledge. Born in Connersville in 1829, Meredith moved with his parents to Miami county in 1837, where they settled on a farm nine miles northeast of Peru. At that time the upper Wabash valley was a continuous forest, in which his father hewed out a large farm, which he cultivated and upon which he spent the remainder of his days, and this farm was the home of Meredith until 1852, when, seized with the spirit of adventure, he journeyed to California and engaged in mining until 1857, when he returned to Indiana and located in the city of Wabash, where he has since resided. Prior to his adventures in California, he had studied law in Peru and had spent one year at Asbury university, which supplemented his common school education. His mining experience was attended with varying fortune and romantic incidents. On one occasion, when pursuing his quest for gold at Remington Hill in Nevada county, he took out a nugget of gold weighing 24½ pounds and worth $6,000 net, and $8,316 gross, but the assayers cheated him out of more than half of its value, accounting to him only $3,333. After five years of delving for wealth in the California mountains, he abandoned the search for gold in that auriferous land and returned to Indiana without having secured a fortune, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1861 Mr. Kidd was elected prosecuting attorney, an office which he held only a short time, resigning it to enter the army, in which he served for four years. His military record was in the highest degree creditable. He entered the army as captain of the 14th battery, Indiana State artillery. In the spring of '64 he was promoted to major of the 11th Indiana cavalry. In the early part of 1865 he was promoted over a ranking major to the office of lieutenant-colonel, for distinguished service at the battle of Nashville. The principal battles in which Col. Kidd was engaged during his service in the army were Corinth, Nashville and Pulaski. During his service in the volunteer army, which expired in October, 1865, when he was mustered out, he had attracted the attention of his commanders, who desired to retain his services in the regular army, and in 1866 he was offered a captaincy in the 14th Regular infantry, which was declined. In the same year he was offered a commission as major in the 10th Regular cavalry, which he accepted and remained in the service until 1871, when he resigned. These offers for positions in the regular army were unsolicited, and that of major, which he accepted, was due to the recommendation of Gen. Grant. Col. Kidd is a member of James H. Emmet post, G. A. R., No. 6, Wabash, Ind. Prior to the Civil war, Col. Kidd was a Democrat. During the war he acted with the Republican party, but believing its reconstruction policy was a mistake, has, since 1872, been a Democrat of the strictest sect.

Col. Kidd was a candidate for congress in the 11th district of Indiana, in 1884, but was treacherously counted out, but believing in the law of compensation, realizes that subsequent events have enabled him to get even with the men who engineered his defeat. Col. Kidd was appointed a member of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, of which ex-Senator Dawes was chairman. After serving on this commission a year and a half, he resigned to accept a mission to the Ute Indians in Southwestern Colorado, the object of which was to make an agreement to allot their lands and relinquish the residue, and this work being accomplished, Col. Kidd returned to Wabash in the winter of 1895, since when he has devoted his time to the practice of law.

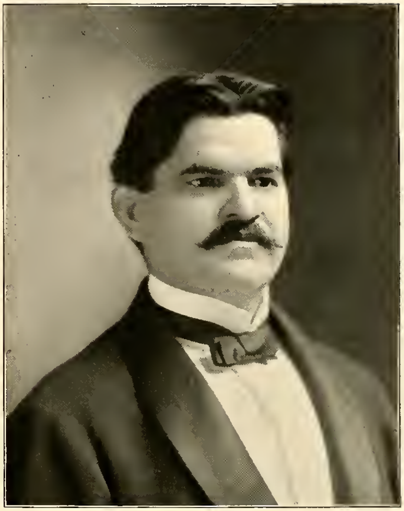
Col. Kidd is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1857, and who died in 1881, was Millicent Fisher, the daughter of Stearns Fisher of Wabash. His second wife was Harriet Fisher, a sister of his first wife, with whom he is still living. By his first wife Col. Kidd had five children: The eldest, Rose, married E. B. Beese and resides in Denver, Col., where she is practicing medicine, being a graduate of the Woman's Medical college of Chicago. She has three sons, Thomas, Donald and Stearns, aged 14, 12 and 10 years. His second child, a son, Edmund Stearns Kidd, is a conductor on a railroad running into the City of Mexico. His third child is Lelia C., the wife of Thos. A. Noitzger, a prominent lawyer of Anthony, Kas. She has two children, Millicent and Lee. His fourth child is Alice, a graduate of the State Normal school, and a teacher. His fifth child is Helen M., the wife of T. O. McIlvaine, of Huntington, Ind. She is also a graduate of the Woman's Medical college of Chicago, and has a lucrative practice in Huntington. She has one son, two years old, whose name is Meredith.

Stearns Fisher, the father of Col. Kidd's wives, was a son of Jonathan Fisher, who was of sturdy Vermont stock and moved to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, when Stearns was 13 years old. Stearns became a civil engineer and assisted in the location and construction of the Wabash and Erie canal, of which he was subsequently superintendent. In 1833 he settled near the canal four miles west of Wabash, where he had cleared a large farm and where he resided till after the Civil war, when he moved to the city of Wabash, where he resided until his death in 1877. In 1830 he married Susan Ingersoll, at Piketon, O. She was the daughter of John Ingersoll and Millicent Stellman, who were from New Jersey. The ancestors of both families were from Holland and settled in New Jersey in early colonial days. The Steelmans were large-landed proprietors near Trenton, N. J., and were people of consequence. Stearns Fisher had by his wife Susan four children, Sarah, now the widow of A. P. Farry; Millicent deceased; Alfred, who died while a lieutenant in the 7th Indiana cavalry; and Harriet, now the wife of the subject of this sketch, who is childless. She is president of the county union, W. C. T. U., also of the local union, and is a zealous worker in the cause of temperance. She is a member of the Round Table, a club which includes in its membership many of the most talented women of Wabash. In addition, Mrs. Kidd has been president of the Federation of Clubs, of which she is now a member. She is an enthusiastic club worker. She is possessed of superior intellect and abilities, amiable and estimable, excelling in all benevolent enterprises. Under such circumstances, Col. Kidd is to be congratulated. With a distinguished record and a happy home, the future promises as a reward for his services to his country, years of happiness and repose.

BAILEY, Leon O., is a citizen of Indianapolis, to which city he came in October, 1879. The omission of a biographical sketch of this justly distinguished citizen in a book bearing the title of "Men of Progress of Indiana," and "Leaders in Business, Professional and Official Life," would be an unfortunate oversight. Mr. Bailey is pre-eminently a Man of Progress, possessing in a remarkable degree the essentials of brain and brawn required to overcome obstacles and wrest success from the jaws of defeat. He is mentally and physically an athlete. Discouragements serve to develop resources seemingly exhaustless and nerve him to greater effort. The word "fail" is not in his business vocabulary. He moves on when others hesitate, he speaks when others are silent, he works when others are idle, he is awake when others sleep, and when a battle is on for the right, regardless of the number and equipment of the opposing force, his battle banner, like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, is always seen when the battle rages with the greatest fierceness. He has the courage, the patience, the tenacity of purpose, will-power and self-reliance to lead a forlorn hope. He never yields a conviction, never enters the market to barter principle for pelf. It is to be noticed that Mr. Bailey was born June 21, 1857, and that he came to Indianapolis in 1879 when he was twenty-two years of age, and that in 1884, when twenty-seven years of age, he was elected to the state senate of Indiana, and that when he was elected to represent Marion county in that body he had been a citizen of the state only five years. Since that time Mr. Bailey has been more or less conspicuously before the public. Young, with an ardent temperament; social, in every circle a bon-vivant; in office and out of office watched by lynx-eyed enemies who envied him his splendid success, he has passed every ordeal without a blotch upon his good name; realizing in scripture phrase that "A good name is rather to be chosen than riches," he has seduously guarded it from reproach and made it absolutely invulnerable to the peanut shafts of penny paragraphers.

Mr. Bailey is a native of Tioga county,

Pennsylvania, and was born on a farm at a date already stated. His father, John W. Bailey, engaged in manufacturing and other business enterprises, married Margaret Lewis, a native of Wales, who came to America when fifteen years of age, and of this marriage union Leon was born. A student in his boyhood, he had made such progress that at eighteen years of age he occupied the important position of instructor of languages and mathematics in the high school of his native county. This was an auspicious beginning for the young man, but his thirst for knowledge and a higher education led him to enter Cornell university, New York, where his college equipment for his profession was completed. After concluding his studies at Cornell, Mr. Bailey began reading law in the office of Hiscock, Gifford & Dohaney, of Syracuse, N. Y., and continued with them until he came to Indianapolis and resumed his studies with the great firm of Baker, Hord & Hendricks. Graduating from the Central Law school of Indiana in 1880, he received the title of LL. B. and then began the practice of his profession in partnership with William A. Van Buren, which continued till 1882, when he formed a partnership with Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon, in his day one of the most brilliant lawyers of the Indiana bar, and this partnership continued until the death of Maj. Gordon. Subsequently Mr. Bailey formed a partnership with Hon. John W. Kern, under the firm name of Kern & Bailey, which continued until Mr. Kern became city attorney of Indianapolis, and during the entire period of its existence had a large and lucrative practice. Since the dissolution of the firm of Kern & Bailey, Mr. Bailey has practiced alone, retaining his well-known office on Pennsylvania street. Mr. Bailey is one of the best-equipped lawyers at the Indianapolis bar. His abilities were recognized by President Cleveland during his first presidential term, who appointed him assistant United States attorney for the district of Indiana. He was also appointed by Mr. Cleveland as United States district attorney for Indiana, but was not confirmed by the senate, a partisan penalty for Mr. Bailey's great eminence as a Democratic leader, and for his scathing rebukes of political corruption. Mr. Bailey's legal abilities were further recognized by his appointment to the office of city attorney at a time when legal acumen was in hourly demand to adjust affairs in consonance with the new departure in the government of the city; and still more when the Hon. Alonzo Greene Smith was elected attorney-general of Indiana he selected Mr. Bailey as assistant attorney-general. Mr. Smith, himself, one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists in Indiana, appreciated Mr. Bailey's legal attainments. He had served with him in the state senate in storm and shine and had learned to place a high estimate upon his abilities as a legislator and a lawyer. It goes without saying that Mr. Bailey has won distinction as a lawyer, but palpably still greater renown as a Democratic politician.


LEON O. BAILEY.

In 1898 he was unanimously chosen as the congressional nominee of his party for the capital district of Indiana, and though defeated, succeeded in reducing the Republican majority at the preceding election by several thousand votes. The brilliancy and vigor with which his campaign was conducted attracted wide attention, and created much enthusiasm throughout the state. The splendid fight then made gave him added prestige in the councils of the Democratic party, and gives strength to the prophecy of his friends, that far greater political honors yet await him in the future.

It is a field of endeavor in which every incitement is in happy accord with his intellectual organism. He is by nature, study and ambition a statesman. He takes a profound interest in questions relating to government. In his political lexicon, Democracy is but another term for philanthropy. He is always profoundly interested in the welfare of men known as "wage workers," and when opportunities have afforded, he has more than redeemed every pledge made to amelioriate conditions by the enactment of wholesome laws, which workingmen had demonstrated that while securing them from danger and spoliation, the welfare of the whole body politic would be promoted, and there is not a legislator in Indiana, nor a dozen of them combined, who has done more to mitigate the wrongs under which wage men have suffered than Leon O. Bailey. This is not the place to catalogue the measures he introduced and advocated while a member of the state senate, but nevertheless there they stand, emblazoned upon the record, monumental of his devotion to the welfare of the masses, and his unflagging fealty to Democratic principles. The social side of Mr. Bailey's life is most happy and engaging. He is a judge of men and of character, and friendships once formed are lasting, and the "cup of kindness" for "old lang syne" is always brim full for those who enjoy his fellowship. Fraternally, Mr. Bailey is a membjer of the Masonic order and takes special interest in the Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks, under the auspices of which he occasionally delivers an address possessing the strength and polish of a classic. Mr. Bailey was pre-eminently fortunate in his married life. His wife was Miss Rosamond Patty Coggeshall, whose charming personality and gifts and graces of mind and heart, made her a divine benediction wherever her joyous influence was felt, and in her death her husband realized that a mysterious providence had forever, except in remembrance of those exquisite delights which her society afforded, deprived him of his one great source of happiness.

HENRY, DAVID WILLIAM, one of the leading attorneys of the Terre Haute bar, was born in Achor, Columbiana county, Ohio. His father, Jacob Henry, lives in Greene county, Indiana. He was a soldier in the 85th regiment of Indiana volunteers in the Rebellion, and in ordinary circumstances. He is a native of Pennsylvania. His mother, Elvira Henry (*nee* Rowles), daughter of William Rowles, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812.

D. W. Henry, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the common schools, and from books read at home, after which he attended a seminary, presided over by Prof. W. T. Crawford and other educators, at Farmersburg, Ind. He was entirely without resources, and maintained himself in school by "batching," doing his own cooking. His weekly expense of board was about $1.25 to $1.50. The best suit of clothes he had then was a jeans suit made by his mother. He was then a lad of about 16 years of age. Later on he entered Mount Union college, Ohio, taking a scientific course, but left before graduation. Before he entered college he taught school in order to obtain funds to pursue his course of study. After leaving college, he entered the law office of N. G. Buff, of Terre Haute, Ind., where he read law about a year. On account of failing health he was obliged to leave the law office. He taught school for three years, as principal of the Farmersburg academy, and of the school at Bloomfield, Ind. Resigning that position, he entered the Central Law school at Indianapolis, presided over by Judges Black and Elliott, and graduated in the spring of 1881.

After graduation, Mr. Henry located in the practice of law in Terre Haute, Ind., in the law office of Davis & Davis. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the 43d Judicial circuit in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, leading the ticket. In 1888 he retired from the prosecuting office and engaged in general practice. He was local attorney at one time for the T. H. & P. R. R., also for the I. & St. L. R. R., now a division of the Big Four system. He was local attorney for the Big Four for nine years, until 1894, when he succeeded Hon. Cyrus F. McNutt as Superior judge. He held this office until November 1st, 1897, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue. For three years he held the office of judge of the Superior court of Vigo county.

While in the practice of law, Judge Henry was in partnership with Judge William Mack, also Judge James M. Allen, and was connected with some of the most important litigation in the courts during this partnership. While on the bench he tried over twelve hundred cases, and very few of them were appealed from his decision. Only one case was in anywise modified by the Appellate or Supreme courts.

Judge Henry, while on the bench, won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was absolutely impartial in his rulings, and possessed a knowledge of the law which eminently qualified him for this position. He tried all cases strictly on their merits, and the few cases appealed to higher courts, and the number of those appealed which were affirmed, give some idea of his ability and impartiality while in this position.

DAVID WILLIAM HENRY.

Politically, Judge Henry is a Republican. His legal ability and reputation have secured for him many positions of honor and trust, not as a result of his individual work, but for the reason that the party recognized in him one who could serve its interests in a masterly manner. The way in which he has discharged his duties in every instance, shows that his party did not overestimate his honesty and ability.

In his home city, Judge Henry is one of the leaders in social circles. He is a member of the Terre Haute club, also of the Masonic order. He was married in 1885 to Virginia Thompson, daughter of Col. R. W. Thompson. They have two children, Harriet and Richard Porter, aged 12 and 8 respectively.

SCHERRER, Adolph, a native of the Republic of Switzerland, emigrated to the United States thirty years ago. By profession an architect, and thoroughly proficient in the science and art of architecture, his first stopping place in the United States was the city of New York, where he pursued his profession for a time and then migrated to Chicago, from which

ADOLPH SCHERRER.

place he came to Indianapolis in 1872, where his attainments as an architect were at once recognized and appreciated, and Indianapolis has since been his place of residence. If there was any question relating to Mr. Scherrer's high rank as an architect, it is only required to point to the capitol of Indiana to silence all controversy. The building, one of the most beautiful of its kind in the United States—if, indeed, it does not transcend similar achievements in other states in architectural grandeur—is universally admired by all beholders. Besides, Mr. Scherrer is the architect of many important structures in the city of Indianapolis, which evince the same mastery of the art displayed in building the state house. Mr. Scherrer is a recognized man of affairs, and was appointed by Mayor Sullivan a member of the board of public works of the city, a position in which his expert knowledge and practical familiarity with building interests, and other branches of public work, made his connection with the board specially valuable. Mr. Scherrer is a member of the Association of American Architects, the doors of which are only opened to receive men of merit and high attainments in their profession. Mr. Scherrer, though an architect who has mastered all the secrets of the art or science, one or both, of his profession, is the personification of modest merit, who prefers that his work rather than his words shall be his eulogist.

McKEEN, William Riley. In contemplating the life-record of men of the type of W. R. McKeen of Terre Haute, Vigo county, Indiana—unfortunately too few and too far between—the temptation is at once presented to the writer of a biographical sketch, to enter the field of eulogy. He begins with their boyhood, follows along their pathways during the formative period of their characters at home, at school, and up to the days of their young manhood, expecting to find some dereliction, some youthful escapade to modify estimates and introduce apologies. He continues the quest into the broader fields where mature manhood contends for prizes which arouse every dormant energy—an arena where integrity is required to contend against intrigue, and the votaries of avarice are more than a match for those whose shibboleth is the old maxim, that "Honesty is the best policy," and the writer expects to find that in some of these fierce contests his subject could not have escaped from contamination, requiring words of explanation and generous extenuation. But, strange to say, in the life-record of W. R. McKeen it is discovered that he has so lived and wrought and fought in every arena of endeavor he has entered, as to preserve his escutcheon untarnished. This may be eulogy, but it is not exaggeration. It is simply a tribute paid to high character—lofty ideals of life—noble ambition in a chosen field of effort, and a determination to win by methods which should receive the approval of his own judgment and conscience, and if failure resulted, he could say, if all else was lost, "honor was saved from the wreck." Education, mind-culture and development have been the themes of philosophers for centuries. It has been recognized as a postulate of commanding force that the intellect itself is the most valuable portion of the wealth of a state, and in this line it is urged that the value of iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, gold and coal mines, and the value of the products of oceans, seas, lakes and rivers—of the forest, the field and the flock, as respects the state, absolutely depends upon the skill and understanding of the community to convert these crude products to its convenience and comfort. This is doubtless true and it brings into prominence the value of education, mind training in alliance with integrity of character—honesty of purpose on the part of those who control and direct affairs. If these essentials are omitted, educated energies and intellectual grasp become the direst of calamities. W. R. McKeen, for many years, has been a controlling factor in great enterprises, and while his masterful management of affairs has resulted in securing for himself an ample fortune, he has been mindful of the rights and welfare of others, and the whole community has been the beneficiary of the influence he has exerted. Mr. McKeen is a native son of the Hoosier state, and was born in Vigo county, Indiana, October 12, 1829. His parents were Benjamin McKeen and Leathy (Paddock) McKeen. His father was a farmer and a pioneer of Vigo county, coming to the state from Kentucky. His paternal ancestors were Pennsylvanians, from which state his paternal grandfather migrated to Kentucky at an early day. His maternal ancestors were residents of Ohio, from which state his maternal grandparents removed to Indiana and located in Vigo county. His primary education was obtained in the public schools in the vicinity of his father's farm in the southern portion of Vigo county, and, with the exception of one term at Asbury (now DePauw), constituted his educational equipment, but which, except for delicate health, would doubtless have been continued to graduation. It has been repeated *ad nauseam,* that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Compared with others, supposed to be more fortunate, Mr. McKeen's education was limited, but it qualified him better to solve great problems in business affairs than the largest stores of classic lore. Charles Francis Adams, a graduate of Harvard—at one time the president of the great Pacific railroad—declared that all the time he was engaged in mastering Latin and Greek, was practically time "thrown away." Having graduated from his father's farm, where he secured health, without which life is a burden, Mr. McKeen started out to make his fortune, and as the initial step, in 1846, when seventeen years of age, accepted a position as deputy in the office of the Circuit court clerk of Vigo county. The position was eminently educational, as is shown by the fact that, graduating from the office of the clerk of the Circuit court, he became the confidential clerk and book-keeper of the branch of the State Bank of Indiana, located at Terre Haute, conducted by experienced capitalists and financiers who were capable of distinguishing between apti-

WILLIAM RILEY M'KEEN.

tude and obtuseness. This position of responsibility was filled in a way to give such unequivocal satisfaction that after four years, in 1852, when only twenty-three years of age, he was made cashier of the bank. Had Mr. McKeen died at the date when he scored this success, the writer of his obituary would have pronounced him a remarkable young man, and would have, with great justness, extolled his integrity and business qualification. No higher compliment could have been paid him. He had become an expert banker and financier. He had found the philosopher's stone and was prepared for business and with prescient vision saw that banking was the one tide in his affairs which promised to lead on to a fortune. He was not mistaken. It is thought by some that every one has his genius to preside over his affairs and control his destiny. Others believe, with Shakespeare, that

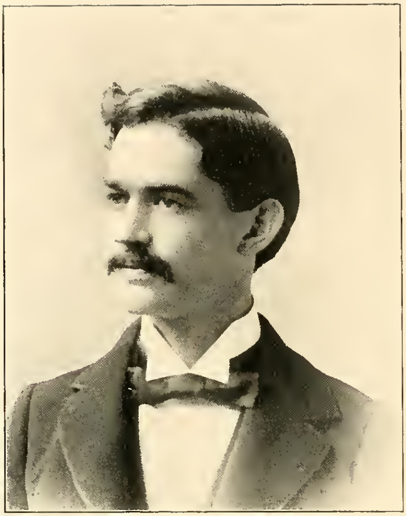
> "There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them how we will."

And there the pessimists and optimists who prate learnedly of supernatural ordering, for the best and for the worst, and to make confusion worse confounded, we have the advocates of heredity fixing responsibilities upon progenitors immediate and remote, until there is nothing left for high and low, rich and poor, learned and ignorant, but to obey remorseless fate. Evidently, Mr. McKeen brushed all such recondite mystification aside, and engaged in business on a common-sense basis. His first banking venture was in partnership with Mr. Ralph Tousey, the firm being McKeen & Tousey. After a time, another partnership was formed with Mr. Demas Deming. Then a partnership was formed with Mr. Deloss W. Minshall. These partnerships were all successful—they all made money and established the highest reputation for character and solidity. Their duration covered a period of twenty-one years, and up to 1876, when the banking house of McKeen & Co. was established, and is still in operation and in the enjoyment of the highest possible character for all things of good report in banking. Without abandoning banking, Mr. McKeen sought new fields for the employment of his capital and mind forces—and entered the field of railroading, in which he achieved success, as in banking. In 1867 Mr. McKeen became president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, but retired from that position January, 1896. During this protracted period, Mr. McKeen has won national renown as a "railroad magnate," a title which in his case stands for more than wealth or the control of any of the great railroad systems whose lines stretch across the continent, could confer. Mr. McKeen's system now extends from Indianapolis to St. Louis, known as the "Vandalia line." It includes the Terre Haute and Logansport line and the Terre Haute & Peoria line, in all about 650 miles of thoroughly equipped railroad. Mr. McKeen's title of "magnate," as has been said, stands for more than is usually accorded the appellation. His sense of justice in the treatment of his employes has given him the full stature of unquestioned nobility of head and heart. The men in his employ entertain for him that high respect which is scarcely less than veneration. On lines controlled by Mr. McKeen strikes never occur. If grievances are presented to him, he sees with the penetration of an X-ray the cause, and the required remedy is applied and business proceeds without a ripple. Wealth and position have never blurred his perception of the right. If a recalcitrant employe, unworthy of such an employer, has to be dismissed, Mr. McKeen places upon him no black-list Cain mark to make his life an unmitigated curse, but more in sorrow than in enmity lets him go to find employment where he may. In addition to his other railroad enterprises, Mr. McKeen was largely and actively identified in building the Belt railroad around the city of Indianapolis, and was the first president of the corporation, a position which he held until 1888, and surrendered because his other duties required all of his time and energy. Mr. McKeen, in politics, is a Republican, but outside of his railroad affairs has never held but one public office, that of commissioner of the state sinking fund, for three years, which he accepted upon the urgent solicitation of men of influence, because of his acknowledged financial abilities—and as a partisan, the walls indicative of party lines are so embowered with the climbing roses of "Charity for all," that his partisan whereabouts, except when exigencies require his counsel, never disturb his social and neighborly relations. But one thing should be said in this connection, and that is, should he seek any position within the gift of the people of Indiana, the hosts of labor would know no party in their desire to respond to his wishes.

Mr. McKeen is now living with his third wife, who was Mrs. Sarah J. Dowling, the widow of Col. Thomas Dowling, for many years an honored citizen of Terre Haute. His first wife was Miss Eliza Johnson, daughter of Mr. James Johnson, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Terre Haute. Of this union one child was born, Mr. Frank McKeen, manager of the McKeen & Co. bank. His second wife was Miss Anna F. Crawford, daughter of Mr. Samuel Crawford, one of Terre Haute's most prominent business men, and at one time president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad. By this union six children were born, three sons and three daughters. One son, Crawford, is teller and cashier in the Bank of McKeen & Co. Benjamin, a graduate of the Rose Polytechnic School of Technology, is an accomplished civil engineer and holds the position of superintendent on the Terre Haute & Peoria railroad. William R., who is also a graduate of the Polytechnic school of Terre Haute, and an accomplished engineer and mechanic, is in the service of the Union Pacific railroad. One of the daughters, Ann E., is the wife of Mr. Valentine Shuler and resides at Minneapolis. Mary married Mr. Horace Pugh, in the consular service of the United States; and Edith, the youngest daughter, was educated at Utica, N. Y.

Mr. McKeen has rounded out his threescore years and ten in a way that stamps his life a ceaseless benediction and benefactor. He is not only kind, but generous. His refined sensibilities are as easily wrought upon as the chords of an Aeolian harp, when touched by the invisible fingers of the winds, and in the wide range of his activities nothing affords him more satisfaction than dispensing charities to those in need. One of his great acts of benevolence was the founding of the Old Ladies' home at Terre Haute, and within the city's limits, at an original cost of $20,000. To furnish an old lady a home, secure from the storms of adversity, is an act of benevolence fruitful of so many blessings to the beneficiaries of the county, that human nature participates in its redeeming force and is exalted to a kindness with angels. This act of generosity, which could not be hidden from the public eye, is suggestive of a thousand other acts of which the world is not permitted to take cognizance, but written, nevertheless, in the angel's "book of gold" recording the name of W. R. McKeen by the side of Abou Ben Adhem as one who "loves his fellowmen."

SPENCER, M. J., is an Indianian, native and to the manor born. He is the son of David I. and Nancy E. Spencer, *nee* Means, and was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, near Madison, July 29, 1871. His father combined the occupation of farmer and school teacher, the latter of which he followed for twenty years and acquired comfortable financial competency. His paternal grandmother was born in Scotland in 1816, and came to the United States when a child. She is still living, with mental faculties intact, enjoying the satisfaction conferred by a wonderful and unimpaired memory. An admirer of Scotia's peasant bard, she is still fond of quoting from his immortal poems and songs so rich in



M. J. SPENCER.

philosophy and in melody, extorting admiration from high and low, learned and unlearned, wherever a Scotsman is found, or the English language is spoken, a beautiful tribute to the genius of the Ayrshire poet, whose fame brightens as the centuries go by, to outlive or live co-extensive with the names of Wallace and Bruce, the kings and titled nobility of Scotland, as long as the "Best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley," or an honest man, "above the might of kings," is of higher rank than a "belted knight and a' that." The father of the mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, and her grandparents were natives of Ireland. His maternal grandfather was a typical Irishman, though born in this country. He amassed quite a fortune at farming and dealing in real estate, and died March 20, 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His maternal grandmother was Irish by birth and the daughter of a farmer. Dr. Spencer was born, and until sixteen years of age, reared on a farm. His early education was received in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, going to school in the winter and helping his father on the farm during the summer seasons. At fourteen years of age, he graduated from the common schools of Jefferson county, and studied for two years in the Southern Indiana Normal school, and at seventeen years of age began teaching school in the winter. He began the study of medicine May 30, 1890, when nineteen years of age, with Dr. Christie, at Canaan, Ind. On February 9, 1892, Dr. Spencer entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, which he attended two terms. He came to Indianapolis in 1895, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated March 23, 1896. His abilities as a physician were at once recognized, and on November 1, 1897, he was appointed superintendent of the Indianapolis City Dispensary, and was also made instructor to the chair of physiology in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in September, 1898. Dr. Spencer was married November 9, 1898, to Miss Bertha M. Kealing, and now resides at 2715 East Washington street, Indianapolis.

MONKS, LEANDER J., is a lawyer residing at Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, his native town, where he was born July 10, 1843. He is the son of Geo. W. Monks, who migrated from near Cincinnati, O., and located at Winchester in 1839, and Mary A. (Irvin) Monks, who was born in Randolph county, Indiana. His father was a man of great popularity in Randolph county, where he was twice elected county clerk, in 1839 and 1846, serving fourteen years in that responsible office, and in 1854 was elected to the general assembly and served in that body during the session of 1855.

He was a philanthropist and an optimist. His disposition was charitable, and towards his fellowmen he was noted for his love and good-will. He loved the sunny side of human affairs and sought to make life worth the living, not only for himself, but for all who came within the radius of his influence. He died in 1864, a year subsequent to the death of his wife.

Judge Leander J. Monks, confessedly ranking among the first jurists of the state, obtained his primary education in the schools of his native town, which were of sufficient excellence to prepare him to enter the State university at Bloomington, Ind., which occurred in the fall of 1861, where he remained until 1863, but did not graduate. He became a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and regards the university as his Alma Mater. Judge Monks was admitted to the bar in 1867, and from the first was a laborious student of the principles of law. He explored its intricacies as if he were delving for gold and precious stones or diving for pearls. The science, the philosophy of law fascinated him. It aroused his mental energies, broadened his vision and inspired his ambition to equip himself to expound law before courts and juries. How well he succeeded is told in the fact that after a practice of eleven years he was elected judge of the 25th Judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Randolph and Delaware, by the unanimous vote of the district, than which no higher compliment could have been paid him, nor a higher recognition of his integrity and learning, and he was three times elected judge of the same judicial district.

Judge Monks, in 1888, was a candidate for a seat on the supreme bench of Indiana, but did not reach the coveted goal; but in 1894 the tide of fortune came and bore him to victory by a majority of 46,000, a splendid tribute to him as a man and a jurist.

Judge Monks, in politics, is a Republican, in whom his party places implicit confidence. In 1870 and 1872 he was chairman of the Republican central committee of Randolph county, and during the campaigns of 1874 and 1876 was a member of the state committee and also of the executive committee. But, while as a speaker Judge Monks is clear, logical and forceful, it is as a judge and master of jurisprudence that his well-earned reputation securely rests. In that high office the partisan disappears and the judge comes to the front as the champion of justice and right. He likes to see lawyers come into court thoroughly prepared to maintain the rights of their clients, evincing the fact that they have an ample library and have studied their books, for which he has set them an example worthy of emulation.

LEANDER J. MONKS.

In 1865 Judge Monks married Lizzie W., only daughter of Alex. and Margaret White, and four children have been born of the union.

Judge Monks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Winchester, where he has resided all his life and where his character, whether subjected to searchlight or X-ray investigation, is found invulnerable and without a blemish.

CUNNINGHAM, Dr. H. S., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born on the first day of September, 1839, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He is of German extraction. His father died when he was a small child, and his mother is still living and enjoying good health, at the age of seventy-nine.

Dr. Cunningham received his early educa-

DR. H. S. CUNNINGHAM.

tion in the district schools which he attended until he was twelve years old. About this time he entered the Academy at Worthington, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. The principal, Prof. Ulrich, was a German. Later in life he attended the Grammar school at New Haven, Conn. He began the study of medicine with Maj. Hiram Mills, M. D., with whom he continued for three years, and later with Prof. Starling Loving, M. D., of Columbus, O. He attended lectures at Starling college, Columbus, O., graduating June 30th, 1865. Later he attended the University of Bishop's college, Montreal, Canada, and received the degrees of Master in Surgery and Doctor in Medicine—C. M., M. D.—on the fourth day of April, 1872, the degrees being conferred at Lenoxville by the vice-chancellor of the university.

Dr. Cunningham began the practice of his profession at Warrington, Hancock county, Indiana, in 1865. He moved to Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, in 1870, and shortly thereafter removed to Montreal, Canada, to further pursue medical studies.

Dr. Cunningham was physician to the Bobb's Free Dispensary during the superintendency of Prof. Wm. B. Fletcher, M. D., during the years of 1873-74-75. He was physician to the German Protestant Orphan home for four years, resigning in favor of J. Buchler, M. D., and is still consulting physician. He was also professor of gynaecology at the American Medical college of Indianapolis, Ind.

Aside from his professional duties, Mr. Cunningham finds time to devote to the study of literature, and is a writer of pronounced ability and a wide reputation. He is a member of the Western Association of Writers, before which he has read three papers, viz.: "The Individuality and Responsibility of Man;" "Mental and Physical Hygiene;" and "The Influence of Literature upon Life, and of Our Busy Lives Upon Literature."

He has also been affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

Dr. Cunningham was married in 1864 to Miss Emma Mills. Two daughters and one son were born to them, Anna, Earsom M., and Lizzie Cunningham. Earsom M. Cunningham, his son, is located in Chicago in the practice of medicine. In 1876 the Doctor married Carrie Fairfield, and in October, 1898, Miss Mamie Bohren, both of his other wives having died.

Dr. Cunningham has an extensive and lucrative practice and is widely known, not only in his profession, but also in a literary way.

READING, William A. Indianapolis, the capital city and business metropolis of Indiana, boasts of having four hundred lawyers. That number would afford, on an average, one lawyer to every five hundred persons in the city. It is the opinion of some people, including lawyers, that the legal profession is too numerously represented in Indianapolis, that law cases are too few and unimportant to afford sufficient fees to make the profession remunerative. Evidently, such conclusions are not well founded and relate to only a limited number of the profession. If one takes the trouble to make the rounds of the courts, including those of justices of the peace, he will find the dockets loaded with cases and the mills of justice ceaselessly grinding to relieve the congestion—indeed, litigation makes the impression that it is epidemic. Besides, it must be borne in mind that there is a vast amount of law business being done outside of courts, which, perhaps, in the grand sum total, exceeds that which is settled by bench and juries combined. And it is quite possible that in law, as in medicine and theology, there are empirics, who, being counted, go to swell the number of lawyers, beyond which they need not be considered. The lawyers of Indianapolis who bring to the tasks of the profession the required learning, study, investigation and industry, the prime factors of success in every calling, do a fairly remunerative business, some of whom have securd large wealth. In the list of the thoroughly trained lawyers of Indianapolis, William A. Reading, the subject of this sketch, stands deservedly high in the ranks of the profession. He is a native of Indianapolis, where he was born August 9, 1855. True it is that a man is not responsible for his parents, the place of his birth or the environments of his childhood, nevertheless in after years he may regard himself fortunate if, in such matters, he enjoyed opportunities and advantages which were denied to others less favored in the beginning of the battles of life. Mr. Reading is the son of Alexander D. and Sarah E. J. Brown Reading. His father, a native of Kentucky, came to Indianapolis about the year 1838, when he married Miss Sarah E. J. Brown, whose father was one of the pioneers of Marion county, and Indianapolis, where he located in 1824 or 1825, when the city was a struggling village. His paternal grandfather, Samuel P. Reading, was of the heroic type and belonged to a class of men whose patriotic ardor prompted them to enlist and do battle for their country. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812, since when England has not deemed it prudent to molest us—and by a right as divine as patriotism can confer, has made his grandson a "Son of the Revolution," an American title of nobility which precludes the necessity for searching for ancestors. William A. received his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis, which was supplemented by a course in the Greenfield academy and Butler university, from which institution he, in due time, graduated. Having made the choice of law as a profession, he began his preparatory studies under the instruction of Judge Ralph Hill, one of the distinguished jurists of the Indianapolis bar, in addition to which he became a student in the Indianapolis Law school, from which he graduated in 1881—when he was admitted to the Marion county bar, and since that date, eighteen years, has continuously practiced his profession in Indianapolis. Mr. Reading is a thoroughbred lawyer. Having mastered the principles of law and their application to questions in controversy with which he is required to deal, he has earned a recognized standing in court for

WILLIAM A. READING.

clear perceptions, concise statements of legal propositions and as a forceful and logical reasoner—in a word, he is a lawyer in the best sense of the term, achieving success by devotion to business and by methods that command the respect of bench and bar and the confidence of clients. Socially, Mr. Reading has a wide circle of friends, and fraternally, is a member of the Knights of Pythias and other organizations, having their mystic shrines and charmed circles, where only the initiated are permitted to enter. In politics, Mr. Reading is a Democrat, unwaveringly devoted to the principles and policy of the great party, but aside from a desire to see his party successful, for which he has always contributed his energies and influence, is without political ambition, preferring his profession to party preferment, or political station.

HUNT, Union B. The full name of the subject of this sketch is Union Banner Basil Morton Hunt. For this name, Mr. Hunt says, he is not responsible. Neither is he ashamed of it. At the time of his birth his brother was confined in the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Ga., having been captured at the battle of Chickamauga. Hence, the name "Union Banner." "Basil" (pronounced Bazil) is an old family name, and "Morton" is for the great war governor of Indiana.

The father of the present secretary of state, Union B. Hunt, was Joshua Parker Hunt, who was born in Kentucky in 1805, and died in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1889 at the age of 84. In his younger days, Joshua Hunt was a stock dealer and frequently took large droves of hogs from Kentucky to South Carolina, going and returning on horseback. Uniting with the M. E. church early in life, he was actively connected with the ministry. At one time he was well-to-do financially, but most of his money was lost in paying surety debts for false friends, and the subject of this sketch never received any benefit from it, but from the days of his early childhood was thrown upon his own resources and made himself what he is today. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Col. John Hunt, a pioneer of the "Dark and bloody ground." He was a colonel in the War of 1812.

The maiden name of the mother of U. B. Hunt was Rachel Howell. She came of a sturdy, honored and honest family, was a member of the M. E. church and foremost in all good works, being especially devoted to helping the poor and needy and caring for the sick. She was lovingly devoted to the interests of her husband and children. She died in February, 1884.

The Hunt family has done much to make Randolph the wealthy and progressive county it is today. Union B. Hunt was born in Nettle township, Randolph county, Indiana, September 2, 1864. His early education was acquired in a common school. His studious habits and cheerful disposition never failed to make him a favorite with his teacher and schoolmates. Though Mr. Hunt is yet a young man, the old-fashioned spelling school was yet a fixture of the district school in his schoolboy days, and in "choosing up," the captain that got first choice invariably chose Union B. Hunt, and seldom failed to stand against all comers. Though Mr. Hunt attended at intervals higher institutions of learning, and made good use of his time, he is not a college graduate. He early acquired a taste for history and literature, and his knowledge of history, both ancient and modern, is quite thorough, and he has an excellent acquaintance with the writers in ancient and modern literature. In conversation he is polished and pleasing.

Being compelled to make his own way in the world, the most of Mr. Hunt's training was received in the hard school of necessity. He went with his parents to Illinois in 1868 and returned to Randolph county in 1876 and settled on the farm, and for a number of years he farmed in summer and attended school in the winter. He worked in a tile factory, taught school a short time and worked in a general store, all the time preparing himself for his chosen profession, the law. He was for some time a student in the law office of Watson & Watson.

In religious connections he is a Methodist. For some time he was superintendent of a Methodist Sunday school and president of the Sunday School union of his township. He was a favorite speaker at Sunday school picnics and celebrations, and his services were often in demand.

He was a leader of the old debating society, and always ready for the conflict. As a local debater in the debating societies, while quite a young man, he made much of a reputation.

October 9, 1891, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Mary Myrtle Hinshaw, an estimable young lady of Randolph county, with whom he is still living happily. Their marriage has been blessed with but one child, a bright little girl, named Ethel. Mr. Hunt is passionately fond of his family and devotes all the time he can spare from his professional and official life, with them.

In 1888 he was appointed a special expert in the census bureau and discharged the duties well. In 1889 he formed a law partnership with John R. Wright, since deceased. His physician advising him, on account of a tendency toward heart trouble, to seek more outdoor exercise, he bought a half interest in the Winchester *Herald,* of which he became editor, though retaining his law partnership. He was a forcible and vigorous writer, well posted on public questions. Regaining health, he sold the newspaper and became a law partner with Clarkson L. Hutchens and Thomas W. Hutchens, and later became deputy prosecutor under the former. He is a strong advocate, eloquent, logical, and quick at repartee. On the stump he is also effective. His first speech for the Republican party was made when he was seventeen. Ever a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party he never allows politics to enter into his personal friendships. He has never indulged in abuse on the stump. As a political story teller he has few equals. A "good mixer," he is well liked socially, and is held in high regard by his neighbors. He has been a member of the city council of Winchester.

UNION B. HUNT.

His devotion to the Knights of Pythias order is well known. Becoming a member of the order at Lynn, Ind., September, 1887, he was largely instrumental in the organization of Modoc lodge, No. 229, of which he became the first presiding officer. Entering the Grand lodge of Indiana in 1891, his efforts in behalf of James E. Watson were largely instrumental in electing Mr. Watson grand prelate. An effort was made to increase the minimum initiation fee the first year after he entered the Grand lodge. Many of the weaker lodges felt that this would ruin them. In the face of seeming defeat, Mr. Hunt moved to strike out the sum newly proposed by the committee, and, through an eloquent argument for the weaker lodges against great odds, he won his point. He has attended every convention of the Grand lodge since becoming a member, and has done much in many ways to advance the order. Appointed grand instructor by Grand Chancellor Neal, he attended all district meetings in 1895, was elected grand vice-chancellor in '96 and grand chancellor in '97. His term in the last named office, ending in October, 1898, was the longest term of any grand chancellor.

During the Pythian conclave of '98, his address to the Supreme lodge was pronounced by visiting Supreme representatives the best they had ever listened to from a grand chancellor.

August 4, 1898, he was nominated on the first ballot by the Republican state convention for secretary of state, over two very estimable gentleman, Chas. F. Coffin of Indianapolis, and John C. Chaney of Sullivan. His Democratic opponent was Samuel M. Ralston, of Lebanon, a gentleman of high character, and an able lawyer. Though the campaign opened September 15, owing to severe illness, Mr. Hunt did not enter the campaign until October, but after he did begin, he spoke every day, and many times twice a day till the election, Tuesday, November 8, and did much toward securing the victory which was won for the Republican ticket.

McBRIDE, ROBERT WESLEY, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, is of Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side, and of English descent on the maternal side. The McBride family came to this country soon after the revolution, and prior to the war of 1812. Augustus McBride, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a carpenter by profession. He was reared in his native state, Ohio, and was married to Martha Ann Barnes, a daughter of Wesley Barnes, one of the pioneers of Richland county, Ohio. Some of the ancestors of Martha Ann McBride served in the war of the revolution. Augustus McBride served valiantly in the American army in Mexico, in the campaign conducted by Gen. Scott. After the triumphal entry of Gen. Scott into the City of Mexico, Augustus McBride died, and his remains were deposited in the land of the Montezumas.

Robert W. McBride was born in Richland county, Ohio, January 25, 1842. Being left fatherless at the age of six years, Robert was compelled to rely largely on his own resources, as his mother was not able to give him the advantages which otherwise he might have obtained. His education was obtained in the common schools of Ohio, and in an academy conducted at Kirkville, Ia., in the years 1856-59, by a Prof. Patterson. He then taught school in Iowa for three years. In the autumn of 1862 he engaged as clerk in the store of B. S. Runyan, at Mansfield, O., and remained in this employment about one year. He had enlisted in the 36th Iowa volunteer infantry in 1862, but was not mustered into the service. He enlisted again, this time in the seventh independent squadron of Ohio volunteer cavalry, November 27, 1863. This was a fine squadron, composed of men selected by the military committees of the various counties, and Mr. McBride was chosen as the representative of Richland county. His service lasted until the end of the war, and he was mustered out December 9, 1865. His only rank was that of corporal. He is a past post commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. McBride had discovered in himself a strong inclination for the law, and, as occasion afforded, he devoted all his spare time to its study. During the winters of 1865 and 1866, and part of the winter of '66 and '67, he taught school in Richland county, Ohio. During the vacations he was keeping books for his uncles, R. M. and W. C. Lockhart, at Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, and at the same time was studying law in all his spare time. He was then appointed enrolling clerk of the Indiana senate, and filled the position with credit. At Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, in April, 1867, he was admitted to the bar. In September of the same year he formed a partnership with Hon. J. I. Best, which partnership continued until July, 1869. His partnership with Joseph L. Morlan, beginning December 15, 1870, continued until Mr. Morlan's death in 1878. His unusual ability and industry in looking after the details both in law and fact in the cases entrusted to his care, and his conscientious regard for the interests of his clients, drew to him a large practice and gained for him the high regard of members of the bar with whom he came in contact, and the public generally.

At the November election, 1882, Mr. McBride was elected judge of the 35th judicial circuit, composed of the counties of DeKalb, Steuben and Noble. His term expired November, 1888. In June, 1890, he removed to Elkhart, and December 17, 1890, was appointed by Gov. Hovey to fill the vacancy in the supreme court caused by the death of Hon. Joseph A. S. Mitchell. He was the nominee of the Republican party for judge of the supreme court in 1890 and in 1892. Since the expiration of his term as a member of the supreme court, January, 1893, he has been engaged in the practice of law in Indianapolis. April 15, 1893, Judge McBride formed a partnership with Hon. Caleb S. Denny, which partnership continues. Judge McBride is noted for his close and earnest examination of his cases. His learning in the law, his sound sense and clear logic, and the calm, forcible, dispassionate eloquence in which he is able to present the most intricate or befogged matter with great clearness, have made him a power at the bar. As a jurist he has had but few equals. He exhibits a wonderful capacity to brush away the cobwebs and get at the gist of any matter. His decisions have been characterized by great clearness, and his opinions were expressed in a manner that simplified the most abstruse and complex matters in a remarkable way. When he was a judge on the circuit bench of the 35th judicial circuit, but very few of his decisions were ever reversed by the supreme court, and never once was one of his decisions in a criminal cause reversed. His record on the supreme bench was marked with the same ability, clearness and integrity.

ROBERT W. M'BRIDE.

Judge McBride has been for several years a valuable member of several prominent organizations. He is a member of the State Bar Association, of the Marion County Bar Association, the Columbia club, the University club, the Marion club, of the Indiana Academy of Sciences. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the grand lodges of all three of these orders, and also of the A. O. U. W.; A 32d degree Mason, and he has also served two terms as eminent commander of Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 19, of Kendallville, and was for several years the chairman of the committee on grievances and appeals of the Masonic Grand lodge of the state. He is well known as an amateur ornithologist and botanist, and is president of the Audubon society. For twenty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since coming to Indianapolis, his membership has been with the Central Avenue church.

September 27, 1868, Mr. McBride was united in marriage to Miss Ida S. Chamberlain, daughter of Dr. James N. Chamberlain of Waterloo, Ind. They have four children: Daisy I., now the wife of Fred C. Starr; Charles H.; Herbert W., and Martha Catherine, now the wife of James P. Hoster.

The McBride home is at 2429 Broadway, Indianapolis. The family is held in very high esteem.

HORD, Francis T. It is scarcely less than supererogation in writing a biographical sketch of Judge Francis T. Hord, a resident of Columbus, Ind., to refer to him as a lawyer in the ordinary phraseology which meets requirements when dealing with an average member of the bar. The terms lawyer, counselor, barrister, etc., one or all combined, fall short in conveying to the mind any just estimate of Judge Hord's great attainments and conceded eminence. He is something more, and much more, indeed, though it be said that he is a good lawyer, a prudent counselor, an eloquent pleader, etc., there is still something lacking, because such adjectives fail to express the fact that Judge Hord is eminently what is expressed by the term jurist consult—a man profoundly versed in the science of law and the philosophy of jurisprudence. He grasps fundamental principles, and when the case in hand is such as to command the resources of his mind, his learning, investigation and energies, his opinions are scarcely less than inspirations. It is then that the deep mysteries of law are made plain. It is then that the winding, labyrinthian pathways of law are made straight, and the people, even the common people, are permitted to know their rights. For simplicity and force of expression, Judge Hord is Websterian—weak and superfluous words are weeded out and only strong, weighty and, if possible, Saxon words are employed—and if, in this connection, a word of regret is in order, it might be said that Indiana's judicial renown would have been increased if, long since, Judge Hord had been accorded a seat on the Supreme bench of the state. Judge Hord is a native of Kentucky, and was born at Maysville, Mason county, in that state, November 24th, 1835. He is the son of Francis T. Hord, Sr., a distinguished lawyer, and Elizabeth S. (Moss) Hord. In acquiring an education, young Hord was not matriculated in the common schools of his native city, and was, therefore, never subjected to their curriculum, but at an early age entered the Maysville academy, from which he graduated in 1853. He studied law under the instruction of his father, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and in the spring of 1857 emigrated to Indiana and located at Columbus, Bartholomew county, where he has since resided. After his location at Columbus, he at once advanced to the front rank of the lawyers of the Bartholomew County bar and secured a lucrative practice. In 1858, one year after his location at Columbus, he was elected prosecuting attorney in his Judicial district, in which he met every responsibility in a way that won universal approval, and declined a re-election that he might devote himself more entirely to his general practice. In 1862 he was elected to the state senate, serving four years. In 1880 he was placed by the Democratic state convention as a candidate for presidential elector for the 5th congressional district, Hancock and English being candidates for president and vice-president. He was for twenty years county attorney for Bartholomew county, and for four years city attorney of the city of Columbus. In 1882 Judge Hord was elected attorney-general of the state of Indiana and was re-elected to the same responsible position in 1884, serving four years, and it was during these four years that Judge Hord's great legal abilities won for him a place in the profession second to that of no jurist in the state of Indiana. His devotion to the interests of the state was not only tireless, but immensely beneficial. Under his administration action was instituted by the state to recover

23,000 acres of land, formerly the bed of Beaver lake, which had been drained and which had been appropriated by individuals for their private use. It was a case involving intricate questions of law, the rights of the state and the rights of individuals, but Judge Hord's exposition of the tangled questions was so lucid and convincing that the state secured the land. As attorney-general, Judge Hord's published opinions have the value of text books in the courts. Upon every question submitted to him there was such a wealth of learning, such grasp of principle, such a blending of the science and philosophy of law, such concise and lucid statements that little or nothing at all was left upon which to hang a controvening opinion. A notable instance of legislative infraction of the constitution was that of the appropriation of money by the legislature by joint resolution, a practice of long standing, and which was repeated during Judge Hord's incumbency of the office of attorney-general—the legislature, by joint resolution, having appropriated $10,000.00 to Mrs. Edwin May. Judge Hord was asked for an opinion upon the subject by the auditor of state, as to the validity of the appropriation. The opinion was given by Judge Hord that appropriations made by joint resolution are unconstitutional and therefore invalid. The case was taken to the supreme court, where Thomas A. Hendricks appeared for Mrs. May, but Judge Hord's views of the subject were sustained by the court, that an appropriation could be made only by law, and that laws should be enacted by bill, and that money could not be appropriated by joint resolution, and thus an ancient error in a matter of supreme importance was abolished by the clear perceptions of Judge Hord relating to the constitutional prerogative of a legislature. Nor was Judge Hord's opinion relating to the election of a lieutenant-governor, in case of a vacancy, at the next general election, given in response to a request made by Gov. Gray, less clear and convincing, and though the election of a lieutenant-governor, under that opinion, was made abortive by the action of the senate, by denying the lieutenant-governor-elect the presidency of the senate, Judge Hord's opinion loses none of its force as a convincing constitutional argument. Judge Hord, as a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school, has never required explanation or apology, and in the ranks of the Indiana Democracy he at once, after coming to the state, took a front place, and his splendid abilities as a politician were at once recognized and appreciated. In 1876 he was honored by being made a delegate to the St. Louis convention, which nominated Tilden and Hendricks. Judge Hord, as a platform speaker, has few peers in Indiana, an affirmation a hundred times demonstrated in the campaigns in which he has taken part, and in 1880, when he was made temporary chairman of the Democratic State convention, his address still lingers in the memory of those who heard it, as a masterpiece of oratory. It combined every element required for holding, influencing and kindling the enthusiasm of an audience, and during its delivery the vast audience was repeatedly wrought up to such

FRANCIS T. HORD.

heights of fevered enthusiasm that its frequent and prolonged applause amounted to a succession of ovations. And this great endowment of Judge Hord has always been employed for the welfare of the public in exposing wrongs, in vindicating rights and the abolishment of corruption wherever found. Judge Hord is now on the bench, to which position he was elected in 1892, and re-elected in 1898, a position which he adorns by his profound knowledge of the law, the dignity of his deportment and unblemished integrity. In the legal profession, Judge Hord is one of Indiana's Men of Progress. He is always found blazing out new pathways to higher elevations in the knowledge of law; and while mindful of maxims and precedents, he delights in bringing into prominence new ideas which are the trophies of learned and patient investigations.

WILKIE, Herman Francis, a prominent attorney of Elwood, Ind., was born in Aschersleben, Germany, July 2, 1857, and came with his mother to this country in 1860. His father, William Wilkie, came to this country from Germany in 1858, and settled in the southern part of Allen county, near Ft. Wayne, upon a farm, and followed that occupation until his death, November 4, 1897.

Mr. Wilkie's mother's maiden name was Minnie Breitshaw. She, like her husband, was well educated, and Mr. Wilkie received much of his early education at the home fireside.

Mr. Wilkie was reared on the farm, and, with his older brother, William, assisted his father in clearing a 200-acre farm, heavily timbered, and thus, at least, experienced a taste of pioneer life. The public schools were at that time in their infancy and the only school was two miles distant, and the roads were impassable during the greater portion of the year. The length of the term was not to exceed four months in duration. Mr. Wilkie did not attend the public schools until he had attained the age of nine years. He had, however, by this time been taught to read and write German by the home fireside, and had, by the encouraging words of his parents, attained the ambition to be a good scholar. The schools, as then taught, were capable of rendering good services to one who had the determination and the ambition to learn, and who had enough natural ability to formulate his own plans and methods in the work. So Mr Wilkie, under the tutorship of one John King, who taught the country schools in their district for six or seven winters of four months each, was turned out a full-fledged country pedagogue, teaching school during the winter months and attending normal schools and colleges in the summer. He succeeded, by his own efforts, and with his own means, to graduate in the year 1878 from the Teachers' course of the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso, this state. After graduating at this institution, he continued to teach and attend college at intervals and graduated at the Ft. Wayne college in 1884. After completing this course he took the examination and succeeded in obtaining a state teacher's life certificate.

Mr. Wilkie was a teacher for many years, and his reputation as an educator is second to none among those engaged in that class of work. He was superintendent of schools at Milford, Ind., and he was elected to the same position at La Gro, Ind. In the year 1890 he was chosen superintendent of schools at Elwood, Ind., where he has since resided.

After teaching school for sixteen years, after a long and successful career, he entered the legal profession in 1893, and has since that time practiced his profession at Elwood with great success.

Mr. Wilkie, in 1885, while he was superintendent of the Milford schools, married Henrietta Trish, who was at that time a teacher in the schools. In 1897, after Mr. Wilkie had entered the legal profession, his wife was admitted to the Madison County bar, and since that date they have practiced the legal profession together, under the firm name of "Wilkie & Wilkie," and have been engaged in many of the most important cases in Madison and the surrounding counties.

Mrs. Wilkie's admission to the bar was vigorously opposed by able counsel, and she, in her own behalf, presented her case so forcibly and successfully that she at once gained a reputation as the leading woman attorney in the state.

Their success has been phenomenal, and is universally commented upon by their large and growing clientage.

Besides following the practice of law, Mr. Wilkie finds time to take an active part in all social functions, and has been instrumental in the development of the thriving city of Elwood. He is a public-spirited citizen and is one of the foremost in bringing to a successful issue all undertakings for the betterment of his community. He belongs to a number of social and beneficial organizations, taking special interest in the order of I. O. O. F., of which he is a prominent member. He takes an active interest in the M. E. church, of which he is a consistent member; and he and his efficient wife have recently organized in the city of Elwood a Public Library association, and have succeeded in establishing a public library.

At the time of the discovery of natural gas in Indiana, Elwood was nothing more than a small country village. Owing to this discovery, this village has developed in the last few years to a thriving, enterprising city of more than 12,000 inhabitants. They have all the conveniences and improvements which go to make up a modern city, including a free delivery mail system. Many fine residences have been erected and many of the laboring people own their own homes.

In this improved condition of affairs in Elwood Mr. Wilkie took an active and leading part. He erected not less than two hundred dwellings, which he afterward sold to laboring men on payments, thus enabling them to own their own homes. They are very grateful to him, and because of his liberality, he is regarded as a public benefactor.

HERMAN FRANCIS WILKIE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie have five children, ranging from two to thirteen years, four boys and one girl. They are all legally inclined and no doubt the name of Wilkie will be associated with the legal profession for years to come.

EMIG, Michael D., is a prominent attorney of Columbus, Ind. He is the second son of Michael and Parmelia (Anderson) Emig, and was born at Columbus, Ind., November 11, 1852. His father is a native of Germany and was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, March 16, 1827, who, when he was eight years of age, came to the United States with his widowed mother, his father having died in 1831.

The rudimental education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the schools of Columbus, his native town, in which he was prepared to enter Asbury (now DePauw) university in 1867, when fifteen years of age, from which he graduated with honor in 1870, when eighteen.

MICHAEL D. EMIG.

Having chosen law as a life-profession, immediately following his graduation he began its study under the instruction of Hon. Francis T. Hord, one of the most brilliant jurists of Indiana, subsequently attorney-general of the state, and now judge of the Ninth Judicial circuit. In having such a preceptor as Judge Hord, Mr. Emig was exceptionally fortunate, since in the knowledge of the science of law in its application to human affairs, rights of property of individuals and of conscience, equity and justice, Judge Hord stands in the front rank of Indiana's jurists.

When such a master of jurisprudence pronounces a student qualified for admission to the bar and to practice in the courts of the state, it is equivalent to a diploma granted by the best law schools of the country. In 1872, after devoting two years to study under Judge Hord, Mr. Emig was admitted to the practice of his profession, and at once began business under favorable auspices in his native city. His abilities and his professional training were known to all the people, and he did not lack for clients to encourage his efforts to win eminence. Subsequently, in 1886, when Judge Hord retired from the office of attorney-general, Messrs. Hord and Emig entered into a partnership, which continued until 1892, when Judge Hord was elected judge of the Ninth Judicial circuit, a position which he still holds and dignifies by his eminent abilities, and since the dissolution of the partnership of Hord & Emig, Mr. Emig has practiced his profession alone.

Mr. Emig has been twice elected as attorney of the board of commissioners of Bartholomew county and now holds that responsible position.

Mr. Emig, in politics, is a Democrat, whose fealty to the party knows no change, but while giving to his party his best efforts to promote its success, is not an office seeker. With him, politics is a matter of principle and good government, and believing that Democratic principles and policy are promotive of good government, and a government in which all the people alike share in the blessings it confers, he is active in securing the success of the Democratic party on all occasions in which work or counsel is required.

In the very prime of mature manhood, with a large and increasing business, Mr. Emig's future promises a still larger measure of success.

STEELE, Theodore Clement, of Indianapolis, is an artist of national reputation, of Scotch-Irish and English extraction. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, in 1847. His father, Samuel W. Steele, was a farmer and merchant. His mother, Harriet N. Evans Steele, was a woman of great refinement and force of character.

Mr. Steele was born in Owen county, and when four years of age, his father's family moved to Waveland, Montgomery county. Here he attended the village schools, receiving his early education and training, and later attended the Waveland Collegiate institute, an institution of some note among the seminaries of that day.

Mr. Steele at an early age displayed a remarkable talent for art, and after a desultory study in this line for several years, he came to Indianapolis in 1873 and opened a studio as a portrait painter. The facilities for systematic or thorough study of art were exceedingly meager in the west at that day, and Mr. Steele did not receive the advantages or training which he deserved. In 1880 it became possible for him to go to Europe for more thorough study, and he spent five years in the Royal academy at Munich. Here he was the pupil of Professors Julius Bentzur and Herman Loefftz. He made an enviable reputation in his academical work, receiving a medal in the painting school, and the honor of having one of his studies selected for purchase by the academy for the academy collection.

After completing his studies in Europe, Mr. Steele returned to Indianapolis in 1885, where he has since resided. His time is about equally divided between portrait and landscape painting. He has painted portraits of many of the notables of the state, including those of Governors Gray, Porter, Hovey, Chase and Matthews, which are now in the state library at the capitol; James Whitcomb Riley for the Press club; Professors Kirkwood, Wiley, Owen, Ballentine and President Swain for the State university; Prof. John Campbell for Wabash college; Col. Eli Lilly for the Commercial club, and a great many which are in private homes.

His work in landscape painting has been done principally in the southern part of the state, among the hills and valleys, where he finds congenial subjects and a condition of the atmosphere which appeal to the landscape painter more than do the level plains of the central and northern parts of the state.

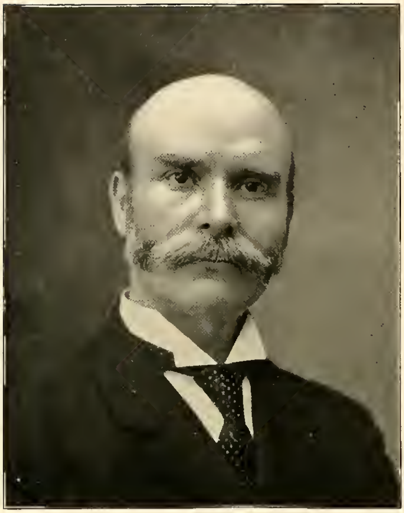
His work as a landscape painter is known throughout the entire country, and he has paintings in the collections of the Boston Art club, the museums of Cincinnati, St. Louis and the Indianapolis Art association.

THEODORE CLEMENT STEELE.

In 1897 Mr. Steele was elected President of the Society of Western Artists. He was married in 1870 to Mary E. Lakin.

MAXWELL, Allison, one of the leading physicians of Indianapolis, was born at Bloomington, Ind., September 25th, 1848. His father, James Darwin Maxwell, was born at Hanover, Ind., in 1815. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Howe, who was born at Bloomington in 1819. She was the daughter of Joshua O. Howe, a merchant, who came from Kentucky to Bloomington, Ind., in 1819. Dr. Maxwell is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Dr. David H. Maxwell, was born near Danville, Ky., and studied medicine under the immortal Dr Ephraim McDowell. His great-grandfather was a Virginian and his father emigrated to Ireland from Scotland and later to Virginia. On his mother's side Dr. Maxwell is of Scotch-English ancestry.

Dr. Maxwell's early education was received in the public schools of his native town. Later he entered the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, and graduated from that institution in 1868. For some time after he gradu-



ALLISON MAXWELL.

ated, he was tutor in Latin and Greek in the university. He resigned this position to accept a position in the publishing house of A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., where he remained two years as manager of the educational department. While connected with this firm, he was recognized as a leader in educational work, and he made a great success of this department.

While in the employ of this firm, Dr. Maxwell concluded to study medicine, and for that purpose returned to Indiana at the end of two years, and began the study of his chosen profession with his father. He then took a regular three years' graded course at the Miami Medical college, and was then, through a competitive examination, appointed an interne in the Cincinnati City hospital. At the end of his term at the hospital, he came to Indianapolis and associated himself with Dr. Parvin as his assistant, with whom he remained until Dr. Parvin removed to Philadelphia, upon being appointed to a professorship in the Jefferson Medical college.

Dr. Maxwell has held many important positions, and is recognized as one of the leading members of his profession. He has been professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons since 1887. He is also one of the clinical lecturers at the city hospital on the Practice of medicine, having been a member of the Hospital staff for the past nine years. He is also a member of the City Dispensary staff, and the staff of the Protestant Deaconess' hospital. He has been secretary and president of the County Medical Society.

In addition to all these important positions held by Dr. Maxwell, he is recognized as an authority on diseases of the chest, and has written many articles, in relation to his specialty, for the medical journals of the country.

Politically, Dr. Maxwell is a Republican. He was elected coroner of Marion county in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, serving four years. In this position he gave universal satisfaction. He was appointed as the Republican member of the first board of health commissioners of Indianapolis under the new city charter, and was re-appointed by Mayor Taggart to serve an unexpired term of one year. He was elected school commissioner of the First district, in June, 1897, and in June, 1898, was elected president of the board.

Dr. Maxwell is a member of the Commercial, University and Century clubs of Indianapolis. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Indiana State Medical Society.

Dr. Maxwell is a member of the Second Presbyterian church. He was married in May, 1883, to Miss Cynthia A. Routh, daughter of James Rairden and Margaret Jane Routh. Four children have been born to them: Leslie Howe, Ruth, James Darwin and Allan Burroughs Maxwell.

HAYNES, JACOB MARCH, is a resident of Portland, Jay county, Ind., where he located for the practice of law in December, 1844. His father was Henry Haynes, a mechanic, who worked at manufacturing fire arms during the War of 1812, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of carriage and harness trimmings. He was a man of moderate financial circumstances who owned a residence, a shop, and a few acres of land. His mother was Achsah March, who was born and reared on a farm, belonging to a large family. She had two brothers, who became distinguished as surgeons and physicians, one of whom, Alden March, was president of a medical college located at Albany, N. Y. His father's ancestors emigrated to America from England and located at Sudbury, Mass., in 1636, and some of his nearer ancestors were in the French and Indian wars in 1756-57, and subsequently in the revolutionary war. Jacob March Haynes was born at Monson, Hampden county, Mass., April 12, 1817. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the neighborhood where he was born, but later he took a classical course at the Monson academy and studied higher mathematics and the physical sciences at Phillip's academy, Andover, Mass., but did not take a college course owing to financial disability. He came to Indiana in 1843 and located at Muncie, where he taught school and studied law, which he had commenced with Linus Child in Worcester county, Mass., in 1842, continuing the study with Hon. Walter Marchdon, at Muncie. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1844, and his license bears the signature of David Kilgon ,and John T. Elliott. He removed to Portland, Ind., on December 24th, 1844, and has resided there to the present time. At the time Mr. Haynes removed to Portland, the population was sparse and the practice of law was unremunerative, but in 1856 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas court for the district composed of the counties of Randolph and Jay, and was continuously on the bench of the common pleas and circuit courts until October, 1877, making a term of twenty-one years' service without intermission. This service extended to the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Delaware, Jay, Blackford, Adams and Wells, besides, Judge Haynes was frequently called to hold court in other parts of the state. From 1877 to 1886 Judge Haynes practiced law, but his health becoming impaired, he abandoned the practice and traveled, touring this country and Europe until his health was restored. In 1873 Judge Haynes was elected president of the People's Bank of Portland, Ind., and has held the position to the present time. While Judge Haynes was not in the army during the Civil war, he aided the Union cause in raising troops and by contributing to the Sanitary commission. In politics, Judge Haynes was identified with the Whig party until it went out of existence, and he has been a Republican since the organization of the party. The Judge made political speeches in early life and since leaving the bench. He has not been connected with clubs or any other organization. While not a member of any church, he usually contributes to the support of the Presbyterian church, in which he attends service. Judge Haynes married Hilanda Sophia Haines, August, 1846, and eight children were born to them, viz.: Wal-

JACOB MARCH HAYNES.

ter M., Sumner W., Frank, Elwood, Calvin H., Edward M., Eleanor J., and Susan I. The last named married Charles F. Headington. Judge Haynes' first wife died May, 1885, and in June, 1887, he married Sarah Watson. Judge Haynes' eldest son, Walter M., is cashier of the People's bank at Portland, Ind.; Sumner W. is practicing law at Portland, Ind.; Elwood is engaged in the management of a natural gas plant; Frank is in the warehouse business; Calvin is in the grocery business, and Edward is running a flouring mill. Sumner graduated from the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and took a literary course at Earlham college, Indiana. Elwood graduated from the Technical institute, Worcester, Mass., and was afterward connected with the Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore, Md. Walter, Calvin and Edward took a commercial course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Judge Haynes is to be congratulated upon his long period of service in the judiciary of the state, which is seldom equaled, as also upon the fact that though largely identified in business affairs, has grown old gracefully, and now, though an octogenarian, is in full possession of his mental faculties, and surrounded by his children, is enjoying a serene old age.

TAGGART, THOMAS, mayor of Indianapolis, is, without doubt, in his career, from boyhood to his present honorable and responsible position, as forceful an illustration of Pope's philosophy as can be found in Indiana—that

> "Honor and shame from no condition rise;
> Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

And the record shows that Mayor Taggart, from his youth, has acted well his part. The people of Indiana, and in a special degree the people of Indianapolis, are under obligations to County Monaghan, Province of Ulster, Ireland, where Thomas Taggart was born in 1856, for sending him to the United States with his father when a child, and though County Monaghan may not be as famed in history and song as some other counties of the Emerald Isle, Tom Taggart, having been born in a home amidst its lakes and rivers, massy hills and emerald vales, endears its sod and scenery to the people of Indianapolis, and in fancy they often voyage to the home where their popular mayor first saw the light of day, in a land of poets and patriots, warriors and statesmen, whose fame fills the world, the treasures of whose intellect have been poured into the lap of America from the dawn of Colonial times to the present. Where the battle drums beat and the battle flags were unfurled in the days of the Revolution, when Montgomery fell in the cause of independence, as sacred as that for which Emmet gave up his young life, and against the same implacable foe, the countrymen of Thomas Taggart have been flowing to the United States, until there are more Irishmen in this country than in Ireland, standing, thousands of them, in the front rank as orators, statesmen, educators, and financiers, and in the humbler pathways of progress solving problems with shovel, spade and pick, which must have remained indefinitely unsolved, except for this skill and brawn, and when the nation has called for soldiers from the days of Bunker hill to Santiago they have responded as if the bugle blast had called them to arms to secure the independence of their own loved and cherished sea-girt isle—the land of the shamrock and harp, love, wit and valor. Thomas Taggart, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Thomas and Martha (Kingsbury) Taggart, who emigrated to the United States from County Monaghan, Ireland, where they were well connected, and located at Xenia, O., when their son Thomas was a mere child. It was in the Xenia common schools that the boy secured a limited elementary education, and in Xenia, when a lad, he began his warfare in the ranks of humble life for better conditions, and in the struggle to date, 1899, has never lost a battle. He began business in a hotel and railway restaurant. It was in this school that the twig was bent, inclining the Taggart tree to adopt the restaurant and hotel business, and now, in its maturity, it flourishes and bears fruit in the Grand hotel, of Indianapolis, renowned throughout the state and nation as "up-to-date" in all things which contribute to the contentment and luxurious repose of its patrons, in the control of which the presiding genius of Thomas Taggart is always present and potent. Mr. Taggart came to Indianapolis in 1877, twenty-two years ago, when he was twenty-one years of age, and engaged in the business which he had mastered in Xenia, O. It was a broader and a more exacting field of labor, but his abilities were equal to every demand, and the excellencies of the menu of the restaurant in the old depot still linger in the memory of a great multitude of men who were regaled at its tables, and when the presiding genius of Indianapolis demanded that old things should pass away and the new Union depot was erected, in response to the spirit of progress, Mr. Taggart was found in command of the new Union Station hotel and restaurant, fully equipped for the enlarged demands upon his time and talents. Men are born with certain distinguishing characteristics. Sometimes these inherited qualities of mind are great misfortunes to their possessors, but Mr. Taggart, in this regard, was pre-eminently favored. If astrologers had been called upon to cast his horoscope at the hour of his birth, they would have found all the stars and signs in a happy, smiling mood and would have predicted for the infant a future happiness and success. In speaking of Mr. Taggart, nothing has been more common than a reference to his smiling countenance, not a smirking, affected smile that tells all too plainly of deception and guile, but rather a facial expression of satisfaction with the world, and optimistic and effective display of faith in human nature and confidence in his fellowmen. Hence the smiles of Thomas Taggart are as natural and as becoming and as winning as the smiles of a May morning, or the song of a lark or the aroma of violets, and are eloquent of a soul and a heart and a mind full of the treasures of good-will to all. With a face wreathed with smiles, Thomas Taggart came to Indianapolis, and everywhere, in the busy, stirring scenes of life, or in his retreats away from clangor and strife, he meets his friends, aye, and foes, if such there be, with a smile and a cup of kindness for all. That such a man should be popular with his fellowmen is as natural as that a noonday sun should release the icy fetters of the brooks and let them flow singing to the sea. Mr. Taggart is a Democrat, in full accord with the great national party in principle and policy, and it was therefore natural that he should be selected for official preferment. Identifying himself with the young Democracy of Indianapolis and Marion county, he has demonstrated a remarkable aptitude for organization and effective work. He has quick perceptions, a clear head and boundless energy, and in 1886 was nominated by the Democrats for county auditor, and notwithstanding the county was claimed as Republican by a safe majority, was triumphantly elected by a majority of 1,700 votes. It was this brilliant victory that brought into notice Mr. Taggart's phenomenal popularity, and made him a man of mark in the politics of the capitol county of the state. Following his election as auditor, and two years later, in 1888, came the Harrison national campaign. Gen. Harrison's home was in Indianapolis, Marion county. Here he had won whatever of renown his friends could boast of as warrior and statesman. The "favorite son" fad was played for all it was worth, as also that other chimerical factor, "state pride," and it was believed these fads and fancies would carry Marion county for Gen. Harrison. At this important juncture, Mr. Taggart became the chairman of the Marion county Democratic committee. In this position his talents for organization and leadership were developed in such a remarkable measure as to amaze those who knew him

HOOPES-ENG-CO.

THOMAS TAGGART.

best. His intuitions amounted to prescience. He surveyed the field of battle with an eagle eye. He saw the strong and vulnerable points of the campaign at a glance. Weariness fled from his eyelids, and the tenacity of his grasp upon ways and means knew no relaxation. Supreme command was willingly accorded him, and he inspired his aids with his own confidence and enthusiasm, and when the ballots were counted, Gen. Harrison and his supporters experienced the unspeakable chagrin of seeing their battle banners in the dust—the "favorite son" and "state pride" hobbies, insofar as Marion county was concerned, had been reduced to barren idealities by the superb management of Thomas Taggart, and his reputation as a campaign manager overleaped state boundaries and became national, because the fact that Gen. Harrison could not carry his own city and county was the one thorn in the flesh that time's forceps have never been able to extract. As county auditor, Mr. Taggart met every expectation of his most ardent political friends, and if an opposition croaker lifted up his voice, his dissonant grumblings were drowned in a sea of tumultuous approval. A more capable official never assumed the responsibilities of a great trust, and when the time arrived for a second nomination, it was accorded without opposition, and in 1890 he was re-elected auditor by a majority of 3,580 votes, more than doubling his majority of 1886. It was a case in which the verdict of the people adopted the scriptural approval of "Well done, good and faithful servant." And when his second term of auditor expired, the entire record of eight years, as auditor, was found to be without spot or blemish from start to finish—a record itself a eulogy in which all the wealth of rhetoric could add nothing in the way of embellishment. In 1892 Mr. Taggart became the chairman of the state Democratic central committee, which he conducted with such consummate tact and ability, that when the campaign was over and the battle flags were furled, Indiana was found where she rightfully belonged, a Democratic state. This campaign, so successful to the Indiana Democracy and so creditable to the generalship of Mr. Taggart, made his name stand for everything synonymous of success throughout the state. He was the toast at every Democratic gathering and at every banqueting board, and as the toast went round, enthusiasm bore testimony of the people's appreciation of Mr. Taggart's devotion to the Democratic cause. In 1895, Indianapolis, which had grown to be a great center of population, wealth, commerce and industry, stood in need of a good mayor, one upon whom the people could rely with confidence to watch over their interests. Promptly Mr. Taggart was announced as the choice of the Democratic party of the city. He was nominated, and on October 8, 1895, elected by a majority of 3,722. During his first administration every department of the city's government became inspired with the spirit of progress. A new era dawned when Mayor Taggart was inaugurated. Under the city's charter, the mayor is made an autocrat. His will is supreme and very properly he is held responsible within a certain sphere for whatever occurs. There could not be desired more exacting tests of courage, capability, self-reliance and unbending integrity, every one of which was met with a faithful regard to oath and duty. Mayor Taggart's first administration as mayor was so successful that he became a candidate in 1897 to succeed himself, and, as might have been expected, his first administration then closing was subjected to the most searching investigation—not only searchlights of a million-candle power were for weeks continually aflame to find defects, but they were aided in the search by the mysterious and penetrating power of partisan X-rays. Allegations multiplied and were hatched like eggs in an incubator. Rapid-firing guns were brought into action. Zeal, in the search for some lapse of administration upon which to hang an accusation, overleaped discretion, and thus the campaign proceeded till election day, October 10th, 1897, when Mr. Taggart was again elected by a majority of 3,829, an increase over his former majority. It was a splendid testimonial of confidence. In a great speech once made by Daniel Webster in the United States senate, in reply to some ungenerous criticism upon the fair fame of Massachusetts, he said, "There she is. Behold her and judge for yourselves." And in the mayoralty campaign in Indianapolis in 1897, Democrats replied, when Thomas Taggart or his administration was aspersed, and said, "There they are. Behold them and judge for yourselves." It sufficed. These were the object lessons, silent and yet as eloquent of deeds as the soldiers' monument—splendidly paved streets, and a hundred other permanent improvements that met the eye on every hand. To this appeal was added affirmations relating to Mayor Taggart's integrity, and the record of efficiency and economy in every department of the city's affairs. This sufficed, and as has been said, Mayor Taggart succeeded himself by an increased majority. His second term as mayor is drawing to a close, and its record is, if possible, more brilliant than his first. The city has extended its boundaries, public buildings have been erected, the fire and police departments have been rendered as efficient as those of any city in the country, besides, the initial steps have been taken for a system of parks which, when completed, will make Indianapolis the "park city" of the continent. Under Mayor Taggart's administration the people's money, by millions, has been received and expended, but not so much as one dollar has gone wrong. As chief executive of Indianapolis, Mr. Taggart's administration give him pre-eminence. To say that he is the best mayor Indianapolis has ever had, is no disparagement of the records made by his predecessors. He has had a broader field and consequently large responsibilities, and the record he has made must be the standard by which the ability and loyalty of his successors to the welfare of Indianapolis will be measured. Mr. Taggart is identified with numerous fraternities and clubs in Indianapolis. In Masonry, he is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Hendricks, Cleveland and Gray clubs. In church affiliations, Mr. Taggart and his family are Episcopalians and members of St. Paul's church. In 1877, Mr. Taggart was happily married to Miss Eva D. Bryant, daughter of Mr. C. B. Bryant of Rock Island, Ill., and several children have been born of this union. In this connection, it may be said that the one great sorrow of Mr. Taggart and that of his wife and family came to him and them when a mysterious Providence bereft them of their beloved and loving-souled daughter, Florence, where and in a way known only to an omniscient Creator. It is only known that the deep gulf of Mexico is their beloved child's grave, and that the foam-decked waves are her winding sheet. And those who loved her and will cherish her memory until their hearts cease their pulsations will in fancy often visit the cemetery where she sleeps, awaiting the resurrection—a tomb which man did not build and which defies decay, and when, as the ages roll by, the waves transformed into harps and touched by the invisible fingers of the winds, shall chant the eulogistic dirge above Florence's pillow—

> "No pearl ever lay 'neath Mexico's green water
> More pure in its shell than thy spirit in thee."

LAWRENCE, Henry W., proprietor of the Bates house, Indianapolis, is a native son of New York and was born in Duane, Franklin county, in that state, in the year 1851. His parents were James P. and Emily Lawrence. His father was a native of New York and was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, in 1826. He was the father of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. The remote ancestors on the paternal side were English, and the founder of the American branch of the family, Jonathan Lawrence, doubtless immigrated to the colonies at an early day. The name is honorably conspicuous in English and American history, but none more honored than that of Capt. James Lawrence, a United States naval officer, who was the great-uncle of the subject of this sketch and who was born in Burlington, N. J., in 1781. He became a midshipman in 1798, and won distinction before Tripoli in 1804. In 1810 he was promoted to the command of the United States ship Hornet, carrying eighteen guns, in which he engaged the British sloop-of-war Peacock, and sunk her. He was then given the command of the Chesapeake, a forty-eight-gun frigate, and in 1813 fought the memorable battle with the British ship Shannon, in which the fortunes of war were against him, and he lost the battle, the ship and his life. It was one of the most desperate naval battles of the war of 1812, and when wounded, with the dead and dying around him, when the scuppers were running red with the blood of his gallant crew, he gave the command, "Never give up the ship." Capt. Lawrence, by his intrepidity, linked his name forever with the naval heroes of the world, and his last command has become an inspiring battle cry of naval officers and men who fight under the stars and stripes. Capt. Lawrence's chivalric courage on the Chesapeake won the admiration of the officers of the Shannon, and he was buried with the highest military honors at Halifax, British officers being the pall-bearers.

James P. Lawrence, the father of Henry W., was a noted hotel proprietor, who, in 1855, opened and conducted the first hotel in the Adirondack mountains, known as the Blue Mountain Lake house, and under his successful management the hotel became a popular resort for the traveling public, and this was the beginning of his successful career, that not only distinguished his name as a hotel proprietor, but also made his mountain hotel famous throughout the world. The Adirondack region, in the northeastern part of the state of New York, known as the "New York wilderness," is generally unfit for cultivation. The scenery is wild and rugged, the mountains rising to the height of more than 5,000 feet above sea level. There are crags, and glens and lakes and mountain streams, indeed, almost within the hearing of "church going bells," and the tramp of the busy multitude, the tourist finds himself in a solitude as profound as if the Adirondacks were a Juan Fernandez, the home of the fabled Robinson Crusoe. It was in this wild and rugged region that James P. Lawrence, the father of Henry W., built his hotel and made "Adirondacks" signify health, pleasure and repose. In a word, Mr. Lawrence made the Adirondacks—the New York wilderness—acceptable to tourists who love hunting, fishing and scenery as rugged as Scotland's highlands at Inverness. It was a bold venture on the part of Mr. Lawrence, and might have proved a failure in the hands of a man less qualified for the task. But he possessed every requisite of mind and manners for a hotel proprietor. Favored with a splendid physique, weighing 205 pounds, bland as a morning in May, and as adroit as a diplomat, his mountain hotel became a joy forever in the memories of his guests, to whose comfort and enjoyment he was ever mindful, not more as a business question than in response to his own generous nature that delighted in doing good, particularly in that field of philanthropy in which supplying the wants of the needy is the one act that secures the double blessing to him who gives, and to those who receive. And in the town of Moores, N. Y., for a long time his home, his charities for one entire season fell upon the needy, as did the manna in the wilderness for the sustenance of the hungry, wandering Israelites, and there are many still lingering in the town of Moores who were the recipients of his bounty and who yet revere his name and bless his memory. This justly distinguished hotel proprietor and manager, in his political opinions, was a Whig up to the time when that grand old party, boasting of such illustrious names as Clay and Webster, Harrison, Scott, Taylor and Lincoln, disbanded. He then became identified with the national Democratic party, with which he affiliated up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878.

His son, Henry W. Lawrence, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his native state and in the Plattsbury academy, from which in due time he graduated to enter upon the duties of life, and made choice of the hotel business, in which his father had earned national renown—indeed, he inherited many of his father's distinguishing characteristics. For a time he assisted his father in the management of the Junction hotel, at Moores, N. Y., and at the early age of nineteen began business for himself by leasing of his father the hotel bearing his name, and from that time to the present has been continuously engaged in the hotel business, which has had a wide geographical range.

HENRY W. LAWRENCE.

In 1870 Mr. Lawrence became the manager of the Capital hotel at Houston, Texas, where he remained one year, after which he managed the La Mare hotel at Dallas, Texas. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1878, he returned to New York and took full control of his father's hotel at Moores. In 1881 Mr. Lawrence became the manager of the St. James hotel, Denver, Col., and secured for it a national reputation. In 1882 Mr. Lawrence accompanied Mr. W. W. Hungerford to Mexico, where he acted as material agent in the construction of the Mexican National railroad, a line extending from Corpus Christi to Monterey. This railroad having been completed, Mr. Lawrence returned to Moores, N. Y., and became the proprietor of the Junction hotel, which he conducted up to the time it was destroyed by fire. In 1888 Mr. Lawrence engaged in the restaurant business in Chicago, Ill., situated at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, and conducted the establishment successfully from July, 1888, to November, 1889. In 1889 Mr. Lawrence located in Indianapolis, Ind., and leased the Spencer house, in which he achieved results eminently satisfactory, and in 1897 he became the lessee of the justly renowned Bates house of Indianapolis, which, under his management, has more than maintained its prestige as one of the popular hotels of the west, controlling the largest share of the commercial trade and at once the pride of the city and of the state, and as joint proprietor of two great hotels, the Bates and the Spencer, it is easily conjectured that Mr. Lawrence is a busy business man.

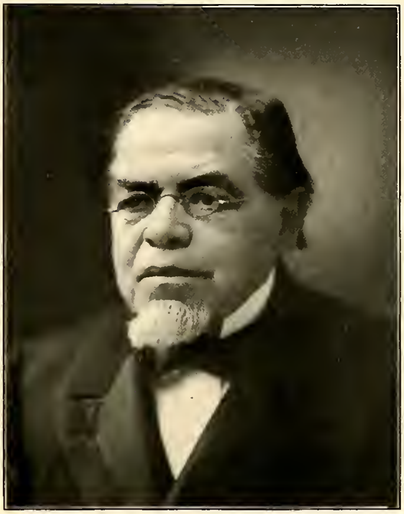
On January 1, 1881, Mr. Lawrence was married to Addie E. Cunningham, daughter of James P. Cunningham, of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

He is fraternally connected with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Indianapolis board of trade and Commercial club.

In politics, Mr. Lawrence takes an active interest in the success of the Democratic party, favoring a stable and sound currency.

Mr. Lawrence is one of the solid men of Indianapolis. He has accumulated a large estate and has made extensive investments in the city. He is a public-spirited citizen and an earnest advocate of progress in all things pertaining to the growth of the city and the welfare of its people. Like his father, Mr. Lawrence is an ideal hotel manager. Like all successful men in the business, he understands human nature, is familiar with the wants of travelers and supplies them in a way to meet and merit their approval. Comparatively a young man, in the full maturity of his intellectual faculties, his future is promising of the fulfillment of every rational ambition to secure a large measure of success.

JEUP, J. B., was born in the regency of Coblentz in the Rhine province of Prussia, February 12, 1828, was educated as a teacher in the seminary at Bruehl, near Cologne, where he graduated with the best certificate, taught school in the upper classes for eight years in his native district, and in 1858 came to the United States at the invitation of Bishop Luers of Fort Wayne. Having pursued his calling in the cities of New Albany, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., where he was employed also as correspondent of the Daily and Weekly Cincinnati *Volks-Freund* (people's friend) for two years, he became connected with that paper in the capacity of assistant editor in 1860 and advanced to be chief editor and proprietor of the same on the 4th of July, 1863. Shortly after the close of the civil war, during which he had supported the cause of the union with liberty unimpaired, as a consistent war Democrat, he set out on a visit to his old mother, sisters and friends in the country of his birth, and then traveled all over Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, France, Belgium, England, Scotland and Ireland. On his return to Cincinnati, after five months' absence, he resumed his editorial duties, chiefly advocating a resumption of specie payments by a less rapid and far-going contraction of the currency, already comparatively diminished by its extension over the southern states, so as not to disturb the industries of peace, but, on the contrary, through their successful development, heal the wounds of the war and facilitate the re-entrance of the returned soldiers on both sides into their former civil employments at good wages—the same policy which, a few years later on, Monsieur Thiers, as president of the French republic, with excellent effect, resorted to after the destructive Franco-German war and the payment of $1,000,000,000 war indemnity to Germany. In 1869 Mr. Jeup sold out his interest in the Cincinnati *Volks-Freund* to his partners, and founded, at a great expense to himself, a German colony in the state of Tennessee, which soon got a fine start, but was, however, somewhat retarded in its progress by his immediate successors pursuing a different policy, but is now in a flourishing condition. Having settled in Nashville, Mr. Jeup was elected to the thirty-eighth general assembly of Tennessee, in which he took an active part, advocating the funding and an honest payment of the state debt, and the school act providing for a proper education for all the children of the state without distinction of race or color. Shortly afterwards, resuming his journalistic avocation, Mr. Jeup was leading editor of the Louisville *Anzeiger* and the Indianapolis *Telegraph*, and having published in the last-named paper a series of twenty-two editorials on the tariff question, which attracted great attention, he was engaged as editorial writer on the staff of the New York *Staatszeitung*, where, under the leadership of Oswald Ottendorfer, he enthusiastically supported Grover Cleveland for the presidency. But, being recalled to Indianapolis again as leading editor of the *Telegraph*, with a chance of acquiring a good financial interest in that paper, he removed to this city and occupied the said position for nearly twelve years, when he sold his shares to the present publisher, Mr. Harry O. Thudium, but still retains his connection with the *Telegraph* as editorial contributor. Mr. Jeup has long been known as the original, and for many years the only, advocate of the double standard of our monetary system in the German-American press, and many were the controversies he had to sustain on this score with his colleagues, and even old, intimate friends amongst them, but his thorough knowledge of the financial legislation and status of the United States and most foreign countries made him a formidable opponent in general, and the victor in many specific cases. He says that as a matter of justice and good policy, he would not yield an inch on that ground even now, but seems to think that in the platform of the next national Democratic convention the question of extension and imperialism, with all its lurking dangers, enormous expenses, unbearable taxation, standing armies, neglect of home culture and total perversion of our tried and traditional form of government, will naturally claim precedence, because the man who sees his house aflame may run after his hoard, but will certainly not sit coolly down to count it over before he exerts himself to extinguish the incipient conflagration; having at the dictate of time and circumstances raised this paramount issue first, the platform may proceed to reiterate in explicit language the well-known principles of the Democracy on the questions of standards, tariffs, trusts, etc., etc. Mr. Jeup's only son, Bernard J. T. Jeup, a graduate of Columbia college, New Jersey, is city engineer of Indianapolis, serving his second term as such, having previously been assistant engineer under two administrations of different politics.

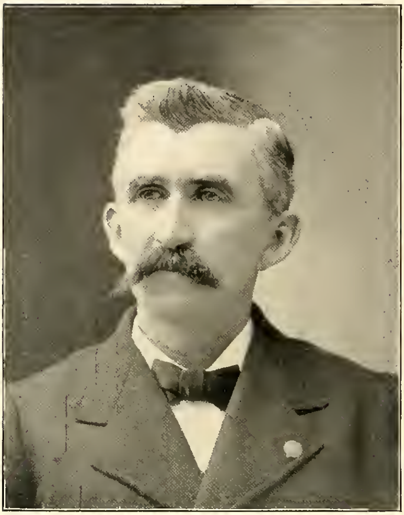


J. B JEUP.

ROBINSON, John C., building inspector of the city of Indianapolis, and one of the most enterprising citizens of that city, is of Scotch extraction.

His father, Philip Green Robinson, was a farmer and one of the most liberal and enterprising men of his community. He was at all times in the front rank of those who were willing and ready to assist in any worthy undertaking.

His mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Catherine Coffman, was well known as a woman of excellent virtues, and was held in high and worthy esteem by all who knew her.



JOHN C. ROBINSON.

John C. Robinson, the subject of this sketch, was born April 25th, 1856, in Johnson county, Indiana. He is of Scotch ancestry. His early education was obtained in the common country schools, supplanted by that more useful and extensive practical education obtained only by contact with the world and actual experience. He never attended college, although his success in life is worthy of one who has the proud distinction of having college degrees attached to his name.

Mr. Robinson followed the worthy trade of carpentering, serving as foreman in his trade until the year 1896. Following this, he was a contractor in his line of work. He is well and deservedly known as one of the leading contractors, and his experience in this line eminently qualifies him for the position which he now holds. This position is one which requires careful diligence, excellent judgment and a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade, and it is safe to say that the perplexing duties devolving upon the incumbent of this office have never been attended to with greater success than under the present administration.

Mr. Robinson affiliated with the Republican party until the year 1890, when he became a Democrat. He is a man of principle, not a partisan, and when his party departed from those principles which he believed to be right, he did not hesitate to sever the ties which bound him for many years to the party of his early choice. He believes that the principles of the Democratic party are right, and all honor is to be given to one who has the courage of his convictions.

Mr. Robinson is a man of prominence and influence in the ranks of his party. He is an excellent political worker, and his efforts are usually crowned with success. He was appointed building inspector of the city of Indianapolis, both on account of his political work and eminent qualifications for the position. He is a member of various Democratic clubs, and his counsel is always sought alter by political leaders.

Mr. Robinson was married October 1st, 1884, to Emma Alice Murphy. Two children have been born to this union, Essis, aged 9 years, and Bertha, aged 2.

SKINNER, DEFOREST LESLIE, president of the First National Bank of Porter County, at Valparaiso, Ind., was born in Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont, November 1, 1835. His father, John R. Skinner, was one of the most prominent lawyers in Vermont during his time. He held many positions of honor and trust, and died in 1849. His mother, whose maiden name was Reid, was noted for her highly-cultivated mind, and possessed literary tastes and accomplishments ever to be remembered by her descendants. In the year 1846 the family emigrated to Indiana, then a part of the Far West. After a journey of nearly six weeks they arrived at Chicago, from whence they drove across the country to Valparaiso, where they settled. This journey was one of the characteristic ones well known to early pioneers of Indiana, and many interesting facts are connected with their early history. There were three boys in the family, DeForest, Hollis and Henry. Hollis for years was connected with the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., at Chicago, dying in 1873 at the age of 33. Henry, the youngest, enlisted at the age of seventeen in the army of the civil war, and before its close was captain of Company B, Sixty-third Indiana, under Gen. Stiles. After the close of the war he too engaged in the house of Field, Leiter & Co., but died at the age of 22.

The surviving brother, DeForest, the subject of this sketch, early in life engaged in commercial pursuits, and at the age of 18 was in business for himself. He spent the year 1864 in Idaho territory, and, with that exception, he has resided in Indiana. His educational advantages were necessarily limited. He attended the common schools of his native town, but the greater part of his education was received through experience and contact with the world. At an early age he was in business for himself, and from that time to the present success has crowned every effort.

Politically, Mr. Skinner is a Democrat, and he has served his party faithfully and well in many positions. In the year 1874 he was elected to the state senate from the district, then composed of the counties of Lake and Porter. In 1882 he was nominated for the same position, suffering a slight defeat owing to the numerical superiority of the opposing party. He ran largely ahead of his ticket and was satisfied. Again in 1886 he was nominated by his party for the senatorial office, but declined the honor. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National convention at Cincinnati. In 1888 he was again a delegate to the convention held at St. Louis. In 1882 Gov. Porter appointed him a member of the board of commissioners to construct three additional hospitals for the insane, now located at Evansville, Richmond and Logansport. He served on this board six years, contemporaneously with Govs. Porter, Gray and Hovey. Later Gov. Chase appointed him one of the trustees of the State Normal school at Terre Haute, Ind., which office he declined. He was appointed by Gov. Matthews to represent the state of Indiana at the World's Congress of Bankers, which met in Chicago during the World's Fair.

DE FOREST LESLIE SKINNER.

Mr. Skinner is now president of the First National Bank of Porter County, Valparaiso, Ind. He is also a director in the State Bank of Valparaiso, of which his son, Leslie, is now cashier. He is at present a director in the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway company, and also a director in the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, one of the largest educational institutions in the country.

In 1861 he married Miss Rachel Maxwell, a native of Wayne county, Indiana. Three children live to bless that union, Maude, Leslie and Fannie.

Mr. Skinner is a man of excellent business qualifications. This fact was certainly known and appreciated by several of the most prominent governors of the state of Indiana, and led them to appoint him to positions requiring splendid executive and business ability. His party recognizes in him a man of worth, and in selecting him to represent his district in the state senate and elsewhere, his constituents well knew that the affairs of the district would be taken care of in a masterly manner.

As a banker, Mr. Skinner is recognized as one of the leading ones in the country. The fact that he was appointed by Gov. Matthews to represent Indiana at the World's Congress of Bankers at Chicago during the World's Fair shows his splendid reputation in that line of business. He is a careful, conservative man in all things, and his business ventures generally prove successful.

NORDYKE, Addison Haynes, one of the leading manufacturers of Indiana, and prominently connected with business interests in Indianapolis, was born at Richmond, May 5th, 1838. His father, Ellis Nordyke, was, by occupation, a mill contractor and builder. In early days he erected all of the most important mills in eastern Indiana, and later on was proprietor of the Union Foundry and Machine works at Richmond, Ind. He was the inventor of a number of important machines in milling, some of which were manufactured to a large extent in Richmond. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Haynes.

Mr. Nordyke's ancestors came from the north of Holland. The first bearer of the name, of whom there is authentic record, was Stephen Henry Nordyke. His three sons came to America long before the revolution, and settled in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. All of the Nordykes in the United States are supposed to be descended from these brothers.

Mr. Nordyke received his early education in the public schools of Richmond. He attended the high school of that city and completed his studies while Prof. Hurty was principal of the school. While attending school, he gave his spare moments to assisting his father in the shop. His father was interested in his welfare and assisted him in every way possible, so that by the time Addison had completed his course in the high school he was a capable millwright. When twenty-three years of age, he took charge of a mill which his father and himself had established at Chenoa, Ill., and operated it for nearly two years. This was his first independent business venture. Later he formed a partnership with his father under the firm name of E. & A. H. Nordyke, for the manufacture and erection of mills. The beginning was not extensive, but by skill, energy, enterprise and integrity, the factory soon developed into an industry of large proportions. In 1866 D. W. Marmon bought an interest in the business, and the name of the firm was changed to Nordyke, Marmon & Co. In 1871 the business was incorporated under the laws of the state with A. H. Nordyke as president of the corporation. After a period of five years the location was changed to Indianapolis. The company revised its articles of incorporation, changed its name to the Nordyke & Marmon company, with A. H. Nordyke as president, and established works in West Indianapolis. This industry is one of the most important of Indianapolis and the state. It employs 450 men and the weekly pay roll amounts to $4,500.00. The annual product of the factory often exceeds a million dollars, embracing all the machinery of every description used in the manufacture of flour and the construction of mills complete. Its products are shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, Scandinavia, Australia and Continental Europe. Mr. Nordyke has always been at the head of this firm, and principal in its organization and growth, both at Richmond and Indianapolis.

He is president of the New Telephone company, with nearly 4,000 subscribers, now successfully installed in Indianapolis, and treasurer of the new long-distance telephone company of Indiana.

He is owner and proprietor of some well-known flouring mills and elevators, which are in daily operation.

Mr. Nordyke is a member of the Commercial and Columbia clubs of Indianapolis. In church relationship he is a Presbyterian, and one of the trustees of the Tabernacle church of Indianapolis.

Addison H. Nordyke was married May 24, 1866, to Miss Jennie E. Price of Baltimore, Md., who died July 19, 1881, leaving two sons —Charles E., born March 28, 1867, and Walter A., born December 30, 1869.

October 12, 1882, he was married to Miss Carrie M. Williams, of Detroit, Mich. They have three sons—Addison H., born November 17, 1883; Horace W., born September 21, 1886; and Robert S., born September 2, 1892.

They live in a beautiful home on North Delaware street, which abounds in the evidences of comfort, refinement, quiet, luxury, and genuine hospitality.

All along, during the forty years of a busy industrial life, Mr. Nordyke has had a vague consciousness of the rise of a people from out of a wilderness to the proudest height of power and prosperity; but it is only when he hears how money in millions by tens and twenties is bountifully supplied by a city that in his youth was just emerging from the swamps; sees labor respond to its magical touch with its brawn and intellect in marvelous creations of iron and steel, and stone, and then contrasts them with the primitive conditions of his youth, that he begins to realize the prodigious nature of the change. The pictures which he holds in his memory form contrasts whose lights and shadows tell stories of romance and tragedy, of humor and pathos. The past is so completely dead—the present is so completely new and powerful.

The picture in his mind is of the primitive flour mills of the primitive age. It has fallen to his lot to be a builder of mills, as it was his father's before him. Their first, like all the rest of the olden time, have long been food for poets. Perhaps, if you will go far enough into the by-ways, you will find a few old moss-grown timbers half sunk in the stagnant water of a ruined penstock and remnants of a rude water wheel will tell of the skill of the old-time millwright. You will miss it altogether if you don't look sharply, because it will be found at the foot of some ravine, by the side of the little creek that wore its way through the hills, overgrown with vines and furze, furnishing a home for great green bullfrogs and lazy mud turtles. Others were still more primitive, with power supplied by an ox or horse. We see them lazily go round and round, we see the farmer ride up with his bag of wheat or corn hanging each side of the saddle, and patiently await his turn while the buhr grinds out the grists of his neighbors into a flour not a whit better than the prehistoric product of Bible lands. We see him climbing the ladder with his bag of meal, and watch him pour it into the hopper over a bolt, and then sift it out by hand. As for the miller, he stands by the grain hopper, with sharp eye on the toll-dish, occasionally admonishing the waiting farmers to keep in better order, as they will all be served.

ADDISON HAYNES NORDYKE.

But population and railroads and steam power came on apace, and change followed change with magical swiftness in response to the giant behind the piston. What ox mill could possibly keep up with him? The farmers' market was transferred from its grain hopper to Chicago, New York, or Liverpool, and miller and millwright must contrive a mill in some way that would grind twenty thousand bushels of grain in a day instead of twenty, and produce a flour that would rival the snows in purity.

In some way it was done, we can hardly tell how, and the Nordykes helped to do it. A flouring mill now is a vast factory with a thousand machines, and miles of spouts and belts, and hundreds of shafts and cams and pulleys and cog wheels, all combined into a single huge automatic machine that seizes the golden berry and changes it into a dozen brands from patent down to red dog, packing it, labeling it, sending it in train loads in response to the brain that reads its orders from cable cyphers that come clucking into the mill office.

The Nordykes' real beginning was made in 1838 by the father of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Ellis Nordyke, who then began millwrighting in Richmond, Ind., and who built many grist and saw mills in the region thereabout. In 1851, he established a foundry and machine shop, such as now are found in small towns in remote districts, hauling pig iron from Cincinnati by wagons. Milling began to change from an art into a science, and by 1857 they were manufacturing millstones, portable mills, bolts and smut machines—high in the science then, but amusingly primitive now. But such as it was in its day, they kept abreast with it, and their operations extended from state to state, and necessarily increased. In 1866, Mr. D. W. Marmon came into the firm and the present organization of Nordyke & Marmon company was effected. By 1871, business had extended so widely that a change of location was made necessary, and they removed to Indianapolis, for its facilities as a shipping point, and about this time a revolution of milling methods begun that made the buhr stone and the grist mill things of the past. The millwright of old was the employe of the miller, and did his work by the job or by the day. The mill furnisher of today must furnish everything—the huge five or six-story building, the power, the machinery, the belts, the shafts and the wheels. He must put all together and start up the mill, and must study the economics so that he may take a barrel of first-class flour out of less than four bushels and thirty pounds of wheat, where it formerly required five and more. He must make it so automatic and so substantial that the mill may make a profit out of a margin of ten cents on a barrel over the cost of the wheat. So rapid has been the commercial development, and so severe have been the demands that their shops, which in 1870 employed but 100 men, by 1880 employed 400, and at the present time nearly 2000, aided by every labor-saving machine and device that modern mechanics can invent, and their operations that in the sixties were confined to the three or four local states, requiring but a moderate capital, have expanded to over a million of dollars. The American perfection of the new process of milling has brought American-made mills in demand throughout the world, and they have built them in New Zealand, Chili, Italy, Sweden and South Africa. Wheat production has expanded beyond 500 millions of bushels annually, and large mills have multiplied in order to manufacture the seventy millions of barrels of flour consumed each year in the United States, and the fifteen millions additional exported to foreign countries, and so rapid has been the development that it has severely tried the capacity of the four or five mill-furnishing establishments that have grown up in friendly rivalry with them out of the same small beginning.

And so the thousand of the old race of millwrights, of whom the elder Nordyke was one, have gone the way of the primitive mills they made, and their place is taken by a few concerns that have managed to escape the rocks and whirlpools on the way down the stream that has now grown mighty with its seventy millions of souls, and is still sweeping onwards to its grand possibilities and strange problems. We of the old race who bridge over the interval between the old and the new, can realize it only as we compare the palaces of the world's fair with the village of the swamps, or the mill that ships a train load of flour to Europe each day, with the ox mill of the past.

TAYLOR, Alvah, of Wabash, Ind., has for years been considered one of the leading attorneys of that section of the state. He is the son of Freeman T. Taylor, who was born at Balston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, April 21st, 1816. His father moved to Indiana in 1824 and settled at Harrisburg, Fayette county. He died in 1828, leaving a widow and six children, the oldest of whom was the father of this sketch. He became a minister of the old-school Baptist church in 1857, and has since been prominent and has taken a leading part in his church in Indiana. He still resides at Lafontaine, Wabash county.

Mr. Taylor's mother, Anna Tyner Taylor, was born at Brookville, Ind., March 3rd, 1813, and was a member of the family of Tyners, so widely known in Eastern Indiana in the early history of the state. Her father, John Tyner, settled near Harrisburg, Fayette county, in 1814. She was married to Freeman T. Taylor, December 13, 1836, and settled near Harrisburg, Fayette county, Indiana. In 1856 they moved to Wabash county, Indiana, where Mrs. Taylor died March 2, 1869.

Alvah Taylor, the subject of this sketch, was born three miles west of Harrisburg, Fayette county, June 30, 1839. He received his early education in the common schools. He lived on the farm until November, 1859. In this year he entered the high school at Wabash to prepare for college. He entered Wabash college, Crawfordsville, Ind., September, 1861, and graduated in the classical course June 28, 1865. He settled at Wabash in July of the same year.

Mr. Taylor began his professional career reading law in the office of Hon. John U. Pettit, and was admitted to the bar April, 1868.

ALVAH TAYLOR.

In July, 1868, he became the law partner of Judge Pettit, and continued until January, 1873, when the firm was dissolved by the appointment of Mr. Pettit as circuit judge. Since that time Mr. Taylor has devoted his entire time to the general law practice in Wabash and surrounding counties. His clientage has been large and his practice has been chiefly in the circuit and supreme courts of the state.

Mr. Taylor enlisted as a private in Co. G, 138th regiment, Indiana volunteers, in May, 1864, and served until discharged in October, 1864. He is a member of the Grand Army, and served one year as post commander of the post at Wabash.

Mr. Taylor became a Republican at the organization of the party, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has ever since been actively engaged in local politics, and always votes the Republican ticket. He has never been a candidate for any elective office. He was appointed county school examiner in March, 1868, and continued as such until March, 1873. He was appointed school trustee for the city of Wabash in June, 1873, and served three years. He has been United

States commissioner at Wabash for twenty-four years. He has been an active and devoted member of the old-school Baptist church since February, 1861.

Mr. Taylor was married to Anastasia L. Stratton, in Wabash county, May 23, 1864. She died at Wabash, Ind., April 28, 1883. Two children were born to this union—a son, who was born December 3, 1868, and died December 28, 1887; a daughter, who was born February 11, 1874, and who graduated from the classical course at DePauw university in June, 1898, and who is now teacher of Latin in the Wabash high school. Mr. Taylor was again married at Wabash on May 8, 1884, to Mary L. McClure, whose maiden name was Mary L. Wait.

In the practice of his profession, Mr. Taylor has met with decided success. He has been connected with many important cases and has a wide reputation for the manly stand and vigorous methods which he pursues in behalf of his clients.

WOODS, William Allen, was born on May 16, 1837, near Farmington, Marshall county, Tennessee. Mother a Ewing. Ancestry, Scotch-Irish on both sides, came from North Ireland about 1760 to western Pennsylvania, whence descendants went to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and other western states. Grandfathers well-to-do farmers, influential, slave-owners. Father, Allen Newton Woods, a student of theology and strongly opposed to slavery, died on June 15, 1837, in his twenty-sixth year. About 1844 his mother married Capt. John J. Miller, who was also opposed to slavery, and in the spring of 1847 took the family to Davis county, Iowa, where, before the end of the year, he died, leaving Allen (as he was then called), and a younger step brother, Adolphus Miller, who lives now in southwestern Iowa, to do the work of the farm, under the guidance of a brave-hearted and pious mother. Attending only the local winter schools, his life was one of exacting but hopeful toil, in field, forest, brick yard, saw mill, grist mill and village store, until in his sixteenth year he became a student, and later assistant teacher, in the Troy academy. He became chief of the lodge of Good Templars at Troy, and in the winter of 1854-55 helped organize, at Iowa City, and was elected an officer of the grand lodge of the order for that state. In September, 1855, he matriculated at Wabash college, graduated with the class of 1859, and during the next year was tutor in that college. In 1860 he went to Marion, Ind., and was a teacher there until, upon the first battle of Bull Run, the school broke up. He enlisted, but an injured foot disabled him for the service. He was there admitted, in December, 1861, to the bar of the Grant circuit court, presided over by Judge Horace P. Biddle, and at that session of the court, as deputy prosecutor, conducted the criminal trials. He then went to Goshen, Ind., and there, on March 17, 1862, opened a law office. For two years or more he had little to do but read, but that he did assiduously, and thereafter had a good and increasing practice. In 1867 he was a member of the state legislature, and introduced and pushed to passage a number of measures, by one of which a new judicial circuit was established, of which Gov. Baker tendered him, but he declined, the appointment as judge. He also refused a renomination for election to the legislature, and later to be put forward for congress, though the nomination was open to him and election reasonably sure. An earnest Republican, he was always active in campaign work in his own county, but seldom consented to speak elsewhere. In 1873 he was elected judge of the 34th judicial circuit, composed of Elkhart and LaGrange counties, was re-elected without opposition in 1878, and continued in that office until January, 1881, when he took his seat upon the supreme bench, to which he had been elected in 1880, succeeding Judge Biddle. In May, 1883, being at the time chief justice of that court, he was appointed by President Arthur, United States district judge for the district of Indiana, as successor to Judge Gresham. He held that office until March 17, 1892—just thirty years from the opening of his law office in Goshen—when on the nomination of President Harrison he was confirmed and commissioned United States circuit judge for the seventh circuit, under the act of congress creating the United States circuit court of appeals, of which court he is *ex-officio* a judge, and by reason of being the oldest in commission of the circuit judges, since the resignation of Judge Gresham has been the presiding judge.

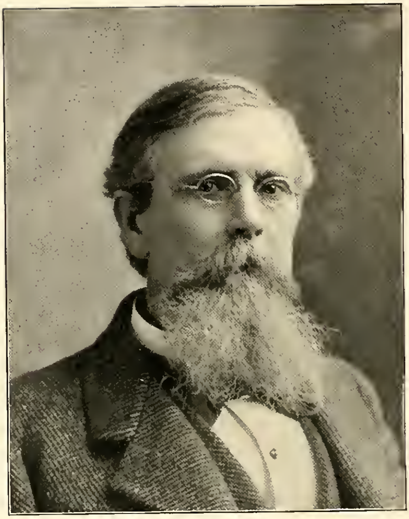
The work of Judge Woods on the supreme bench is preserved in the official reports, commencing with volume 73, and is well known to the profession. On the federal bench he has dealt with many important cases, some of which, like the tally sheet cases, the Dudley case, the world's fair Sunday opening case, and the Debs case, have been the subjects of wide comment and discussion. Rarely, if ever, has a more notable tribute been paid to the law and to a judge for declaring and enforcing it, than the following pronounced by Justice Brewer in his address before the Marquette club of Chicago, in February, 1898:

"The great strike of which this city was the historic center, attests the wisdom of judicial interference. * * * The peaceful ending of that strike is a supreme attestation of the power of the American people to govern themselves. That honest and true-minded men were on both sides of that controversy no sensible man doubts, and that it was settled judicially, and not by bayonets and bullets, is the glory of all. And here let me say in passing, that the hero of that struggle for the domination of the law was Circuit Judge William A. Woods, whose name will be revered and honored through the coming ages, long after the memories of his critics and assailants shall have become, like the body of Lazarus, four days in the grave."

WILLIAM ALLEN WOODS.

Three colleges, Asbury (DePauw) university, Hanover and Wabash, have conferred on him the degree of LL. D. On December 6, 1870, he married Miss Mata A. Newton, daughter of ex-Mayor Newton of Des Moines, Ia. They have two children, Alice Newton and Floyd Allen.

CHITTENDEN, George F. The subject of this sketch was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, December 25th, 1830, and is a descendant of Thomas Chittenden, who served as governor of the state of Vermont for twenty-one consecutive years. The Chittendens are a large and influential family of English descent and among the first settlers of Connecticut, having founded a colony at Old Guilford, on Long Island sound, A. D. 1639. A beautiful home was located, which has remained in the Chittenden name to the present time, and at which the Chittendens throughout the United States are always made welcome and treated as members of the family. One branch of the family subsequently emigrated northward and settled in Vermont,



GEORGE F. CHITTENDEN.

where it had become prominent in the professions, politics and affairs generally. It is to this branch of the family that Dr. Chittenden belongs. His father, John Chittenden, was a farmer, who immigrated to this state from New York in 1821, locating at Vevay, Switzerland county.

Dr. Chittenden was educated principally in the common schools and at Corydon academy, attending the latter institution two years, after which he began the study of medicine at Madison, Ind., in the office of Dr. Benjamin Levvitt. At the expiration of three years' diligent study, including a course of lectures in the medical department at Ann Arbor university, he entered the medical department of the university of Louisville, where he graduated in 1855. He then began the practice of his profession at Milford, Decatur county, Indiana, where he remained three years, when he removed to Anderson, locating here in 1858. He at once entered upon a successful practice, which kept on increasing until May, 1861, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 16th regiment, Indiana volunteers. During the following year he was promoted to the surgeoncy of the regiment, a position that he filled with eminent credit until the spring of 1864, when he tendered his resignation and returned home.

In 1868 Dr. Chittenden was elected joint representative from the counties of Madison, and Henry to the lower house of the state legislature on the Republican ticket, and served one term. He was honored with the position of chairman of the committee on corporations and was also a member of the committee on benevolent institutions in both of which positions he served his constituency and state acceptably. In 1873 he was elected a commissioner of the State Hospital for the Insane by the legislature, and rendered able service during his term. He was twice elected to the city council of Anderson, from a Democratic ward, and during his incumbency rendered efficient service in the interest of the taxpayers. In 1880 he was selected as the delegate from the ninth congressional Republican convention to the national Republican convention at Chicago, which nominated James A. Garfield for president. He has been a member of the Madison County Medical society for twenty-five years, also a member of the District, State and National Medical associations, in the affairs of which he has taken an active and prominent part.

At one time he was associated with Dr. John Hunt, recently deceased, in the practice of medicine, and in 1875 entered into a partnership with Dr. H. E. Janes, which continued for nineteen years, when the partnership was dissolved.

The doctor is still actively engaged in the practice, and has associated with him his son, Dr. Edgar W. Chittenden.

Dr. Chittenden was united in marriage to Miss Amanda B. Branham, at Vernon, Jennings county, in 1858. Three children were born of this union: Carrie B., Edgar W., and Mattie V., all of whom are living. Carrie is now married and resides at Indianapolis.

The good mother died in 1889, beloved by all who knew her. In 1891 Dr. Chittenden was married to Mrs. Catherine L. Brown, a lady of many enviable graces and varied accomplishments.

No citizen of Anderson or Madison county is held in higher esteem than Dr. Chittenden. Of irreproachable character, he stands second to no man in his profession, to which he has devoted his life with untiring energy and eminent ability. In every sphere of endeavor in which he has taken a part socially, politically or professionally, his unpretending bearing has elevated him in the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and while not ostentatious in the observance of the tenets of that denomination, is in the highest sense a Christian. He enjoys a good book and loves his home, where he can always be found surrounded by its comforts when not attending to the duties of his profession.

RICHARD RUDDELL.

RUDDELL, Richard, was born August 31, 1850, in the northern part of Decatur county, close to the boundary line between Rush and Decatur counties.

Both of his parents were born in Rush county, his grandparents having moved from Kentucky to this county about 1820. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Bever and her ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Kentucky. The heroic struggles of these pioneers in the early history of Kentucky and the privations and hardships they endured seem almost incredible to this present generation, which enjoys the civilization and superior advantages their hard labors in the wilderness helped to accomplish.

Mr. Ruddell is a descendant from such sturdy ancestors on both sides, one Isaac Ruddell having emigrated from Virginia with Daniel Boone in the year 1780.

The father of the subject of this sketch was George Ruddell, and by occupation was a stock raiser in moderate circumstances. When Richard Ruddell was but one year of age his parents moved to Wabash county.

He attended the public schools of the county until he was fifteen years old, when he found employment in a woolen factory, and at this early age began making his own living. Here he began laying the foundation for his subsequent financial career.

Education in the broader sense is not confined alone to the school and college, but a young man may receive a thorough business education by coming in contact with the great commercial world. Mr. Ruddell remained in the employment of the woolen factory for eighteen months, when he obtained work in a pork-packing establishment, where he was employed for a year. For the next five years he held a position in Busick Bros.' general store and severed his connection with this firm in order to go in business for himself.

The practical training he had received had thoroughly prepared him to launch out in business for himself and he bought a small shoe store. His venture was successful and he continued in this business in connection with his brother, W. F. Ruddell, for nine years.

In 1882 they moved to Kokomo and opened a general store, continuing this business for six years until they dissolved partnership.

In 1889 Mr. Ruddell organized the Citizens' National bank of Kokomo and was made president, which position he has held since.

Advancing step by step, Mr. Ruddell, without any assistance whatever, steadily arose to the important place in the business world which he now enjoys.

Such a man's life should be an example to the ambitious young men of our state who desire to be considered with the Men of Progress of their time.

Mr. Ruddell has never taken an active part in politics and has always voted with the Democratic party until 1896, when he supported the Republican party on account of the financial question. He is a member of the University club of Indianapolis, and although he has never united with any church he has always been a liberal contributor to the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Ruddell was married June 14, 1878, to Rose McLain, daughter of Judge Nelson McLain, of Wabash, Ind. To them three children were born—Ruth, born March 30, 1880; Raymond, June 11, 1882, and Fred, June 14, 1884, all of whom survive.

He is giving his children every educational advantage possible and takes great interest in their culture. Ruth has spent one year at the Girls' Classical school at Indianapolis, two years at Mrs. Armstrong's school at Cincinnati, O., and one year at Wells' Preparatory school at Aurora, N. Y. Raymond is spending his second year at Culver academy, at Culver, Ind., and the younger son, Fred, is still attending the public schools of Kokomo, Ind.

Mr. Ruddell's mother lived to see her son rise to the position he has attained, having survived the father who died January 1, 1883.

Mr. Ruddell is justly proud of the fact that he is a self-made man, and is to be congratulated on his successful financial career.

SHANKS, John P. C., is an eminent citizen of Indiana, a resident of Portland, Jay county, where for many years, with occasional intervals, more or less protracted, he has been engaged in the practice of law. He is the son of Michael and Martha B. (Cleaver) Shanks, and was born in Martinsburg, the county seat of Berkley county, now West Virginia, June 17, 1826. His father was of Irish descent and a native of Hampshire county, Va. His mother was a Quaker and a member of the society of Friends. His father was by occupation a millwright and an inventor, and in 1816 put into operation the first toothed machine, either cylinder or concave, that threshed grain, an invention of such great utility that the original model was shown at the Centennial Exhibition as being worthy of recognition as one of the great inventions of the age. He was a self-educated man, with a wide range of useful knowledge, an ardent student of books, men and affairs, and of a noble, generous nature, because of his deep-seated conviction that human slavery was the "sum of all villaimes." He came to Indiana in 1839 that he might rear his family beyond the reach of the influence of the slave question. The early education of the subject of this sketch, in so far as attending school can be considered, was meager, but having a thirst for knowledge, he was in his boyhood an omnivorous reader of books, nor was he less mindful of the necessity of mastering the rudiments of an English education, and when the schoolmaster was not at hand, he learned and recited his lessons to his father.

During the year of 1838 and to June of 1839 his parents resided on the south bank of the Potomac river at "Little Georgetown," a village in Berkley county, now West Virginia. His parents were both educated and unconditionally opposed to slavery of either mind or body, and they impressed their ideas upon the minds of their children as a necessary part of the proper education of the citizens of a free popular government, to which was added zeal for their early moral and religious training.

His paternal grandfather, with many others, having abandoned Ireland for their political opinions, formed a settlement in Hampshire county, Virginia—now West Virginia—mountains—some of them before, but his grandfather after he had served nearly seven years in the army against Great Britain. It was the same spirit of liberty that held West Virginia in the Union in 1861. There were able scholars and teachers among them, one of them, John Crone, a ripe scholar, being the teacher of Michael Shanks, the father of John P. C.

These Irish refugees left their impress of liberty on the minds of the early settlers of those mountains that will last while they are the homes of men.

The mother of John P. C. was a Quakeress. Her opposition to slavery was a part of her religion, which she quietly and zealously maintained regardless of the opinions of others.

The Potomac river at the village of Little Georgetown is nearly eighty rods wide, with deep water, from twenty-seven feet down, and so continued to the foot of the north mountain nearly two miles west, where fine sharp lines of limestone rock run across and at right angles to the river, and which were locally known as "the fiddle strings." Through these fine ledges the water had cut a channel nearly three feet deep and thirty or forty feet in width that carried all the water at low stage. Here the current was very rapid to the dead water, the bottom smooth and not safe in crossing for any except strong men. Communication among slaves is quick, silent and certain. John P. C. became their trusted one—why, he never knew, for no one in assisting slaves to escape ever asked a question or gave a reason. It was to act then and never speak of it again. This, then and there was the only safety for slaves or their friends. Slaves were reported to John P. C. in sententious sentences—one, crossing the river at these rocks, may explain others. A slave said to him, "Fire at Spir's straw stack." John P. C. reported the facts to his mother—no names given. Then the work of rescue began. To avoid notice he ran south nearly two miles, then northwest some three miles to the rocks above named to learn conditions of water, then through fields, throwing stones at imaginary birds to the straw stacks, where he found a mother, three grown sons and a baby, all under the straw. John P. C. said to them: "I will cross at Strong's, will be here at nine with food and go with you." Then there came from that old slave woman's lips, who had made some progressive reading, a prayer that for deep feeling and honest faith Mr. Shanks avers he has "never heard equalled," and adds, "If the salvation of mankind had depended on her prayer, it could not have been more impressive," and as the words came from that pile of straw from one he had not seen and could not see, a prayer that made an impression upon his mind that death only can efface from his memory, he thought then if God did not help the poor woman under the straw stack to obtain her freedom in answer to her prayer, prayers and special providence are a failure and of no value, and he still entertains that opinion, and Mr. Shanks adds: "I suppose a special providence helped her—I know I did." When there were one or two slaves seeking freedom they crossed in a skiff from the roots of a large white elm tree. Gen. Shanks was recently informed by a Mr. Fleming that his elm tree is dying and remarked: "I am losing an old friend, under whose boughs

JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

in the stillness of night oppressive laws were violated in the name of God and humanity, where parting prayers were uttered by those poor oppressed ones." How strange! how strange! In his youth Gen. Shanks carried ropes to aid in crossing the rapid current of the river. He avoided the horses to escape the dogs that were as numerous as the people. The escape of the five slaves from under the straw was an incident worthy of a place in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The largest man, says Gen. Shanks, carried the rope into the current and secured it to the rock, then followed the men and the child, and finally the old mother, secured by the main rope, walked into the cold mountain stream, saying: "What have I done that I must fly for safety for myself and family from those we have always served without pay?" Then she prayed for young Shank's mother, for him and for her children and friends but not for herself. Young Shanks gathered up his ropes and reported results to his mother; the response was "All right," and the incident was not mentioned again for thirty years, when many things that occurred during the "dark ages" were recalled and talked over.

The general's sainted mother has passed on to her reward, and he awaits the summons, confident that his services in his youth to aid the escape of slaves, as also his services on the battlefield, which constitute the prouder days of his life, will not be accounted unworthy of heaven's approval.

His boyhood years were years of excessive toil and privation. If the storm makes the sailor and the battle the soldier, young Shanks was prepared by his early training for a stormy voyage of life, and to participate in its battles with dauntless courage, and his struggles to breast storms and tides of adversity, though facts of the most stubborn character, read like chapters in romance, in which the woof and warp of the story are the creations of the imagination. He was a boy of the forest, of the farm, of the ax and plow. He delighted in subduing oxen and compelling them to wear their yoke and perform their work. Nor was the task of breaking horses for surrounding farmers less agreeable, and if his undertaking was to make a "clearing" in the wilderness, remote from his home, when night's sable curtains were let down, with the heroism of a Daniel Boone he built his fire and by its cheerful blaze engaged in reading some book, which he always had with him, and when tired nature felt the need of repose, wrapped his blanket about him and lay down to pleasant dreams. Thus the boy grew in mental, moral and physical stature, developing along lines of intellectual power, in a school of experience in whose curriculum such words as "can't" and "failure" and "timidity" were unknown. In such cases an astrologer is not required to cast horoscopes and consult stars to foretell the future of such boys as J. P. C. Shanks, nothing but death or permanent physical disability can prevent their advance. They rise by a power divine, superior to obstacles, and inspired by a faith, which "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," march on to victory. The biographer of Mr. Shanks is subjected to no inconvenience in following the road he has traveled. It is broad and straight and luminous—a pathway, along which with his own hands, thoughts and inspirations, he erected landmarks of growth in all things of good report among men, equidistant from the forest and the halls of congress, the echoes of his resounding ax and his reverberating voice in defense of some great principle blending harmoniously, and his faithful performance of filial duties were but precursory of fealty to duty on a broader plane and higher altitudes. Mr. Shanks chose law for a life profession and he began and completed his law studies with Hon. N. B. Hawkins, of Portland, and in the fall of 1849 was admitted to practice his profession, and in 1850 was elected prosecuting attorney of the circuit court. On Aug. 11, 1850, Mr. Shanks was married to Miss Deborah Wilson, a member of the society of Friends, and by this union one child, a daughter, was born, her mother dying in 1852. In

1854 Mr. Shanks was elected to the lower house of the legislature of Indiana, and serving on the judiciary committee gave evidence of exceptional abilities. In Portland Mr. Shanks built up a large and successful law practice, and in 1860 was elected a member of congress from the Eleventh congressional district. While in congress the battle of Bull Run was fought, July 21, 1861. Doffing his congressional costume Mr. Shanks donned the dress of a soldier and fought with a heroism characteristic of his nature in the first battle for the preservation of the Union. For this chivalric act President Lincoln appointed him a brigadier-general, which he declined, because he thought that promotion should be earned by efficient service in the field, but he did accept, at the request of the president, a position on the staff of Gen. Fremont, and was with that great commander through one of his most trying campaigns. In 1863 Mr. Shanks, under authority of Gov. Oliver P. Morton, raised the Seventh Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was appointed colonel Oct. 9, 1863. In command of this regiment Col. Shanks rendered the highest service possible to his country, and on Dec. 8, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted major-general. It would require a volume to record the splendid achievements of Gen. Shanks during the war of the rebellion from the day he fought as a private soldier at Bull Run until he reached the rank of major-general, and his promotions tell more eloquently than words of his appreciated services in saving the Union. At the close of the rebellion, when peace was declared and the battle flags were furled, Gen. Shanks re-entered congress, and was elected by a patriotic constituency in 1866 a member of the forty-first congress, and was re-elected in 1868, 1870 and 1872, to succeed himself, serving, all told, ten years in that body, eight of which were at a period when the most important questions ever submitted to a deliberative body were up for debate. In congress Gen. Shanks displayed those qualities of mind, courage and tenacity that had made him illustrious in military campaigns. He seemed to be endowed with intuitive faculties. With unclouded perceptions he was ready for action when others hesitated, and in the arena of debate, with arguments and facts with his lance, spear and battle ax, he was equal to every emergency, and his prowess won for him a prestige of which the most renowned might well feel proud. A man with convictions and with a courage to announce and defend them, like all bold and daring spirits, he impressed his personality upon others less fortunate, and on many occasions his intrepidity and self-reliance has enabled him to wrest victories from the iron jaws of defeat. From the days of his resourceful boyhood, when with invincible courage and indomitable energy he attacked the primeval forests to make a farm, up to 1865 when he was mustered out of the invincible Union army as a major-general, Gen. Shanks has led a busy life. And since that date his life has been scarcely less active. On Oct. 31, 1852, Gen. Shanks married his second wife, Huldah Hearn, and of this union five sons were born, three of whom died in their infancy. On August 31, 1886, Gen. Shanks was married to his third wife, Miss Magdalane Oswald, who is the careful guardian of his home and the solace of his life. Of this union one child has been born—a daughter, Dec. 14, 1890. She adds all the sunny charms of girlhood to the general's home, which cheers and comforts the veteran in his declining years. Gen. Shanks has a grandson—John E. R. Shanks—son of I. C. M. Shanks, born Dec. 28, 1880, who entered the navy and has been on duty on the battleship Iowa as gunner since before the war was declared with Spain. He was in the bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico, and in the pursuit and destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, before he was seventeen. He is now with his ship at San Francisco, which is ordered to Manila. And now having passed the three score and ten limit, in his beautiful home in Portland, in the midst of his books and surrounded by hosts of friends who take pride in his unsullied renown, and share in the glory he has won for his state and nation, the veteran statesman and warrior sees his sun declining toward a cloudless horizon with perfect serenity, contemplating the past with satisfaction and the future without a tremor, he will meet the inevitable—"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

PEIRCE, Robert B. F., was, during all of his manhood years, one of Indiana's most active, influential and progressive citizens. In his youth he was influenced by a noble ambition to secure a collegiate education. Such education as he was able to secure during his boyhood only served to increase his thirst for more. Charmed by the displays of forensic learning of bench and bar of his native country, he had chosen law as a profession at a time when such names as Blackstone, Coke, Littleton et al., were to him little more than legendary, but were associated in his mind with the mysteries of legal lore which he proposed to explore and master. He was without means or influential friends, but he had youth, brains, brawn, courage, will-power and self-reliance, and with this equipment of mental and physical endowments, without doubt, fear or hesitancy, young Peirce entered Wabash college at Crawfordsville, Ind., joined the army of students regardless of conditions which mark the difference between wealth and indigence, attacked the curriculum with chivalric intrepidity, mastered the problems it imposed, graduated with the highest honors of his class and won from his Alma Mater the degree of Master of Arts. But there is more to be said in praise of the courageous student. Having entered the college with a burning thirst for knowledge, the physical man, while the mind was banqueting on the rich viands of learning, had to be taken care of, and here again the invincible student was equal to the emergency and he at once proceeded to solve the problem. He worked for a living as well as for learning, and for two years sawed all the wood used by a hotel for his board. This incident in Mr. Peirce's college career distinctly and luminously indicated the character of the man. In his vocabulary he eliminated the word "failure" and its synonymes. Whether pessimist or optimist it is not necessary to inquire. He engaged at once in ordering things required for success. He waited for no "divinity" to "shape his ends," nor for a special "title" to help him on to fortune. As in his college days he "sawed wood" —that is to say, he comprehended the maxim that "Where there is a will there is a way," and if a way was waiting for the operation of his will, he did not hesitate, but blazed it out and hewed it out to higher elevations, and his life was marked by a series of successes.

Mr. Peirce was a native son of Indiana, having been born at Laurel, Franklin county, Feb. 17, 1843. On his father's side his ancestry was English, and his mother, whose maiden name was Fraizer, was of Scotch descent. The son, Robert, if he did not inherit lands and stocks and gold, did inherit a splendid physique. He was six feet in stature, with a perfection in figure and face that attracted attention in the company of the most distinguished.

Immediately following his graduation, and true to his early aspirations, Mr. Peirce went to Shelbyville, Ind., and began reading law with Hon. B. F. Love and was elected city attorney, in which office he served for a time, but preferring Crawfordsville, where he had been educated, he removed to that city in 1867 and began the practice of his profession with characteristic earnestness. At that time, the Crawfordsville bar was one of the strongest in the state. It bristled with ability. To the average candidate for legal business the outlook was anything but auspicious, but Mr. Peirce was something more and much more than average. He knew that the storm makes the sailor, and the battle the soldier, and that if he was to win distinction in his profession, he must enter the arena where athletes contended for victory. He had faith in himself, a prerequisite of success. He comprehended the value of study and patient investigation, and in due time reached the front rank at the Crawfordsville bar with a lucrative practice. The judicial circuit in which Crawfordsville was located was composed of the counties of Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Clinton and Boone. In this circuit Mr. Peirce was three times consecutively—1868, 1870 and 1872—elected prosecuting attorney. In this responsible position, notwithstanding he was frequently confronted by the most renowned criminal lawyers of the state, Mr. Peirce made a splendid record. The men who challenged his abilities and legal learning found him resourceful to an extent that won their admiration, while he wrested from their grasp the coveted victory. During his terms as prosecuting attorney the celebrated case of the State vs. Nancy E. Clem, indicted for murder, was twice tried at Lebanon, Boone county, and Mr. Peirce finally succeeded in landing the defendant in the penitentiary for life. The case obtained not only state but national celebrity. It was a case of tangled mysteries from which doubts could never be entirely eliminated, and the fact that the defense had such renowned lawyers as Maj. J. W. Gordon, Senator Voorhees, Hon. W. W. Leathers and Hon. John Hanna, arrayed against him only added to the distinction which Mr. Peirce secured by his masterful presentation of the case to the juries.

Mr. Peirce was always a Republican in politics and as such he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1880 a member of congress over Hon. Bayliss W. Hanna by a majority of 2,200 in what was supposed to be a strong Democratic district. While in congress Mr. Peirce served on a number of important committees—notably the committee of the District of Columbia, in which his influence was recognized in the advocacy of measures for improving and beautifying the city of Washington. He was nominated a second time as a candidate for congressional honors, but was not elected, going down with his party under a tidal wave of defeat which swept over the country. In 1892 his party honored him by placing him at the head of the electoral ticket, as an elector at large for the campaign of that year, after which Mr. Peirce retired from active politics.

ROBERT B. F. PEIRCE.

After his defeat for a second congressional term Mr. Peirce resumed the practice of law at Crawfordsville with his usual vigor, and though his absence in congress had injured his business he soon repaired damages and was again in the swelling tide of prosperity and affluence, securing a large corporation and railroad practice, from which dated his future connection with railroads as receiver and manager, in which his success from the beginning was phenomenal. Whether receiver, trustee or manager, his success was such as to win and hold the confidence of stockholders, bondholders, officials and employes. Under his management dilapidated roads were practically rebuilt, order succeeded chaos and confusion, deficits disappeared and cheering profits embellished balances. He was not only a lawyer in the best sense of the term, but a practical man of affairs. He at once comprehended possibilities in railroading. If the road in his charge was not making money, when its earnings should indicate prosperity, he promptly found the reason why. If salaries were too high or sinecurism had crept into the business, he found a way to abolish the evils, and addressing the heads of departments, informed them that if they could not secure business for his road, men would be found equal to the task. He infused the business with his own vigor and zeal and won in every instance. His business grew to such proportions that he was required to take up his residence in Indianapolis in 1888, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred December 5, 1898, and at the time of his death he was general manager of the Indiana, Decatur & Western railroad, a position he had held for nearly fourteen years.

Mr. Peirce was twice married; his first wife was Hattie Blair, daughter of John W. Blair of Crawfordsville, by whom he has two children now living, a daughter, Lois J., who married William J. Hughes, and a son, Edwin B. Peirce. His second wife was Mrs. Alice W. Van Valkenburg, a daughter of Hon. Amzi Wheeler, who at the time of his death was in Persia.

Mr. Peirce was a citizen universally esteemed by all who knew him and few men had a larger circle of friends. He was genial without a taint of affectation. He was dignified without austerity. His disposition was charitable and optimistic. He was fond of the bright side of things. If fortune lavished favors upon him, he shared them in generous liberality with his friends. He had a sensitive ear for the petitions of the unfortunate, and his contributions have smoothed the rugged road of many a travel-worn wayfarer, and cheered many a darkened home.

As general manager he had a private car which was always, when not in use, at the disposal of his friends. He had had premonitions of the fact that he had been selected for the grim archer, but steadily pursued his way. If he heard the dip of the muffled oars of Charon, the old ferryman, it did not alarm him. His death came suddenly, producing sorrow and consternation in the ranks of his hosts of friends, and of grief that knows no antidote in the hearts of children bereft of a father.

Mr. Peirce was a master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of McPherson post, G. A. R., a position won by his enlistment when a college student in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and of a number of clubs, all of which mourn the loss of a brother beloved. After life's fitful fever is past, the silver cord loosed and the golden bowl broken at the fountain, he sleeps well by the side of the wife of his early manhood, in the old burying ground at Crawfordsville.

RUNNELS, DR. ORANGE SCOTT, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, and the state of Indiana, was born June 11, 1847, at Fredonia, Licking county, Ohio. His father, Edwin Runnels, was a farmer—a large land owner and stock raiser. He was for many years during his earlier life a prominent school teacher, and had many pupils who became eminent in mature life, among whom were Gen. Rosecranz of the civil war, and his brother, Bishop Rosecranz of Cincinnati. He migrated from Vermont in 1819 at the age of twelve years, locating with his father in the unbroken forests of Licking county, Ohio. They cleared the farm and endured all the trials of frontier life.

Dr. Runnels' mother, Lydia Runnels, *nee* Eaton, migrated to Licking county, Ohio, from Oneida county, N. Y., about 1825. She originally came from Connecticut.

Dr. Runnels is of Scotch extraction. His ancestors first settled in Nova Scotia about the middle of the seventeenth century, and were driven out with the Acadians, settling in the vicinity of Haverhill, Mass. Several of his ancestors participated in the revolutionary war, one of them being in the battle of Bunker Hill.

The common district school furnished the doctor with his early education, which he attended winter and summer until ten years old. After this time he worked on the farm in summer and attended the district school three months in winter, until he was eighteen years of age. Then he went of Oberlin college, entering the preparatory department. At this time he was thrown upon his own resources, his father believing that boys should be taught to rely upon themselves, and learn the value of money. He taught school during the winter months, thus securing means to enable him to return to college during the spring and fall terms, working upon the farm during the summer vacations. At the beginning of his freshman year, when he was twenty-two years of age, he was forced to discontinue literary education and began the study of medicine in columbus, O., under Dr. J. B. Hunt. In 1869 he entered the Cleveland University of Medicine, and graduated therefrom in 1871. In his class at college he took first rank, winning the first prize on competitive examination. After his graduation he pursued post-graduate courses in Chicago and New York, and visited and attended the clinics of the leading surgeons of Europe.

Dr. Runnels located in Indianapolis and began the practice of medicine April 12, 1871. His practice grew rapidly and in a short time he was possessed of the leading practice in the city and state.

From the first Dr. Runnels was surgically inclined, and always made it a rule to perform all the surgery incident to his practice. He soon became an expert surgeon and has made a specialty of this practice for the past twenty-five years. In 1890 he founded a private surgical hospital for the treatment of surgical cases exclusively. He has had an extensive surgical experience, especially in abdominal and pelvic surgery, and has attained a percentage of success excelled by none.

Dr. Runnels has been the recipient of the highest professional honors. He has been elected to the presidency of local and state societies. He was elected vice-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy (National) in 1882, and president of the same in 1885, presiding at the Saratoga session of 1886. He was sent as national delegate to the World's Homeopathic congress at Basle, Switzerland, in 1886, and was elected honorary vice-president of that body.

DR. ORANGE SCOTT RUNNELS.

Dr. Runnels has been a voluminous contributor to the literature of the profession and has prepared many papers of a purely literary or religious character. In recognition of literary ability, Oberlin college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. at the commencement of 1894.

Dr. Runnels is not an active politician. He has never sought for or held a political office. In 1897 he was appointed surgeon-general of Indiana by Gov. Mount, and established and conducted the Camp Mount hospital at Indianapolis in the summer and fall of 1898, upon the return of the Indiana soldiers from the Spanish-American war. All of the sick of the army of Indiana returning were thus cared for at Camp Mount hospital. He is a member of the staff of Gov. Mount.

Dr. Runnels is a member of the local, state and national societies of the profession, an honorary member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological society, New York Homeopathic society, and Missouri Institute of Homeopathy. He is a member of the Indianapolis Literary club, the Commercial club, the Columbia club, and other organizations. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational church, and of its official board.

He was married June 20, 1872, to Miss Dora Clark, of Columbus, Ohio. Four children were born to this union—Edwin C., born May 19, 1874, died Aug. 27, 1879; Walter, born Nov. 19, 1877, died July 1, 1878; Scott, born June 5, 1882, still living; and Clark, born April 2, 1890, still living. March 27, 1891, his wife died of the grip. June 28, 1893, he was married to Mrs. Alice McCulloch of Indianapolis.

CHATARD, FRANCIS SILAS, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, 1834. His parents were Ferdinand E. and Eliza Anna Chatard. His father, like his grandfather before him, was a distinguished physician and surgeon in Baltimore.

Bishop Chatard received his academical education at Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, Md., where he graduated with high honors in 1853. He has from his boyhood manifested a love for the profession in which his grandfather and father had made themselves famous, and took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore. He took his degree in medicine and entered at once upon the practice in his native city, pursuing it with remarkable success for a young physician for a little more than two years.

Born in the Catholic church he has from his childhood developed a deep love of its tenets and institutions, and, finally abandoning the practice of medicine in 1857, he went to Rome, where he took a rigid six years' course of study in philosophy and theology. Standing high in his classes he was, in accordance with the established rule of the celebrated Urban college, compelled to enter a competitive examination, through which he well earned his degree of doctor of divinity. He was ordained priest at Rome in November, 1863, and was selected for the positoin of vice-rector of the newly established American college in Rome. In 1868 he became rector of the college, and at once, by a vigorous executive ability that was one of his strongest characteristics, placed the institution in which from seventy-five to one hundred American theological students were being prepared for the priesthood in this country, upon the first firm footing it had had at the vatican.

In 1878 he was made bishop of the diocese of Vincennes, in this state, and his first official act was to write a pastoral letter from Rome addressed to the people of his diocese. His consecration to the bishopric occurred at Rome, May 12, 1878. He had thus been in Rome for twenty years, and during that time had made a very extensive acquaintance, not only of people from this country, but those from all parts of Europe. Few, indeed, can be said to have enjoyed such an acquaintance of people of high degree on the continent.

He came back to this country, arriving in Vincennes Aug. 11, 1878. He did not favor the ancient Indiana city as a place for his permanent home and determined to change his residence to Indianapolis. He reached this city on Aug. 17, 1878, and was accorded a cordial welcome, in which Gov. Williams, Mayor Caven and representatives of the clergy participated, as well as a large concourse of people from the various parishes.

In 1892 he built the present bishop's residence at the corner of Meridian and Fourteenth streets, as well as the chapel of SS. Peter and Paul. The latter is a part of his plan for a cathedral and diocesan college, which he intends to erect with a magnificent frontage on Meridian street, and designs for which have long since been prepared. He succeeded as bishop of Vincennes the Rt. Rev. Maurice de St. Palais, and is the fifth bishop who has had charge of the affairs of the diocese since its institution, when Indiana was little better than a wilderness.

Bishop Chatard is one of the most accomplished scholars in the Catholic church in America. He speaks Italian, French and English with equal fluency, and he has a thorough acquaintance with Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He is also an earnest scientific student and has been a reader all his life and has devoted for years much of his time to literary pursuits. He has published two volumes of essays and three volumes of religious translations from the French. He is a frequent contributor to the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* and the *Catholic World*. A series of letters which he wrote to the latter magazine from Rome during the vatican council in 1870 are considered the best and most graphic account of what transpired during one of the greatest ecclesiastical gatherings since Christianity began. He has been frequently solicited to accept membership in the leading literary clubs of the city, but his religious office has prevented him from entering to any extent upon club work. He, however, took a large degree of interest in the organization of the University club, and was one of the directors of the club, recently elected.

Bishop Chatard is a very earnest preacher and thoroughly devoted to every detail of his responsible work. He is always dignified, but always kindly in manner and invariably approachable. Socially he is a charming man and respected to the highest degree by all classes with whom he comes in contact, and venerated by the Catholics of his diocese beyond expression. As a conversationalist he possesses the rare quality of brilliancy and yet is always simple in his choice of words and figures of speech. He is a thorough American in sentiment, and on his mother's side has a long line of revolutionary ancestry, while on his paternal side he is of the fourth generation of Americans. He is cosmopolitan and his extensive acquaintance in the countries of Europe give him a knowledge, not only of the faults of Europeans, but opened his eyes to the faults of his own countrymen.

FRANCIS SILAS CHATARD.

Bishop Chatard is wonderfully kind and charitable. This story is related of him, that some years ago, when the trenches for the natural gas mains were being laid through the streets of Indianapolis, the contractors brought to this city a large number of Italians to do the work. One day the bishop walking along one of the streets where the labor was under way and the men were seated on the curbstone eating their humble lunches, he walked in among them to one big, burly fellow, said in the mellifluent language of his native land: "How fare you, friend?" Every toiler in the group dropped his bucket, sprang to his feet and closed in about the mild and self-possessed bishop. Each asked to shake his hand. He talked in the kindest manner to them, told them who he was and offered to assist them in any way in his power should they require his assistance. They thanked him over and over again and with uncovered heads stood aside as he bade them a cheerful "good-day" and passed down the street.

Bishop Chatard never allows himself to become restive when children about him are noisy or inclined to be boisterous. If he checks them it is in such a manner as to win them to him and still their noise as they look up into his gentle countenance.

The great work accomplished by Bishop Chatard since he took charge of this diocese can be better appreciated by a glance at the diocesan statistics. When he came to Indianapolis there were only five parishes; now there are ten. In Evansville there were three, and, while the number of parishes in that city has not increased, the church membership has more than doubled. In Terre Haute there were but two parishes and at this time there are four, all in a most satisfactory condition.

The other members of Bishop Chatard's family are his brothers, Dr. Ferdinand Chatard of Baltimore, and Thomas Chatard, an eminent chemist, for many years connected in an executive way with the United States coast survey at Washington, and his sister Juliana, who has long been a sister of charity at the convent at Emmettsburg.

His father died at Baltimore in 1887 at the alvanced age of eighty-five years. His paternal uncle was Commodore Chatard, who before the war of the rebellion was one of the most accomplished officers of the United States navy, and who was a particularly warm personal friend of the late Admiral Farragut. Commodore Chatard died at St. Louis in 1896.

STEIN, Theodore Pelletreau Ebert, one of the leading abstracters of titles of Indiana, is a native of Indianapolis. He was born November 7, 1858: His father, Dr. Frederick Stein, was a physician, also United States engineer, superintending the improvements of the Wabash river. He was the first Republican city clerk of Indianapolis, having been elected in 1856. His mother's maiden name was Katharine Elizabeth Kurzrock of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel.

Mr. Stein derives his last name from one of the best and most ancient families of Europe. The name Pelletreau represents his ancestry on the patriot side of the American revolution descended from the French Huguenot knighthood. The Pelletreaus were knighted by Charles IX. of France in 1557. The subject of this sketch is descended in a direct line from Dr. de Pelletreau, the friend and physician of Admiral Coligny, who with him was murdered during the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

On the revocation of the edict of Nantes some of the Pelletreaus fled their homes in France and crossing the Atlantic, settled on Long Island in 1686.

The name Ebert represents his ancestry on the British-Hessian side in the American revolution. John Ebert served as assistant commissary general on the staff of Baron von Knyphausen, commander-in-chief of the Hessian troops in America during the revolution, and married Mary Elizabeth Pelletreau, the daughter of an American patriot, on July 10, 1779, in New York city.

In the childhood days of Mr. Stein the public schools of Indianapolis were rather inferior compared with what they are to-day, and he was sent to the German-English Independent school of that city, where he acquired a very thorough knowledge of both English and German. He never attended college, but left school at the age of eleven years, and spent two years on a farm. At the end of that time he returned to Indianapolis to learn lithographic engraving. He had neither inclination nor talent for anything artistic, but desired to obey the wishes of his parents, who were anxious for him to become master of this line of work. His childhood taste favored the military, and while on the farm he studied and passed an examination for West Point satisfactory to the congressman from his district at that time, but his height was insufficient for West Point requirements, and, consequently, he was forced to give up his efforts in that direction. He served his time as an apprentice, and, having convinced his parents of the futility of further effort in this line of work, quit lithography in 1876.

During the following eighteen months Mr. Stein spent a portion of his time in the city civil engineer's office, and also served as draughtsman for the county recorder. Nothing of substantial nature offered itself, however, so in the spring of 1878, he went west, but had hardly reached Kansas City when he was called back by wire to take the position of bookkeeper in a large lumbering firm. He remained with this firm for ten years, gradually advancing to the position of manager.

In 1887 opportunity offered the purchase of an old established abstract of title business. The subject of this sketch was greatly amused at the various abstracters of that day and also several would-be abstracters, who were all on hand, the old ones trying to purchase the plant to destroy it, and others to re-establish the same. After they had continued bidding for some time, Mr. Stein, who had been a silent spectator, stepped up and bid off the plant by an advance of only $5 on the highest bid. This brought out a new star and it was destined to outshine all. Mr. Stein at once arranged to fill in the missing links left by his predecessor, and to-day his work stands unrivalled.

In 1891 Mr. Stein was elected to the directory of the German Mutual Insurance company, the largest fire insurance company of our state. On reorganization of the German Mutual into the German Fire Insurance company of Indiana in 1896, he arranged a combination with friends to control, which resulted in the retention of the majority of the old officers of the company with himself as president.

Politically Mr. Stein is a Republican, but not a partisan. In 1893 he was elected a councilman at large, although not to his taste, never advocating his own election and at every opportunity, extolling the virtues of his brother candidates. As a member of the council, Mr. Stein has been of valuable service to the people of Indianapolis. The so-called vehicle ordinance relating to bells and lamps on bicycles was originated by him and introduced and reintroduced until finally accepted by the common council.

Mr. Stein belongs to many clubs and societies, and was one of the original members of the Columbia club. He belongs to no church organization, but is an attendant of the Central Avenue M. E. church. He was married to Miss Bertha Kuhn on March 15, 1882. They have two children—Pauline Katharine Pelletreau Ebert Stein, born May 25, 1885, and Theodore Pelletreau Ebert Stein, born April 11, 1889.

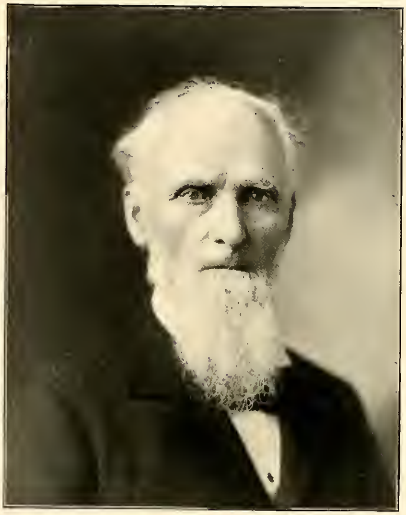
THEODORE PELLETREAU EBERT STEIN.

FITZGERALD, Frank N., is one of the young attorneys of the city of Indianapolis, for whom those who know him best, predict a brilliant future at the bar. He is the son of P. H. and Mary, *nee* Mullens, Fitzgerald, and was born in Indianapolis, Ind., March 21, 1874. His father, P. H. Fitzgerald, for many years a resident of Indianapolis, is a man of wealth, and one of the most influential citizens of Indianapolis. F. N. Fitzgerald, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of his native city. He entered the Indiana State university, where he took a two years' course, which added greatly to the thoroughness of his educational equipment, and fully qualified him to enter the Indianapolis Law school, from which he graduated with honor in the spring of 1895, when twenty-one years of age. He was immediately admitted to the Indianapolis bar and began in earnest the practice

FRANK N. FITZGERALD.

of his profession. Mr. Fitzgerald is a modest, unassuming gentleman, but for his years has exhibited professional and intellectual resources, which have given him an advanced position at the bar, where numerous important cases have been committed to him, particularly in the settlement of estates involving intricate questions of law, and large sums of money. In such matters he has won the reputation of being conservative and watchful of the interests of his clients, a branch of law business in the city of Indianapolis of growing importance, requiring first-class legal attainments, relating to the rights of property, which occupies a large share of the attention of the courts, and already Mr. Fitzgerald has secured an enviable position at the bar in the management of such cases. He is accorded an enviable position as a master of corporate law, a department in our jurisprudence demanding superior intellectual equipment, besides he is known to be an impressive speaker before a jury or a popular assembly. He is a member of the Columbia and Marion clubs and a 32d degree Mason. Mr. Fitzgerald was married June 24, 1896, to Miss Helen Parry, eldest daughter of Mr. D. M. Parry, president of the Parry Manufacturing company, and resides at 2006 North Alabama street. He has an extensive law library, hosts of friends, a good practice and great industry. Under such circumstances the future of Mr. Fitzgerald will doubtless meet every reasonable expectation.

MORRIS, JOHN. It is written that "The days of our years are three score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow." David, the king and poet of the Jews had his moods and, like all great poets, a fervid imagination, making it necessary, sometimes, in quoting his fancies, to apologize for inaccuracies of statement, as, for instance, Judge John Morris, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ohio, on Dec. 6, 1816, passing the three score and ten milestone of his life journey in 1886, and that which marked the four score limit in 1896, and yet the years succeeding these grand anniversary days and the labor incident to a large and prosperous law practice have not been days of labor and sorrow. Judge Morris is a notable instance of man's ability to grow old gracefully, which is, however seemingly contradictory it may appear, one of the high privileges of old men to keep their hearts young, and like tropical flowers, always in full bloom. Judge Morris is an instance in point —a law case and a law question have all the attractions they possessed when he was admitted to the bar, and while through the learning acquired by practice and study, involve less mental effort in applying the principles of law to the case in hand, do, nevertheless arouse the vigor of his youth, and now at eighty-three years of age, with mental faculties intact, Judge Morris stands as a splendid illustration of the fact that years and youth, in happy alliance and boon companionship, may travel together from the morning to the evening of life. Judge Morris was the son of Jonathan Morris and Sarah (Snyder) Morris. His father was born in 1788 and his mother in 1790. His father was a native of Loudon county, Virginia. Judge Morris inherited longevity, his paternal grandmother reaching the age of about 102 years and his maternal grandmother ninety-four years before they surrendered to the inevitable. His parents were pioneers in the great northwestern territory, migrating from Loudon county, Virginia, to Ohio, in 1801 and 1802, and their son John, fourth of a family of twelve children, having been born in 1816, the year Indiana was admitted into the Union, is himself a pioneer, by observation and experience familiar with the struggles and triumphs of the first settlers, in founding homes in the wilderness and laying the foundation of civilization and progress, the results of which almost defy exaggeration. He has seen forests melt away under the stalwart blows of the woodman's ax—the palatial farm house take the place of the log cabin and villages expand to cities—events which in memory's panorama constitute pictures of progress which no master of brush and pigment could transfer to canvas. In his youth Judge Morris was a farmer boy and responded in the mornings to the lark's carol call to labor, and in securing an education, studied in such Quaker schools and academies as were in vogue at the time—but he managed to secure such an education as fitted him for the study of law, and in 1841, when he was twenty-five years of age, he was admitted to the bar at New Lisbon, Ohio, and in 1844 moved to Auburn, DeKalb county, Ind., and opened a law office, and in 1856 moved to Fort Wayne. Four years prior to his location at Fort Wayne, he had been elected judge of the court of common pleas for DeKalb and Steuben counties. Upon locating at Fort Wayne, Judge Morris formed a partnership with Charles Case and Warren H. Withers. In 1881 Judge Morris was appointed supreme court commissioner, a judicial office requiring legal attainments equal in all regards to the knowledge of the judges who occupied the supreme bench. Cases appealed to the supreme court were submitted to the supreme court commissioners for written opinions, and Judge Morris, though a Republican, was appointed to the responsible office by Judge Worden, a Democrat, evincing the high regard in which his legal abilities were held by the bar, regardless of political creed. Judge Morris is still in the active prosecution of his profession. He is not, as Goldsmith might say, "As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form" among his neighbors at Fort Wayne, but rather, like a genial old gentleman, whose years sit lightly upon him and whose learning and genial disposition are the admiration of a large circle of friends, who venerate his age and extol his virtues.



JOHN MORRIS.

HALE, Silus W., of Geneva, Adams county, Indiana, was born at Bluffton, Ind., Sept. 18, 1844. His father, Bowen Hale, was one of the first settlers of Wells county. He assisted in the organization of the county, and was appointed clerk, recorder and auditor, and was afterward elected clerk and held the office for twenty-two years in succession. He was prominently identified with the history of Wells county. John Hale, the father of Bowen Hale and grandfather of the subject of this

SILUS W. HALE.

sketch, was a native of Maryland. At an early day he moved to Kentucky, where he was prominently connected and identified with the early settlement of Mason county, where Bowen Hale was born. He afterward moved to Greene county, O., where he engaged in the tanning business.

Mr. Hale's mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Deam. She was a daughter of Adam Deam, who was a native of Virginia. He was a miller by occupation. He was in the war of 1812, stationed at Fort Wayne. He afterward built a flouring mill near Dayton, O., and in 1840 built the first flouring mill in Wells county near a village called Murry.

Mr. Hale received his early education in the public schools of Bluffton, Ind. He never attended college. In 1869 he entered into the grain and produce commission business with his eldest brother, John D. Hale, in Bluffton, Ind. In 1872 they transferred the business to Geneva, Ind. The partnership continued until 1879, when S. W. Hale located in Portland, Jay county, in the same business, J. D. Hale continuing the business in Geneva in his name. In 1883 J. D. Hale being elected clerk of the court of Adams county, S. W. Hale closed out his business in Portland and returned to Geneva, taking charge of the business in the firm name of S. W. Hale & Bro. This continued until 1894, when all the business property was destroyed by fire. The property was rebuilt and business resumed by the present firm of S. W. Hale & Sons.

Mr. Hale enlisted in the army of the rebellion in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers as sergeant, and was transferred to the quartermaster's department. He served to the close of the war. He is a member of John P. Porter post, G. A. R., Geneva, Ind.

Mr. Hale is a Democrat and is a prominent and influential member of his party. He has been the recipient of many political honors. In 1868 he was elected a member of the council of the city of Bluffton. In 1880 and 1882 he served as chairman of the Democratic committeen of Jay county. He was elected state senator for the counties of Adams, Jay and Blackford in 1886, and served with distinction and ability in the senate in 1887 and 1889. In 1891 he was elected by the legislature a member of the board of trustees of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and has been continuously connected with this board to the present time, having been appointed to this position by Govs. Matthews and Mount. He recently received a reappointment from Gov. Mount for three years.

Mr. Hale is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges of Geneva, and takes a great interest in the work. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hale was married in May, 1869, to Phebe C. McFadden, the daughter of John McFadden, who was auditor of Wells county for eight years, and who subsequently entered the dry goods business in Bluffton, Ind. Four children were born to this union—Will B. Hale, the oldest, is now assistant cashier of the bank of Geneva; Frank N., associated with his father in the grain and produce business; Clara, who is at home, and Fred, the youngest, is at school.

BALL, **Frank C.**, president of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing company, manufacturers of fruit jars and sheet-metal goods, Muncie, Ind., is one of Indiana's foremost and most progressive business men. He is a son of Lucius S. and Maria P. Bingham Ball. Lucius S. Ball was a native of Sherbrooke, Canada. When about twenty years of age he with his father's family became pioneers to the western reserve, Ohio. He was elected 'Squire and was one of the influential citizens of his locality.

He was married to Maria P. Bingham, a teacher, whose marked success is still recalled by those who were her pupils, and about fifteen years later removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., and there engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his oil interests. The family consisted of five brothers—Lucius, William, Edmund, Frank and George, and two sisters, Lucina and Frances.

Lucina, the eldest, graduated from the Buffalo central high school and was for a number of years connected with the Scribner and Century magazine. On the opening of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, she was appointed secretary and registrar.

Frank C. Ball was born Nov. 30, 1858, in Trumbull county, Ohio, attended the public schools in Canandaigua, New York, and Canandaigua academy, under the well-known principal, Noah T. Clarke. All the brothers attended these institutions. Lucius graduated from the Buffalo Medical school and is practicing medicine in Muncie, Ind.

On their father's death in 1878, at the solicitation of their uncle, Rev. G. H. Ball, Edmund and Frank went to Buffalo and engaged in the manufacture of tin oil cans in a small way. They gradually increased this business and five years later added a small glass works in connection with the tin can business, and commenced the manufacture of Mason fruit jars. At that time they turned out a few gross per day and employed about fifty workmen. The business grew and in 1888 they built a branch glass works at Muncie, Ind. The Muncie branch was rapidly extended and Edmund, Frank and George moved to Muncie, and have since made it their home. William C. remained in Buffalo in charge of the Buffalo branch until it was sold out and the entire business located in Muncie.

FRANK C. BALL.

Their plant at Muncie covers twenty-six acres of ground. They have one and one-fourth miles of private side track, employ 1,200 workmen and turn out each day 300,000 Mason fruit jars complete, packed ready for the market. Their yearly product of Mason fruit jars amounts to 75,000,000. These are shipped to all the states of the Union, and some are exported to foreign countries.

When they began in the fruit jar business, it was controlled by some strong and wealthy manufacturers in the east and they had very strong competition, but in the face of this competition they have steadily increased their business and are now the largest manufacturers of the goods in the world, producing more than one-half of all the jars used in the United States. The superior quality of their brand is preferred by the trade and they find it an easy matter now to market their large product.

At times they are unable to supply all demands.

The officers of the company are: Frank C. Ball, president; Edmund B. Ball, vice-president; George A. Ball, treasurer, and William C. Ball, secretary.

Frank C. Ball was married in 1893 to Elizabeth Brady, daughter of Gen. Thos. Brady. They have three children—Edmund Arthur, Lucy and Margaret. Mr. Ball is a member of the Free Will Baptist church of Buffalo, N. Y. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member also of the home social clubs, of the Muncie Commandery of Knights Templar, of the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine.

CARLISLE, Charles Arthur, of South Bend, Indiana, was born at Chillicothe, O., May 4, 1864. His father, Meade Woodson Clay Carlisle, was the youngest son of John and Elizabeth Mann Carlisle, the youngest of a family of eleven children, and was born at Chillicothe, Ross county, O., Oct. 26, 1828; educated at the common schools and at the Academy of Chillicothe. After school days he engaged in the lumber business, owning a large saw mill and five thousand acres of timber land at the mouth of the Sunfish creek in Pike county, O., on the Ohio canal. After the great fire of 1852 Mr. Carlisle sold the majority of the lumber and aided materially in rebuilding Chillicothe. He sold out in 1855 and spent several years in traveling and prospecting. During the war of the rebellion, he was appointed from the ranks by Gov. Dennison of Ohio to an honorable position of rank with the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, continuing until the close of the war.

After the war he engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Chillicothe and Cincinnati, O., with a branch store at Memphis, Tenn., supplying the five government hospitals with food. He closed out the grocery business in 1867, and in 1876 engaged in the flouring and milling business at Worthington, Minn. In this adventure, through endorsing for others, financial reverses overtook him, and retiring from active business he moved with his family to Cleveland, O., and in 1894 moved to Evanston, Ill., where he now lives. He married Emma Valeria Barr, daughter of John H. and Isabella Barr of Wilmington, Del., September 1, 1859, a lady of rare culture and virtues, and to-day lives the life of a true Christian and is a blessing to the community, ever charitable, kind and generous, surrounded with the comforts of life in her beautiful home at 1122 Judson avenue, Evanston, Ill., enjoying the blessing of seeing their children grow up around them, and each for himself carrying out successfully life's work.

The grandmother of Mrs. Carlisle (Margaret Leigo) was of French parentage, a lady of rarest beauty, and a great belle in Philadelphia. In 1787 her portrait was executed upon ivory by Peele, the great artist who painted the famous portrait of Washington, and is now in the possession of Charles Arthur Carlisle of South Bend. She participated in the reception given in April, 1789, to George Washington by the ladies of Philadelphia, as he started upon his journey overland to New York to be inaugurated first president of the United States.

Three generations of the Carlisle family back have been traced, and the Carlisle history begins with Andrew Carlisle, Sr., and Eleanor, his wife; of these the knowledge, though meager, is satisfactory.

Andrew Carlisle, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born of dissenting Protestant parents in the parish of "Termon McGwik" county, Tyrone, North of Ireland, and his wife Eleanor and his son John emigrated to America in 1781. He settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1789 removed to Chillicothe, Ross county, O., the first capital of the state of Ohio, then an Indian trading post of great importance. He lived in Chillicothe until 1821. In this year both husband and wife died, and were buried in the Presbyterian graveyard on Main street, at Chillicothe, O.

The grandparents were a most kindly people and are well and honorably remembered in the pioneer history of the early settlements of Ohio, and particularly for their tenderness toward all. Records of the early history of Ohio give many incidents of their identity, sterling character and great public service.

Andrew Carlisle, Sr., was Past Grand Master of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Super Excellent Masons of lodge 679, of Ballygawley registry of Ireland. He was of excellent standing as is evidenced by testimonials and certificates of membership, given under seal by the High Priest and other offices of said lodge, under date of May 6, 1879. These old Masonic papers are now in the possession of Charles Arthur Carlisle of South Bend, Ind., and are said to be among the oldest, if not the oldest in the United States. Other letters of high regard as testimonials are from James Kerr, dissenting minister, and from Andrew Cochran, curate and of his majesty's justices.

Andrew Carlisle and wife lived to see their son John grow to an honorable and highly respected position in the community, rich and well married, and their beloved grandchildren gather around their knees. The lives of husband and wife ebbed peacefully away, having reached the full measure of years.

High and patriotic testimonials (now owned by Charles Arthur Carlisle, of South Bend), are left as tribute to the honor and life of their son, John Carlisle, Sr., a Christian, public-spirited gentleman. He was a warm personal and intimate friend of Henry Clay and of Gen. William H. Harrison. He married Elizabeth Mann of Chillicothe, O., April 30, 1801, Rev. M. Speer of the First Presbyterian church officiating. Their children were: Andrew, William Mann, John, Jr., Henry Nelson, James, Alexander (died in infancy), Meade Woodson Clay, Eleanor Ann, Elizabeth Mann, Lucy Mary, and Nancy Julia. He always wore a cue and always persisted in this peculiar style of dressing his hair until his death, which occurred July 19, 1847, at the family homestead on Main street in Chillicothe. Every morning during his life he had his hair dressed and his cue braided and tied with a black ribbon by Jim Richards, a mulatto barber. His hair was black and made a braid about two feet long.

CHARLES ARTHUR CARLISLE.

The following obituary notice was taken from the Scioto *Gazette* of July 21, 1847, Chillicothe, Ross county, O.:

"DIED.—In this city about one o'clock A. M., on Monday last, after a short and painful illness, in the seventy-sixth year of age, John Carlisle, Sr., Esq.

"The deceased for the last fifty years has been one of the most active and useful citizens of Chillicothe. He settled here about 1792, and soon entered upon a successful and extensive mercantile career, which was continued until after the late war with Great Britain.

"During the struggle in which the people of the Scioto valley warmly participated, Mr. Carlisle on more than one occasion made large advances to the government, both of goods and provisions, organizing, transporting and equipping troops from his own private purse, thus contributing material aid to the country.

"In his mercantile transactions he was distinguished for liberality to debtors, and promptitude to creditors, and ever combining the character of a public-spirited citizen, high-minded gentleman, and an enterprising merchant.

"For the last twenty-five years Mr. Carlisle has devoted much of his attention to the interests of this town and county.

"In the address published in our last paper by the judges of the court of common pleas for this county, ample testimony is borne to his philanthropic and liberal course.

"His services as commissioner of Ross county continued to the day of his death and have been of marked utility. In the discharge of the different duties of that office, he probably gave just offense to none.

"Mr. Carlisle was ever an ardent and honest politician, none more uncompromising of principle, none more lenient to the convictions of others than he.

"We trust that some contemporay of Mr. Carlisle will furnish our city with a suitable notice of the life and career of this aged and respected citizen. He was one of the few men of the olden time who have been spared to the present generation, as examples of integrity and manly virtue.

"Mr. Carlisle was the father of a numerous family, all of whom yet living occupy respectable positions in society. He leaves an aged wife, with whom he has lived a faithful and loving husband for nearly half a century.

"His funeral was attended yesterday by the Masonic fraternity and a large concourse of citizens, including the municipal authorities."

In the August number of the *Gazette*, 1847, appeared the following clipping:

"Judge Bailhacke was formerly the editor of the Scioto *Gazette,* and at this writing is the proprietor and editor of the Alton, Ill., *Telegraph*, and thus discourseth upon seeing the notice of the death of the late Mr. Carlisle:

" 'Passing away. The following obituary notice extracted from the last Scioto *Gazette*, a newspaper the name of which recalls to us the many passing incidents of the olden times, announces the death of an old and much-valued friend. We became personally acquainted with the late Mr. Carlisle in 1812, and know that his great worth as a man and his eminent usefulness and public spirit as a citizen are not here overrated.

" 'To him more perhaps than to any other individual is the beautiful city of Chillicothe indebted for many of its improvements, and notwithstanding his advanced age, his death may justly be considered a great loss to the community among whom he so long resided.

" 'The friends of our youth are passing away one after another, and their departure from the stage of human action earnestly admonishes us that our own cannot be far distant'."

Charles Arthur Carlisle, the subject of this sketch, received his early education under private tutor. He entered the railway service in 1883, and since that time has held the following positions:

1883 to 1884.—Messenger on the Marietta & Cincinnati railway, now B. & O. S. W. R. R.

1884 to 1885.—With *Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus, O., a leading Republican paper.

1885 to 1886.—Bill and freight clerk, local freight, Nickel Plate railway, at Cleveland, O.

1886 to 1887.—Assistant chief clerk and cashier, same road.

1887 to 1888.—Cashier of joint stations (3), same road, same place.

1888 to 1889.—Private secretary to general manager Toledo & Ohio Central railway, at Toledo, O.

1889 to 1890.—Private secretary and purchasing agent, same road, same place.

1890 to 1891.—Purchasing agent Toledo & Ohio Central and Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati railways, at Toledo, O.

1891 to 1892.—Purchasing agent Toledo & Ohio Central, Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati and the Kanawha & Michigan railways (the Burke system.)

1892 to date.—Assistant general manager and purchasing agent Chicago & South Bend railroad and treasurer same road, Feb. 1, 1893.

Mr. Carlisle was married Sept. 17, 1891, at South Bend, Ind., to Miss Anna Studebaker, only daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Clem Studebaker, founder and president of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing company.

Mr. Carlisle is a director of and purchasing agent of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing company of South Bend, Ind., New York city, Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Col., Springfield, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, Duluth, Minn., San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Ore. He is also secretary of the South Bend Fuel and Gas company, of South Bend, Ind. He was vice-president of the National Real Estate Association of America, and is now secretary of the Scotch-Irish society of America for the state of Indiana, a member of the executive committee of the National Carriage Builders' association of America, and of the Indiana Manufacturers' association. He is also a member of the Sphinx club of New York, composed only of national advertisers; also a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis; the Chicago Athletic club of Chicago, and the Indiana club of South Bend, Ind. He is a member of Gov. Mount's staff, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is an active official member of Milburn Memorial Methodist Episcopal church of South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Carlisle has one of the most beautiful homes of the state, surrounded with an extensive and perhaps as complete a library as can be found, every comfort, a wife of most charming personality, culture and refinement, and four beautiful children—Anne, aged 6; Charles Arthur, Jr., aged 5; Kathryn, aged 4, and Woodson Studebaker, aged 2.

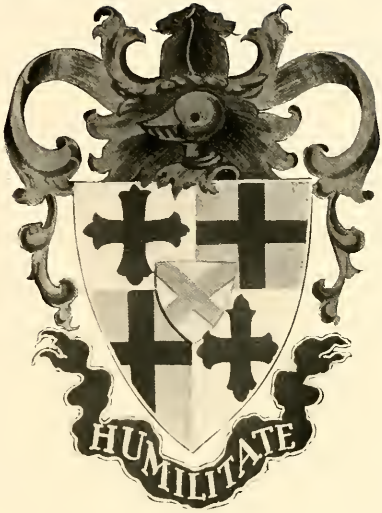
The following is a copy of a report from the Bailey Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.:

Department of Heraldry,
April 27, 1896.

To Charles Arthur Carlisle, Esq., Care Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

Dear Sir: We are glad to report that we have been successful in our searches for the Carlisle Arms.

The family is originally Scottish and was formerly spelt "Carlyle," but as they spread into various parts it has modernized into Carlisle and Carlile; the name is very unusual in Ireland, fortunately for our search.



The following notes, however, are to the point. Robert Carlyle removed from Scotland into Ireland during the plantation of Ulster—1611 or 1612—and established himself in the neighborhood of Newry, in the County of Down. At this time and for a long period afterward, Ireland was in a very disturbed state and records were not easily preserved. The parish registers commence in 1698, but are wanting from 1737 to 1777. The following will show this family remained in the neighborhood at the beginning of this century; his descendant, William Carlile, ordained to the office of ruling:

Elder in 1707. He had a large family (11 children.) Hugh Carlile, his seventh child, was baptized Feb. 3, 1711. He married and had issue from whom is his (son or grandson.)

Andrew Carlisle (the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch,) of Ashgrove, about one mile from Newey. Newey is in the adjoining County of Tyrone.

The Carlisle Arms is described as follows:

Quarterly first and fourth; argent, (shield silver), a cross flory, gules (red), Carlisle.

Second and third; a (gold) cross gules

(red) "Crosbie," and as a surtout argent, (shield silver), a saltire azure (blue.)

Crest; two dragons' heads and necks couped addosse, vert (green.)

Motto: "Humilitate." (Red scroll, silver letters.)

We also find these arms recorded as having been those of the house of Lord Carlyle of Torthorwald, County Dumfries, and the families of Douglas and Bruce appear to be intermarried.

We have come across fragments of this family's history as early as the first quarter of the fifteenth century.

Very truly yours,
Signed, THE BAILEY BANKS & BIDDLE CO.,
By EUGENE ZIEBER.

KOTHE, WILLIAM, of the firm of Kothe, Wells & Bauer, wholesale grocers of Indianapolis, Ind., and one of the leading business men of the city, was born May 8, 1858, at Indianapolis. His father, William Kothe, was born in Melsungen, Germany, September 15th, 1822. He was entry clerk in the employ of the German government until 1849. He left Germany for the United States in 1849 on account of the revolution. He lived in Baltimore, Md., until 1854, when he returned to Germany. While in Germany he married Christine Meyer, daughter of Justus C. Meyer, principal of the school at Melsungen. In 1855 he came to Indianapolis, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred January 7, 1896. One of the most important occupations while in Indianapolis was the administratorship of the C. F. Schmidt estate. This estate comprised the largest brewery interests in the state, and required a great deal of business tact and judgment. After the heirs had reached their majority and he turned the property over to them, the judge complimented him highly on the successful manner in which he had fulfilled his trust. He was one of the charter members of the German-English School association, which was the most successful private school in the city. He served as secretary from the day of its formation until his death. He was president of the German Industrial Training school, which was merged into the Manual Training school. This school is considered the foremost institution of its class in the country. In the year 1883 he and his wife went to Germany and remained there about a year and a half. After returning to the United States in the fall of 1884 he retired from active business life. He was a great student and was especially well informed in history.

Mr. Kothe's mother's maiden name was Christine Meyer. She was born in Guxhagen, Germany, June 15, 1824. She was a woman of great force of mind and of high principles, her influence being marked in forming the characters of her children and developing those principles which tend to all that is good and honest and true in life.

Mr. Kothe started to school in September, 1864, and first attended the school conducted by August Mueller. After six months he changed to the German-English school. He left the German-English school in 1871 and entered high school. He left high school in 1873 and entered the employ of John S. Spann & Co., real estate firm. He worked for this firm four years, and then started with B. A. Richardson in the insurance business.

Mr. Kothe had a liking for mercantile business, and, retiring from the insurance firm, went to work for A. Burdsal, manufacturer and dealer in paints and oils, on South Meridan street, in the fall of 1878. In the spring of 1879 he entered the employ of Schnull & Krag, wholesale grocers, and worked for them ten years. He worked as shipping and bill clerk, and gradually advanced to house salesman and first assistant to Mr. W. A. Krag, who was manager of the firm.

On January 1, 1889, Mr. Kothe went into business for himself, together with his brother George Kothe, Charles W. Wells and George Bauer, under the firm name of Kothe, Wells & Bauer, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, 128-130 South Meridian street. Their quarters proving too small, on November 1, 1898, they removed their business to 124-126 South Meridian street, which is the present location of the firm.

Mr. Kothe has occupied the position of buyer and general manager of the buying and selling department since its beginning. Until recently he has been vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the State Association of Wholesale Grocers, for which association he was appointed state representative. In addition to the wholesale grocery business, he has a half interest in the Indianapolis Canning company, and is vice-president and treasurer of this concern, which makes a specialty of canning tomatoes. He was a director in the Keystone Oil and Gas company, which first developed the oil and gas fields north of the city, and which was absorbed by the White River Oil and Gas company, which is now operating a number of oil wells very successfully. He is a director of the board of trade, having been elected for four years last June; also school commissioner of the ninth district of Indianapolis, and chairman of the finance committee, the most important one in the school board. This committee distributes annually over $700,000, nearly $400,000 of which goes to the teachers of the fifty-eight schools in the city. He is also a member of the committee on high and industrial training schools of German, music and drawing. He is a charter member of the Musik Verein, a musical society occupying the magnificent new building recently completed by the German House Stock association.

Mr. Kothe is a stockholder in the German house, a member of the Indianapolis Maennerchor, of the German-English School association, of the Deaconess Protestant Hospital society, and is director and treasurer of the Lyra Casino, a club limited to a membership of fifty married people, situated on North Meridian street. One of the features of this club is the ownership of the finest arranged bowling alley in Indianapolis.

WILLIAM KOTHE.

In politics Mr. Kothe is, and always has been, a Republican. He has been a member of the county executive committee and was treasurer of the executive committee in the last city campaign. He never held office. He was alternate delegate to the national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and has been a delegate to nearly all of the city, county and state conventions held in late years. He has always taken an active part in politics and never fails to work at the polls on election day.

Mr. Kothe was married May 5th, 1883, to Dora Steffens at the residence of William Wachs, 164 Blake street, Indianapolis. They have four children: Eugene, born July 20th, 1884; Emma, born October 8th, 1886; Louise, born April 20th, 1889, and Dorothy, born August 31st, 1896.

JOHNSON, Abbott L. Among the progressive business men who have contributed to raise "Magic Muncie" to her present advanced position as a manufacturing and general business center, is A. L. Johnson.

Abbott Livingston Johnson was born at Ohio, Herkimer county, in the state of New

ABBOTT L. JOHNSON.

York, Aug. 26, 1852. He was a son of Henry Isaac Johnson, a farmer, and Eliza Ferguson Johnson, a thoroughly good woman and a devoted Christian of the Methodist faith. He attended the public schools at Ashtabula, O. In 1874 he was sent to Bluffton, Ind., to superintend the starting of bent wood machinery. These works are now the property of J. H. Smith & Co., of Muncie. This was the first time that Mr. Johnson had been away from home. With his naturally quick intelligence he saw an opportunity to engage with profit in the timber business. Four years later he associated himself with J. T. Arnold, of Montpelier, Ind., in the general hardwood lumber business. The firm name was A. L. Johnson & Co. Two years later he moved to Muncie and from that growing city operated several hardwood mills. Two years later, on the retirement of Mr. Arnold, J. C. Johnson came into the firm and the business was continued successfully by the two brothers until October, 1896. It was then sold to J. C. Wood & Co. For thirteen years prior to his purchase Mr. Wood had been employed in the same business as superintendent.

Mr. Johnson had at that time acquired interests in several other enterprises which demanded his attention. His business training had been only such as is acquired by close attention to such business as he may have had in hand. In all this, however, he had been diligent, attending carefully to whatever came before him to be looked after, and had observed the strictest business integrity in all his dealings. He is now president of the Weis & Lesh Manufacturing company, manufacturers of spokes and butchers' skewers, with factories in Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee and Mississippi; president of the Live Poultry Transportation company, of Chicago; vice-president of the Muncie Natural Gas company, of Muncie, Ind. He is also a stockholder in the Ashtabula Water Works company, of Ashtabula, O.; the Muncie Water Works company, of Muncie, Ind.; the Indiana Iron company, of Muncie; and controlling owner of the Johnson block, a building of which any city might well be proud. The erection of this fine block is an evidence of the unbounded confidence which Mr. Johnson has in the remarkable and flourishing city in which he lives.

Mr. Johnson was married at Ashtabula, O., Dec. 28, 1871, to Miss Florence Merriman, a lady of many accomplishments. They have three children, their two sons being named John Edgar and Ray Prescott; their daughter, Florence Grace. His residence is at No. 330 East Washington street, Muncie.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican. In religion his affiliations are with the Baptist church, of which his wife is also a member. He is a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Muncie. He is also a member of the Commercial club of Indianapolis. As a man he is much respected for his strict integrity. As a public-spirited citizen he stands in the front rank among those who have given Muncie her justly-earned reputation for progress and development, and in all this wonderful Union there is no better type of true progress than Muncie.

In Memoriam.

HENRY STUDEBAKER,
Eldest Brother of the Studebaker Family
of South Bend, Ind.
Member of the Firm of H. & C. Studebaker,
Who in February, 1852,
Founded the Business of Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Retiring from the Firm in 1858.
Born at East Berlin, Adams Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1826.
Died at South Bend, Ind., March 2, 1895.

The foregoing was the announcement sent out by the Studebaker Bros., conveying intelligence of the death of one of their number. Mr. Henry Studebaker was the sixth of a family of thirteen children, born to John and Rebecca Studebaker, the first three of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to adult years who were older than the subject of this sketch, were sisters—Mrs. P. A. Welch, of Goshen, still living, and Mrs. Nancy Lucas, now dead. After the removal of the family from East Berlin, Pa., to Adams county, O., in 1835, Henry, then a lad of nine years of age, was bound out to a country blacksmith, with whom he commenced learning his trade, working at the forge in summer and attending district school in winter. Later he returned to the family home and completed his trade with his father and brothers, Clem and J. M., at the old shop in Ashland. Here he worked until he was of age, when his savings enabled him to buy a horse, and having a few dollars left for expenses, he set out for the west.

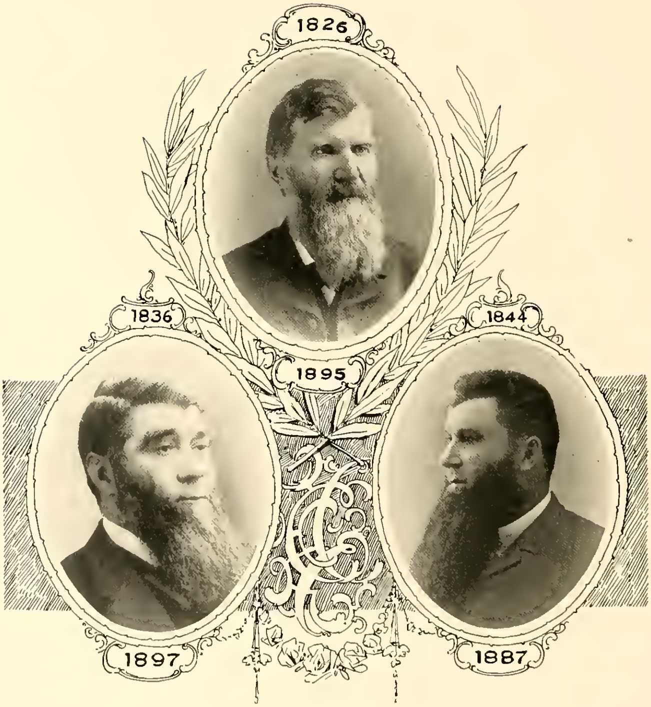
Arriving at Goshen, Ind., he found employment in a blacksmith shop, but getting little or nothing beside his board for his labor for several months, and having previously sold his horse, discouraged with this first venture, he returned to Ashland, walking the entire distance. In 1851, however, the next younger brother, Clem, having in the preceding year established himself in South Bend, Henry joined him, and in February, 1852, the two brothers engaged in horse shoeing and wagon making. The firm name was H. & C. Studebaker, and aside from horse shoeing and general repair work done, the output of manufactured goods for the first year was two wagons. This was the humble beginning of the vehicle industry of Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing company.

Henry and Clem were in these early days tireless workers, laboring early and late to gain a foothold in their business and make headway. They soon began the employment of assistants, and were becoming fairly well established and regarded as a rising and enterprising firm of blacksmiths and wagon makers, when, in 1859, Henry's health gave way and compelled him to retire. He sold his interest to his brother J. M., who was just home from California with his savings, which he thus invested, taking Henry's place in the firm of Studebaker Bros.

Upon leaving the forge Henry Studebaker made a considerable purchase of real estate south of the city, and on this property and other subsequent additions thereto, he carried on the business of farming, and so continued until his death.

He was first married in May, 1852. This wife was Miss Susan Studybaker, daughter of Samuel Studybaker, then living in the vicinity, a family of like name though spelling it differently. Six children were born of this marriage—Mrs. A. W. Bowman, of North Manchester, Ind.; S. W. Studebaker, of this city; Laura Studebaker, who died at Lancaster, Pa., after a brief illness contracted while visiting the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; Edith Studebaker, Mrs. J. M. Chillas, and Clem W. Studebaker, all of this city. Mrs. Studebaker died June 8, 1871. In 1873 Mr. Studebaker was again married. His second wife was Miss Priscilla Kreighbaum, daughter of William Kreighbaum, of Elkhart county, and a sister of Elder Kreighbaum of this city. By this marriage there were four children, Adele E., Peter E., William and Arthur, all of whom are at this time living.

Mr. Studebaker was industrious and frugal, and in his personal habits abstemious, never using either tobacco or liquor. In common with his brothers he possessed good business qualities, and soon acquired sufficient property for a competence, building up a very handsome and



HENRY STUDEBAKER.

PETER E. STUDEBAKER.

JACOB F. STUDEBAKER.

comfortable country residence. He had a fund of natural humor and cheerfulness, which made him a wide circle of friends. He was a member of the denomination of Dunkards, which was the faith of his parents, and the church to which his wife and his sisters belong. Naturally Mr. Studebaker was hospitable to a degree and his roof tree promptly welcomed a host of friends, young and old.

Sterling honesty was an integral part of Mr. Studebaker's nature. In business dealings he claimed his own, but was not less scrupulous in according to others their full rights. Although not directly identified with his brothers in the larger and more prosperous growth of their business, his fealty to them was a marked and pleasing feature of his life. He rejoiced in their success as unselfishly as a parent might in the well-being of his very own. He never failed to exhibit an interest in their business, and never became so absorbed in the management of his own affairs, themselves by no means insignificant, that he did not keep fully advised of the leading particulars of their enterprises. He frequently counseled with them, indeed, and in various ways rendered the company and its individual members valuable aid in looking after some of their local interests. He was affectionate in a marked degree, and the manifestation of this spirit extended to all the numerous members of the family of which he was a branch, as well as to many intimate friends outside the pale of relationship. Outspoken and quick in condemnation of injustice and crying evil, he was, nevertheless, essentially a man who avoided contention and cultivated relations of peace and good will with all men. His sympathies were easily aroused, his benevolence was large, and his generosity responsive and helpful. Few men were more widely known in the county than he, few men have had warmer or more numerous friends, and few have been more sincerely mourned. A handsome monument marks his resting place, a tribute of affection by his surviving brothers.

On Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1897, Peter E. Studebaker, treasurer of Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., accompanied by his brother, J. M. Studebaker, went to Alma, Mich., in the hope of benefiting his health. On Saturday of the same week, the 9th instant, just before the hour of noon, he suddenly expired from heart disease. This brother was the fourth son of the family. He was born April 1, 1836, in Ashland county, O. Unlike his brothers, he showed no aptitude or inclination for learning a trade, and he was the only member of the original wagon-making firm who was not a practical mechanic. He however exhibited traits at an early age, indicating a leaning toward commercial life, and naturally his first engagement at labor was as a clerk in a store. He displayed economy and thrift at the very beginning of his career, and at the end of the first year had accumulated $150. With this sum he began life on a peddling wagon, and followed itinerant trading until he had saved enough to stock a notion store in Goshen, Ind. He added to the general line of his merchandise the sale locally of wagons for his brothers, and his success in retail sales influenced his brothers Clem and J. M. to invite him to join them in the wagon and carriage business. This offer he accepted in 1863, and thereafter his especial part of the business was to establish agencies and create a demand for the output of the growing wagon and carriage factories of the firm. The first branch was established at St. Joseph, Mo., when that city was the great outfitting point of the west and the southwest. The demand for wagons at this branch gave an important impetus to the growth of the business, and other branches followed at Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Duluth, Springfield, Mo., Denver and Los Angeles, Cal.

From 1886 to 1896 Mr. Studebaker made his home in Chicago, having charge of the company's splendid house on Michigan avenue, the business afterward removed to a mammoth new building on Wabash avenue. In the latter year he returned to South Bend in order to assume direct oversight of his old department in the management of sales. Mr. Studebaker had a warm liking for Chicago, and was in hearty sympathy with its active spirit and enterprise and vigorous business methods. His faith in the future of that city from the time of the great fire onward, never became weak or wavering. Mr. Studebaker's faith, indeed, was a strong point in his character. Whatever he believed in, fully possessed him as an abiding fact. Times of panic, seasons of trade dullness, days of financial depression, never made him despondent. At such times his superb courage was seen at its best advantage, and his associates say that it was an inspiration to note him under such circumstances lay his plans for anticipated trade and give his orders for preparations with as much confidence as though his natural eye had already discerned the dawn of prosperity, which in truth he could only see prophetically. While he had great patience in waiting for results, he had little taste for details, and preferred to rely upon others for this work. Yet when he called for particulars it came to be understood that anything less than a full showing of the case would invite sharp criticism. He had no tolerance for indirection. What he wanted to know he asked for bluntly, and if his questions sometimes gave rise to embarrassment, it was not his equanimity which was disturbed. He had abounding moral and personal courage, and was not driven from a position to which he believed himself entitled through fear of consequences. On the other hand he was not contentious, but had that just appreciation of the rights of others and innate gentleness and courtesy which made him a most agreeable companion and friend. He loved the problems of business, and when well nothing gave him greater delight than to apply himself to their solution for the benefit of the business corporation of which he was an integral part. He took great pride in the growth of the manufacturing industry with which he was connected, and he used to regard the oncoming sons and grandsons of Studebaker brothers as one of the most valuable assets of the company as having a bearing on its future magnitude and perpetuity.

Mr. Studebaker was conspicuously happy in his home life, and delighted to lay aside the formality, dignity and cares of business and engage in a romp with his grandchildren or nephews and nieces, with whom he was easily a prime favorite. In his immediate family he was the soul of gentleness, affection and indulgence. Besides his widow, whose maiden name was Mary Louise Ewing, daughter of Judge Charles Ewing, of Logansport, Ind., Mr. Studebaker left one son, W. F. Studebaker, of Chicago, and two daughters, Mrs. Nelson J. Riley, of South Bend, wife of the auditor of the company, and Mrs. William R. Innis, of Yonkers, N. Y., wife of the manager of the New York branch.

Mr. Studebaker was a member of several clubs in Chicago and South Bend. His church affiliations were with the Methodists and Episcopalians, although he was not a member of either church.

Jacob F. Studebaker, the youngest member of the quartette of manufacturers, was the first of the brothers to pass away. He died Dec. 17, 1887. He was born in Ashland county, O., May 26, 1844. At the age of thirteen, some time after the family had removed to South Bend, he concluded to become the arbiter of his own fortunes, and began work on a farm at six dollars a month. He remained a farmer's boy for the space of about three years, picking up an intimate knowledge of stock meanwhile, of which afterward he was a great lover and considerable owner, and saving a few dollars beside paying his own expenses. Concluding that he could make his way more profitably in the world with a good trade, he became an apprentice to his brothers in their carriage shop, where he learned the trade of carriage trimming, afterward adding to his knowledge of carriage making by serving a second apprenticeship to a carriagemaker of some fame at that time in Tiffin, O.

Having become efficient in his knowledge of carriage making, he returned to South Bend and attended school, taking a two years' course at the University of Notre Dame. Among other acquirements at school he became possessed of a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, and he added an elegant style of penmanship. On leaving the university he accepted a position in the office of his brothers, whose business at this time had assumed large proportions. He assisted in the labors of the office, and was also given general supervision of construction in the carriage department. In this line of work he developed great executive and technical skill, and under his fostering care the carriage business gained largely in magnitude and importance.

In 1868 he was invited to become a member of the company, and was by the board of directors elected secretary of the company, which position he held until his death, and thereafter continued in sole charge of the carriage business of the company. When the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. added carriage making as a department of the branch in Chicago, charge of it was also naturally given to Mr. J. F. Studebaker, though he continued in practical charge also of the carriage making at South Bend. Responsibilities thrown upon him seemed to enormously stimulate his natural talent for organization and executive work. He became a very important factor in promoting and upbuilding the general business of the company, and also acquired very considerable private interests. He possessed a considerable competence at his death, although still a young man, and had he lived he would undoubtedly have amassed wealth.

Mr. Studebaker was in person stalwart and handsomely formed, and sickness was practically unknown to him until the attack which caused his death. His manners were friendly and vivacious, his conversation fluent and agreeable and his argumentative powers convincing. Whatever he undertook he did with his might, and to this trait of energy, his success in life was mainly owing. He was a member of the First Baptist church of South Bend, and was liberal in its support and active in building up the denomination in the city. He was heartily in sympathy with the public-spirited policy of his brothers in the matter of enterprises, public or private, intended to build up South Bend, and in many ways and directions he made his vigorous influence felt in the community. His wife at her marriage was Miss Harriet Chord, of South Bend. She survived his death, as also their two children, Ida and Helen, now respectively Mrs. E. L. Kuhns and Mrs. Russell Ulrich.

LEATHERS, James Madison, judge of room 2, of the Marion county superior court, is a native of Indianapolis. He was born Aug. 31, 1861.

His father, William Wallace Leathers, was reared on a farm in Morgan county, Ind. He taught in the schools of the county for several years, and was fond of books, studious and intellectual in character. His father desired him to settle down on a farm in Morgan county, and offered to convey him several hundred acres of land if he would consent. He however preferred to take the value of the land in money and use the same in procuring a collegiate and legal education. His ambition was to become a lawyer.

At nineteen he attended the Northwestern Christian university (now Butler) at Indianapolis, and graduated from the literary and legal departments in 1860. In this year he married Miss Mary Wallace, the eldest daughter of Gov. David and Zerelda G. Wallace of Indianapolis. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion county, Ind., in 1861, and served two terms with ability and distinction. He became noted as a criminal lawyer and accumulated a large practice. His success in the criminal practice made him famous. He was one of the chief counsel in the celebrated Clem murder case, and in many others, which attracted wide attention. He was originally a Democrat, but became a strong Republican when Fort Sumter was fired upon. He was at one time chairman of the Republican committee of Marion county, and was considered a shrewd, successful politician. He died Dec. 17, 1875, at the age of thirty-nine, when the subject of this sketch was fourteen years old.

Mr. Leathers' mother's name was Mary Wallace. She was educated at Northwestern Christian university and belonged to an old family, and socially prominent. She was accomplished in music and literary attainments, was a beautiful woman and beloved by all. She died at the age of thirty-three when her son James was nine years old.

On his father's side, Mr. Leathers' ancestry was German; on his mother's side, Scotch and English. His grandmother, Zerelda G. Wallace, was born in Kentucky and is a great grandniece of Daniel Boone. At nineteen she married David Wallace, then lieutenant-governor of Indiana. He afterward became governor (1838-1840.) He served as judge of Marion county common pleas court. Afterwards he served a term in congress. When the appropriation of $40,000 was made to Samuel Morse, inventor of telegraphy, for making experiments with and test of the new invention, his vote was the last one and as it was a tie, his vote on this important appropriation measure was the deciding one. He voted in favor of the appropriation and it passed. His vote on this measure defeated him for re-election. His opponent, Daniel Brown, father of Admiral Geo. Brown, made a vigorous campaign among the farmers, accusing him of willful extravagance and waste of the people's money in voting for the "Te-lie-graph," which the orator described as the "Devil's clothes line."

Mr. Leathers' grandmother, Z. G. Wallace, is the stepmother of Gen. Lew Wallace and William Wallace. She achieved fame, national as well as state, as a woman suffragist and temperance worker, noted as an eloquent, forcible and successful lecturer. She is still living with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Steiner, at Cataract, Ind., at the advanced age of eighty-two.

Mr. Leathers' grandmother, Mrs. Wallace, reared him and had entire charge of his earliest education. She taught him the rudiments, and the first school he attended was the private school conducted by Miss Gertrude Holliday of Indianapolis. In his ninth year he entered the public schools of his native city, and attended the high school. At sixteen he entered Butler university and took the four years' course. While a student he was proficient in the languages, Latin, Greek, German and French; also in logic, rhetoric, literature and history.

Through college Mr. Leathers was deeply interested in the study of the English language, its etymology, its construction, its history and its use. He was specially interested in English diction and style, being a constant student of the style and diction of the famous English authors, pre-eminently Shakespeare.

Miss Catharine Merrill and Allen R. Benton (now president of the college) were then professors. They were greatly beloved by the students, and to them and to the inspiration of their teaching he owes largely whatever profit he may have derived from his college career.

Mr. Leathers graduated from Butler in June, 1881, at the age of nineteen. He belonged to the *Sigma Chi* fraternity and was a member of the Mathesian Literary society. He was president of his class in 1881, and was graduated with honors. He often thinks of himself, then a very tall, slim youth of nineteen, appearing before an audience composed largely of women (including his grandmother) with a graduating oration on "The Enfranchisement of Women."

Early in life Mr. Leathers cherished the ambition to become a successful lawyer. He belongs to a family of lawyers. At twenty years of age, he entered the law office of his uncle, William Wallace, who was then located in the Odd Fellows building. He spent almost a year in this office, studying Blackstone, making a thorough, conscientious study of this great legal classic. During that time he also, by the use of Pitman's manual, acquired a good practical knowledge of shorthand. He had almost exhausted his financial resources in acquiring a collegiate education. It occurred to him that, while pursuing his legal studies in some law office, he might earn some money as a stenographer, and while studying law, he earned in this way almost enough to live upon.

Mr. Leathers studied law in Wm. A. Ketcham's office for a year and in the office of Addison C. Harris for a year and a half. Then, as at present, these gentlemen had a large and profitable practice and, consequently, he entered upon the study of law under favorable conditions. He entered the Central Law school of Indianapolis, of which Judge Byron K. Elliott was the leading spirit, and graduated in 1883, making the two years' course in one.

In the fall of 1884 Mr. Leathers began the practice of the law by himself. He encountered the usual hardships and discouragements incident to the beginning of practice by the young lawyer. The following year he became a candidate for the position of pauper attorney. The appointment is made by the county commissioners and at that time they were Democratic, but this fact did not deter him. John W. Holtzman was also a candidate at that time for the same position. They became acquainted and soon formed a law partnership and opened a law office in the Old Vance block, sharing offices with Judge Vinson Carter. As attorneys for the poor, they had several important cases, notably the Samuel Marley murder case. Mr. Holtzman afterwards served two terms as prosecuting attorney. This partnership continued without interruption from the time of its formation in 1885 until November, 1898, a period of thirteen years. The partnership was a successful and congenial one. They gradually developed a good and profitable practice, and it was brought to an end only by the election of Mr. Leathers as judge of the superior court.

In March, 1898, Mr. Holtzman became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for judge of room 2, Marion superior court. Mr. Leathers soon conceived the idea of endeavoring to secure the Republican nomination for the same judicial office. As a result Mr. Leathers was successful.

JAMES MADISON LEATHERS.

Mr. Leathers has always been a consistent, enthusiastic Republican. He has always been a worker, either in the capacity of ward or precinct committeeman. In 1886 he ran for councilman of the Seventeenth ward, a heavily Democratic stronghold, against Col. Wm. Hicklin, and although the ward was strongly Democratic, he came within a few votes of election. This was his only participation in politics until June 14, 1898, when he was nominated by the Republican party for judge of room 2 of the Marion superior court. He received the nomination on the first ballot, although opposed in the race by two leading members of the bar. He was elected judge in November, 1898, since which time he has been on the bench. The work is very pleasant and congenial to him.

Mr. Leathers is not a member of any secret society. He is a member of the Marion, German House, Maennerchor, Dramatic, Century and Columbia clubs. While he is not a member of any church he is in sympathy with the main principles of the Christian religion. The members of his family belong to the Christian church and his grandmother was one of the original thirteen charter members of the church established in this city, and the only one now living.

Mr. Leathers was married June 7, 1893, to Miss Lida Carnahan, youngest daughter of Gen. James R. and Susan E. Carnahan. Gen. Carnahan is noted as the major-general of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias. They have one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Zerelda Leathers, born July 28, 1898.

Mr. Leathers thus expresses the great debt of gratitude he owes to his grandmother, Zerelda G. Wallace:

"Sir Richard Steele has finely said of a celebrated woman, a friend of his: 'To love her was equivalent to a liberal education.' And I know that whatever I may achieve in character or position, small and inconspicuous though it may be in result, is largely due to the influence and help of this splendid woman, whose character has been almost divine in its strength, simplicity and self-sacrifice. My love for her has been a constant and abiding inspiration to me. I lived with her until I was twenty-three years old. She was veritably a mother to me, my own mother dying when I was a mere child."

WILEY, ULRIC ZWINGLE, judge of the Indiana appellate court, is a native of Indiana, and was born on a farm in Jefferson county, November 14th, 1846.

His father, Preston P. Wiley, was a farmer and preacher, a member of the Christian church. He was in comfortable financial circumstances. His education was limited, and after he was married he taught school, studied and became a fair Greek and Latin scholar. He was one of the early abolitionists of southern Indiana.

His mother, Lucinda Weir Maxwell, was a native of Kentucky. Her father was a slave owner, and in 1811, becoming convinced that slavery was wrong, freed his slaves and moved to free soil.

His father was of Scotch descent. He was the descendant of one of seven brothers, who came to this country before the revolution. He was a man of powerful physique, strong convictions, indomitable will and undaunted courage. He was never a candidate for office and never held a public position.

Mr. Wiley's mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, a woman of mild temper, gentle manners and of deep religious convictions.

Mr. Wiley's early education was received from the public schools in the fall and winter. He attended one school in a log school house with puncheon floors. This primitive school made a deep impression on his mind as to the possibilities of the American youth. The country schools attended were of the usual character of the times, where the rule was strictly adhered to, that to spare the rod was to spoil the child.

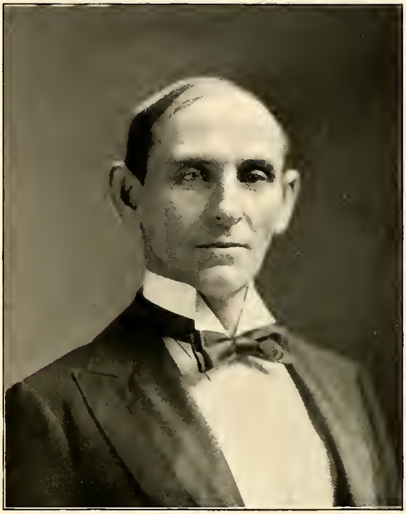
Mr. Wiley entered Hanover college in the fall of 1864, and graduated June 20th, 1867, with the honors of his class. At that time no prizes were offered in Hanover college, and the class standing was measured by the general averages from all the studies. The best grade was 100, and during his entire college life Mr. Wiley never fell below ninety-seven and three-fourths per cent., and that was the first term. While in college, he was a member of the Philalitheon literary society, where he received great benefit in debates and public speaking. He is deserving of great credit in one thing, and that is that during his college life he never played a game of cards or took a drink of liquor. Together with his brother he "batched," and in this way he was enabled to get an education.

After graduating, Mr. Wiley taught school two years, and took charge of his father's farm one year, while he and his mother were visiting their eldest daughter in California. He began his professional career by reading law in the office of the late William Wallace, in Indianapolis. In 1873 he graduated in the law school connected with the Northwestern Christian university, now Butler university. He continued his law studies until the fall of 1874, teaching in the night schools of Indianapolis during the time as a means of support.

In October, 1874, he moved to Fowler, Ind., and commenced the practice of law. In March, 1875, he was appointed county attorney for Benton county, unsolicited, and held the position for three years. He continued in the practice until August 30, 1892.

In 1882 he was elected to the house of representatives and served one term. He then returned to the practice of law and continued in active practice until August 30, 1892. In 1890 he was appointed by the governor a member of the board of trustees of Purdue university, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Edwin P. Hammond. After serving in that capacity for his unexpired term, he was re-appointed for a full term, but resigned in the fall of 1892. While practicing law, he was engageed in all important litigation in his own county, and largely in surrounding counties. August 30, 1892, he was appointed judge of the 30th judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Benton, Jasper and Newton, to fill a vacancy caused by resignation. He was also, on the same day, nominated by the Republican judicial convention for the same office, and at the November election he was elected as his own successor for a term of six years.

During the time he was on the circuit bench, he tried many cases of importance, not only in his own circuit, but in surrounding circuits. On May 7th, 1896, he was nominated by the Republican state convention as a candidate for appellate judge from the 5th judicial district, and was elected to that position in November following. On October 12, 1896, he resigned his position as circuit judge, in order that the electors in the circuit might select his successor. In 1898, he was again elected to the appellate judgeship from the 5th judicial district.


ULRIC ZWINGLE WILEY.

During the practice of law, Mr. Wiley formed two partnerships—first, with Capt. David E. Straight, in November, 1875; second, in December, 1883, an additional partner was taken into the firm—Mr. S. F. Carter—and the firm name was "Straight, Wiley & Carter." This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Carter in 1886, when Mr. Wiley purchased his interest in the firm from his executors. In December, 1888, he purchased the interest of Mr. Straight and practiced law alone until he went on the bench.

Mr. Wiley was born and reared a Republican, and has always remained a member of that party. Since he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he has always taken an active part in politics, and up to the time he went on the bench, a campaign never passed in which he did not participate as a stumper. For several years his services in campaign work were controlled by the state committee.

In 1875 Mr. Wiley joined the independent order of Odd Fellows, uniting with Fowler lodge, No. 460, and has held continuous membership. He belongs to all branches of the order and has taken every degree in the rituals. He has filled all the offices of the subordinate bodies. In 1889 he was elected grand warden of the grand lodge; in 1890, deputy grand master, and in 1891, grand master, serving one year in each office. In 1892 he was elected grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge and served for two years. He has been a Mason since 1883, and is now holding membership in Benton lodge, No 581, F. and A. M.; he is a 32d-degree Mason, holding membership in the Indiana consistory. He is a member of the Columbia and Marion clubs of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Christian church, and in former years was active in church and Sunday school work. In June, 1897, Hanover college—his Alma Mater—conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Wiley was married May 6th, 1874, to Mary A. Cole, of Indianapolis. Four children were born to them: Carl C., 23 years old and a graduate of Purdue university; Nellie E., 20 years old and now a student in the College of Music, at Cincinnati, O.; Maxwell H., 16 years old, now in high school; and Ulric Weir, 5 years old.

TUTTLE, Joseph Farrand, is the son of Rev. Jacob and Elizabeth (Ward) Tuttle, and was born at Bloomfield, N. J., March 12, 1818.

His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and in many regards a remarkable man, exhibiting in his pursuit of knowledge those traits of indomitable will-power and self-reliance which have ever been the certain precursors of success in whatever field of endeavor they are displayed, and in the case of Rev. Jacob Tuttle, the animating purpose was to achieve usefulness and distinction as a home missionary. The early part of his ministry was spent in West Milford, Bergen county, New Jersey, and he was also successful in his ministry in Ohio as a home missionary, under the auspices of the Home Missionary society of his denomination. At the age of fifteen, possessing no financial means, he hired out as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade. His purpose was to obtain an education, and though a mere youth, he saw distinctly that in his case the pathway to the temple, conditions had decreed, should be one of toil. It was a case in which the two old Latin proverbs—*Omnia vincit labor*, and *omnia vincit amor*—labor and love overcome and conquer all things—were in alliance. He took the old Latin philosophers at their word and found it true. He was a close student. He loved his books, and, notwithstanding his day's work included all the hours from daylight to dark, he kept on with his studies. When the day's work was over and labor had accomplished its purpose, love of books came to the front, and he studied his Latin lessons after he was released from the shop, five nights in the week, and walked four miles every Saturday night to recite his lessons to his minister and teacher, Rev. Dr. A. Armstrong. At the age of twenty-one he went to Bloomfield, N. J., and worked at his trade, at the same time keeping up his studies, preparing himself for college. He walked to Princeton and presented himself for examination, and was admitted to the junior class of Princeton college, but, being impecunious, he continued working at his trade and pursuing his studies, until he, without entering the college, was licensed to preach. Having left his employer before he had served his full apprenticeship, he sent him one hundred dollars as requital for the time he had appropriated, a transaction that evinced the keenest sense of honor and of a conscience trained to the highest ideals of integrity.

He married Miss Elizabeth Ward of Bloomfield, N. J., before completing his studies, which he continued to pursue until he was ordained. His wife, Elizabeth Ward, was a woman of large intellectual gifts, and of great popularity in the communities where she resided.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, on the paternal side, were of English origin, and were among the first settlers in the colonies, and were prominent members of the First Presbyterian church established at Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey. They were of revolutionary stock, and his great-grandfather, with five of his sons, were soldiers in the revolutionary war, including his grandfather.

On the maternal side, his ancestors were early settlers of Connecticut, and moved at an early day to Essex county, New Jersey. His maternal grandfather, Samuel L. Ward, was a skilled mechanic and an architect, who built the Bloomfield Presbyterian church, which was considered the finest church structure in that part of the state.

The subject of this sketch was early fitted for college, in the Newark (N. J.) academy, under the famous instructor, Nathan Hedges, at the age of fourteen. His father moved to Ohio in 1832. He worked on a farm and in the carpenter's shop for about four years. In 1836 he resumed his studies at Granville, O., completing his preparation for college in one year, and entered Marietta college, at Marietta, O., in 1837, and graduated in 1841, carrying the honors of the class. He then entered the Lane seminary, from which he graduated in two years, after which he returned to Marietta college, where he filled the position of tutor for two years.

Mr. Tuttle was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Columbus, O., in 1843. The first sermon he preached after being licensed was the foundation for the call which took him to Delaware, O., where he had charge of the Second Presbyterian church for three years. From Delaware, he was invited to Rockaway, Morris county, New Jersey, where he had charge of the Presbyterian church for fifteen years, a successful and happy portion of his ministerial life.

In 1862 Rev. Mr. Tuttle came to Indiana and located at Crawfordsville. He had been invited to take the responsible position of president of the Wabash college—one of the most important educational institutions in Indiana—as successor of the Rev. Dr. Charles White. This invitation was accepted and held for a period of thirty years, and up to 1892, when, at the age of seventy-four years, the venerable divine and educator resigned the position and its burdens for retirement and repose.

JOSEPH FARRAND TUTTLE.

On October 1, 1845, Mr. Tuttle was married to Miss Susan C. King of Rockaway, N. J., and of the union four children have been born—Joseph Farrand, a lawyer of Denver, Col.; Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Rev. E. B. Thompson of Crawfordsville; Arthur Ward Tuttle, living in Wisconsin; and Josephine, wife of Dr. C. L. Thomas of Crawfordsville.

Such a life as the subject of this sketch has led must be, in contemplation, replete with the fruitions of memory—a life devoted to the realization of the highest ideals of progress and civilization.

As a minister of the gospel of love, he has won from evil many a

> "Poor wanderer of a stormy day,"

and enabled them to reach the quiet retreats of virtue, and as a teacher, hundreds have gone from the college over which he presided, inspired with high ambitions to achieve success in the fierce battles of life; and now, in good health, and enjoying himself with his books and friends, he may serenely contemplate his achievements and await the final plaudit—"Well done."

MAYNARD, Jacob Beckwith, is the son of Andrew and Athalinda (Beckwith) Maynard, and was born in the city of New York, February 10th, 1819. His father was a man of superior education, fond of books, and the possessor of a large library of the best standard books in history, philosophy and general literature. In his early manhood he was a celebrated educator and subsequently engaged in business in the city of New York, in which he continued many years. His mother was a woman of so many excellencies of character and disposition that any faithful portrayal of them would appear effusive. She was the mother of twelve children, upon whose young and plastic minds she sought to impress lessons of every virtue that beautifies and adorns the home. Tranquil in her piety, and courageous in trouble, with faith in God that knew no change, she would sing—

> "When troubles like a gloomy cloud
> Have gathered thick and thunder'd loud,
> He near my soul hath always stood—
> His loving kindness, O how good!"

His ancestors were all English—paternal, Maynard and Wilbur—maternal, Beckwith and Leech—a mingling of Puritan and Baptist blood, running back to the days of Roger Williams and the witch-hanging piety of Massachusetts colonists. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Beckwith, was a revolutionary soldier and an inveterate hater of Tories to the day of his death.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the district schools of Connecticut, supplemented by one year in the Latimer academy in Brooklyn, N. Y., and one term in Essex academy at Essex, Conn., from all of which he graduated at the age of fifteen years. At the age of sixteen, young Maynard left his Connecticut home on the Niantic river, four miles from the city of New London, Conn., to seek his fortune in the great west, taking the ocean route to Mobile and New Orleans, the Mississippi river to St. Louis, thence, by stage, fifty miles to Kane, Greeen county, Illinois, where he arrived Christmas eve, 1835, having been seventy-eight days in making the journey. The voyage was of surpassing interest to young Maynard, replete with incidents which he recalls with satisfaction. His mission in the west was to become a farmer, but his experience was not such as to fascinate him, and he soon abandoned farming to become salesman and book-keeper in a large country store in the village of Kane. Graduating from this employment, he taught school for six months and then migrated to the city of St. Louis, where he obtained a position in the post office under Wilson P. Hunt, one of the remarkable men of his day, who had conducted an overland expedition to the Pacific in the interest of John Jacob Astor and the American Fur company. Remaining in the post office during the administration of Mr. Hunt, Mr. Maynard became the agent of all the proprietors of stage lines centering in St. Louis, a position which he held till 1843, when he removed to Cannelton, Perry county, Indiana, to become book-keeper of the American Cannel Coal company, engaged in mining coal at that place. The company, whose headquarters at that time was in Boston, Mass., owned five thousand acres of coal lands and mined vast quantities of coal for shipment south. In 1845, Mr. Maynard accepted the position of book-keeper of the largest commission and warehouse firm in New Orleans, but was quarantined so long at Bayou-Sara, La., that the firm had to engage an acclimated man. After a few months spent in Louisiana in the parish of West Feliciana, Mr. Maynard returned to Cannelton and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1846 Mr. Maynard married Miss Lydia Ann Elizabeth Archer, daughter of W. W. Archer, Esq. Of this union seven children were born, three of whom died in infancy. Sallie, a daughter, having an academic education, and of rare mental gifts, a writer who was winning golden opinions from people of culture and refinement, died young in womanhood, lamented by all who knew and loved her. One son, Charles, is a resident of Louisville, where he is connected with the railroad service. Mr. Maynard's wife died in Louisville in 1874, but he has, since that great bereavement, maintained a home presided over by his youngest daughter, Miss Grace, the productions of whose brush are regarded as meritorious by connoisseurs. Mrs. Jno. C. Tutt, since her marriage, has continuously lived at the home of her father, and with her husband and son, Edward Maynard Tutt, now preparing for college, creates a family circle in which refinement and culture, books and music, are productive of domesticity which make home attractive. During his residence in Cannelton, Mr. Maynard saw its evolution from a mining village of twenty or thirty dwellings, mostly log cabins, to a city of four thousand population. During his residence in Cannelton he was twice appointed book-keeper and cashier of the American Cannel Coal company, the second time under the presidency of Hamilton Smith, Esq., one of the most progressive men of Indiana, by whose influence the great cotton mill of the town was erected, and it was at Cannelton that Mr. Maynard began his newspaper career by purchasing the plant of the Cannelton *Reporter*, and publishing the first Democratic newspaper in Perry county. While engaged in editing the *Reporter*, Mr. Maynard read law for a time under instruction of Hon. Burrell B. Lea, then at the head of the bar. He was admitted to the bar, his license being signed by Judge Wm. E. Niblack, subsequently one of the supreme judges of Indiana, and was made deputy prosecuting attorney. In addition, he was appointed one of the examiners of applicants for the position of school teachers, and contemplating moving across a township boundary line to be nearer his business, he was elected a justice of the peace for the township in which his business was located prior to his removal, but as he did not aspire to judicial honors, he pleaded indigibility and escaped. He liked law as a profession and was also enamored of newspaper work, but choosing the latter, disposed of the *Reporter*, and went to Louisville, Ky., where he took a position as commercial editor on the Louisville *Democrat*, under the management of Messrs. Harney & Hughs, but being urgently solicited to take charge of the Evansville *Times*, a Democratic newspaper, then in charge of Robert Sproul, he resigned his position on the *Democrat* and assumed the management of the *Times*. The change was neither agreeable nor profitable, and he retired to accept a position of book-keeper and cashier of one of the largest companies engaged in the transportation of government supplies in the west during the war, having thirty steamers owned and chartered in the service. His health breaking down, he went home to recuperate his strength, after which he resumed newspaper work on the Louisville *Democrat*. John H. Harney, the grand old man, an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Doug-

JACOB BECKWITH MAYNARD.

las, who styled him the "Nestor of the Press," sickened and died. George D. Prentice, the brilliant and magnificent editor, who had made his journal a trumpet toned union organ, found, after the war was over, that Kentucky had little use for union literature, saw the paper he had founded, and which he called an "institution" far-famed for its wit and wisdom, slip from his control into the hands of others, which broke his heart. Wm. N. Haldeman had returned from his southern editorial campaigns with a pardon in his pocket, and was received in Louisville as a conquering hero. He at once established the *Courier* and made it a success. Every inch a general in the newspaper field, he commanded all the patronage worth having. The *Democrat,* losing Harney, lost everything, excepting its type and press, and the *Journal,* in ousting Prentice, was equally unfortunate. But the *Journal* had a splendid press and a building built expressly for it. Haldeman had secured from a German paper a share in the associated press. His idea was to monopolize the telegraph news and shut out all Democratic competition. Consolidation with the *Journal,* in which he secured a controlling interest, gave him another share. Then he purchased the remains of the old *Democrat,* which gave him three shares and the desired monopoly. From the *Democrat* Mr. Maynard went to the *Courier*, and then to the *Courier-Journal,* when the consolidation took place, where he remained until the Louisville *Ledger* was born. In the meantime, Mr. Maynard had been elected secretary of the Louisville board of trade and Merchants' exchange, at a salary of $3,000 a year, $1,000 more than had been paid any of his predecessors. In this position he served one year, retaining, at the time, his position of commercial editor of the *Courier-Journal.* While on the *Democrat*, he edited the largest and most influential commercial paper ever published in Louisville, as also a real estate journal. During his connection with the *Courier-Journal,* he devised a system of reporting the leaf tobacco market, sales and prices, which is still in vogue in that city, and which won for him numerous substantial evidences of approval. Resigning his position on the *Courier-Journal*, Mr. Maynard accepted a position on the *Ledger,* at the highest salary ever paid in Louisville in any branch of reportorial work, and as commercial editor of the paper, not only earned his salary, but was the recipient of numerous substantial testimonials of approval from the management. But the *Ledger,* being unable to overcome the Associated press monopoly of the *Courier-Journal,* after a year's publication as a morning paper, became an evening paper, of which Mr. Maynard became the managing editor during the remainder of his residence in Louisville. From Louisville Mr. Maynard went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he purchased an interest in the St. Joseph *Gazette*, which he edited and managed for two years. He then disposed of his interest in the *Gazette,* and in May, 1876, removed to Indianapolis and took service on the *Sentinel* as commercial editor, under the presidency of Hon. John C. Shoemaker. After the November election of 1876, Mr. Maynard accepted the position of editor of the *Sentinel*, and continued in the service of the paper as editor, managing editor and editorial writer, for a period of nine years, consecutively. Having been elected clerk of the bureau of public printing, binding and stationery, he resigned his position on the *Sentinel* in 1885, but subsequently resumed the position as editorial writer on the *Sentinel* for one year, under the administration of Mr. Craig, which he held when the paper was sold to its present proprietor, Hon. S. E. Morss. During his connection with the *Sentinel,* Mr. Maynard was elected president of the Democratic editorial association of Indiana, and was instrumental in giving the association a banquet at the Grand hotel, which was a record-breaker. It was an occasion where such splendid men as Joseph E. McDonald and Thomas A. Hendricks, and other Democrats of state renown, delivered addresses which still linger in the memory of the editors who were present. Mr. Maynard was for ten years, consecutively, the only editorial writer on the *Firemen's Magazine*, published under the auspices and by the authority of the great organization of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of the United States and Canada. As the guest of the brotherhood, he delivered addresses at its conventions in Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Denver, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and Toronto, Canada. For five years Mr. Maynard was employed in the office of the state statistician, Hon. William A. Peelle, whose reports bear testimony of his industry in that line of work. Mr. Maynard's war record consists in being a member of Col. C. H. Mason's regiment of the state guard, in which he carried a Springfield rifle, and was assigned, on more than one occasion, to posts requiring vigilance in guarding the town from raids from Kentucky, whose bushes were full of rebels. In politics, Mr. Maynard was a Whig, because he was born a Whig, and followed the fortunes of the party until Gen. Scott's "hasty plate of soup," like Daniel Webster's declaration, that "Governments are founded on property," defeated him. Then Mr. Maynard became a Democrat, and through storm and shine, victory and defeat, has trained with the party of Jefferson, the only political party the country has known that has made politics "the science of government" for all the people. The writings in a daily newspaper, as a general proposition, are ephemeral, written for the day and forgotten, and yet Mr. Maynard was able to express his thoughts upon various subjects as to bear lasting impressions upon the minds of distinguished men in Indiana. Hon. Wm. H. English wrote, "I have been acquainted for many years with Col. J. B. Maynard, and consider him one of the ablest political newspaper writers in the country." Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks said, "Col. Maynard has made the *Sentinel* an excellent political paper." Hon. Francis T. Hord bore testimony that, "Col. Maynard, whose scholarly productions in the press for many years in the interest of the Democratic cause have electrified the people of our state." Hon. Jno. C. New said: "Col. Maynard is a writer and speaker of marked ability." Hon. D. F. Allen complimented Col. Maynard by saying, "He is truly a landmark in the history of the Democratic party, a manly man and a lovely character." Hon. Allen Zollars, writing of Mr. Maynard, said, "I have long been a friend of Mr. Maynard. I have admired his native ability, broad reading and general fund of information, and his worth as a citizen and a Democrat." Col. Archibald McGinnis says, "I know Col. Maynard's devotion to the principles of true Democracy. He believes in the people and is and has been pre-eminently the people's advocate." Such complimentary testimonials could be indefinitely extended relating, not only to the colonel's newspaper work, but in other lines that have engaged his attention. A publishing house of large capital in Indianapolis offered, if the colonel would make selections from his newspaper writings and addresses, to publish them in book form without cost to him. Mr. Maynard has twice occupied the position of clerk in the Indiana senate, holding the position in 1862, when Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was elected United States senator. He has been twice elected clerk of the bureau of state printing, and has been twice elected assistant clerk of the Indiana state board of election commissioners, in association with Thomas J. Carter, as chief clerk. In the years 1896-97, Mr. Maynard wrote a series of articles for the *Pen Magazine*, conducted by M. W. Carr, and on February 10, 1897, on the occasion of the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth, was the recipient of a highly complimentary testimonial of regard at the Grand hotel, where his honor, Mayor Taggart, presided, and where Hon. W. R. Myers delivered a highly congratulatory address. The record shows that Mr. Maynard has been all his life a busy man, and that the chronicle of diligence might be unbroken to the last, during the winter of 1898-99, he was employed by his friend, Hon. Samuel E.

Morss, to write biographical sketches of "Men of Progress" of Indiana, and produced one hundred and eighty-two sketches. Col. Maynard is an Odd Fellow, and one of the charter members of James lodge of Cannelton, Ind. He is also a Master Mason, and a charter member of the Antiquity lodge of F. and A. M., of Louisville, Ky., and a member of the Indianapolis Press club. In religious matters, Mr. Maynard was born a Baptist, and in his teens joined the Baptist church at Kane, Ill. Subsequently he became a Methodist, and now holds that religion is a combination of "Faith and Works," quite independent of creeds and dogmas. Without a tremor in his hands, with his intellectual faculties intact, Col. Maynard awaits the inevitable with philosophical composure. In the charmed circle of his home, surrounded by those he loves and who love him, mindful of passing events, and keeping abreast of the procession—

> He neither knows nor seeks to know,
> What Life's future has in store;
> He knows Life's battle is still on,
> And that he is past four score.

JACKSON, Francis Marion, is one of the leading lawyers of South Bend, Ind., and has an enviable reputation extending over the northern part of the state, although he is yet a young man. He is descended from old revolutionary stock. His father, William O. Jackson, was born in Ohio, but moved to Indiana when he was three years old. His grandfather was an officer in Washington's army, where he distinguished himself for bravery and zeal in the cause of the patriots. The elder Mr. Jackson began life in Indiana a pioneer and a poor man, but by his thrift, industry and force of character he has accumulated a large and valuable property. He was always noted for his enterprise and interest in public questions, which largely accounts for the subsequent career of his son. His ancestors were Scotch, having immigrated to Virginia in the sixteenth century to escape the religious persecution of Mary Queen of Scots. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Chamberlain, was of Dutch descent, was also born in Ohio, the state that is now furnishing so large a percentage of the public men of the country.

Mr. Jackson, the subject of this sketch, was born a few miles northwest of the city of South Bend. His early life was spent on a farm and was not different from that of other country boys, except that his mind was always filled with high ambitions and an interest in questions which the average boy cares nothing about. By dint of hard labor he saved enough money to spend a year at the Northern Indiana Normal school, preparatory to becoming a school teacher. His career teaching school covered a period of two years and was marked by success, and the original methods and ideas which he introduced into the school room often to the astonishment and alarm of the school authorities. Having acquired enough money, he now entered the University of Michigan, being graduated from that institution with the degree of LL. B. in 1887. From there he went to Great Bend, Kansas, to practice his profession, but finding the field too limited, he returned at the end of one year to South Bend, where he formed a partnership with Judge T. E. Howard, which continued in force until Judge Howard was elected to the supreme bench.

Mr. Jackson has had remarkable success practicing law. His appointment as prosecuting attorney of the Thirty-second judicial district of Indiana by Gov. Matthews in 1892 furnished him an opportunity for developing those talents which were to be the foundations of his subsequent success. While holding this important office, he discharged his duty absolutely without fear or favor. Opposed though he was by the animosity of the sitting judge, he secured convictions in some of the hardest fought cases in the history of the county, among them being that of the murderer Lint and the unearthing of thousands of dollars' worth of property that had been concealed to escape just taxation.

His practice since that time has been very successful and he numbers among his clients some of the best and wealthiest business men of his section. The secret of his success has been a strong determination and perseverance which he inherited from his father, hard and diligent study and a broad knowledge of legal matters. He never gives advice until he has thoroughly investigated all of the law and adjudicated cases bearing on the point in question, and being conservative, his clients always know that his counsel can be depended on. He does not indulge in high-flown oratory in addressing juries, but his speeches are made up of practical sound sense, addressed to the intelligence of the juror and not his passions or prejudice.

Mr. Jackson being a hard student has a fine law library at his office and a splendid collection of standard literature at his residence, both of which he uses constantly. His large law practice has been remunerative and he has accumulated a large property, including a fine home in the most desirable residence portion of the city. One of his most distinguishing characteristics is his proverbial good nature. People often remark that they never knew so even-tempered a man. Under any and all circumstances his good nature remains with him, consequently he does not waste his life away worrying and always has hosts of friends.

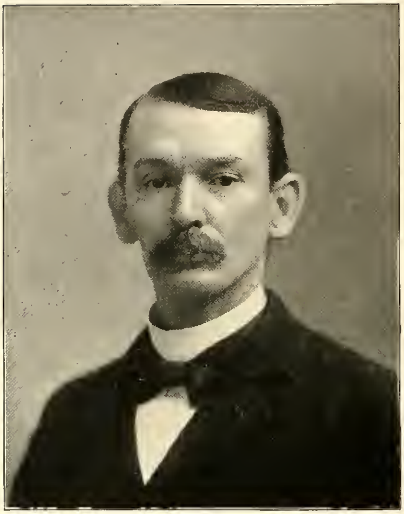
Mr. Jackson is and always has been an ardent Democrat. Although never a seeker after office his services are always at the command of his party and are in demand every campaign. He is an active member of Masonic, I. O. O. F. and Forester lodges. October 8, 1890, he was married to Belle L. Judie, and two children have been born to them—Earl W. and Helen E. Jackson. Mr. Jackson's career affords a good illustration of what an ambitious boy can make of himself if he has the determination to succeed. Close study, unfaltering determination, a cool head and unquestioned integrity have won for him a position in life of which any man may well be proud. Being young, full of ambition and vigor, possessed of good sound sense and judgment, a wider and even more successful career undoubtedly awaits him.

FRANCIS MARION JACKSON.

FITZGERALD, Philander H., one of the most prosperous and prominent business men of Indianapolis, was born at Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana, February 4th, 1848.

His father, Joseph Fitzgerald, is a farmer and was born in Henry county, Kentucky. He is now 84 years old, and is still on the farm. His mother, Laura Fitzgerald (Northup) was born in Connecticut and died in the year 1894.

Mr. Fitzgerald removed from Decatur county, Indiana, when quite young, and located in Dearborn county. He received his education at Manchester college. He chose the law as his profession, and after two years of study gave it up for the practice before the departments of the government in the prosecution of such claims as grew out of the civil war. He was admitted to practice before all the various departments of the government and continued this work on an extensive scale.



PHILANDER H. FITZGERALD.

He was appointed by Gov. Williams of Indiana to file and settle state claims growing out of the loss of property during the Morgan raid in Indiana, and was instrumental in filing and settling some $400,000 worth of this class of claims.

During his early life, Mr. Fitzgerald was quite poor and was raised on a farm. His parents located in Marion county in 1864. He left the farm to study law, and came to Indianapolis in 1868. He worked during the day and studied law at night. He clerked in the government claim office of Carlin Hamlin, and, after getting enough means together, began the work for himself. By careful and industrious work he made money and judiciously invested it in Indianapolis real estate. He received the benefit of advances in value in these investments. In 1894 he purchased the old Journal block, corner of Market and Circle streets, remodeled it, and made it one of the finest office buildings in the city. He has been very successful in all business transactions. He purchased the paper known as the *Veteran Review*, and changed its name to the *American Tribune*, in 1882. He looked after this work in connection with the government claims business, and succeeded in raising its circulation to over twenty-five thousand copies per week. With this paper as the foundation, he organized a colony of northern people, to settle in the state of Georgia. They entered a vast pine forest, twenty-five miles from a railroad, and located upon thirty-seven thousand acres of good farming land, and built a city with a population of nine thousand people. On the farming lands the population numbers four thousand settlers. The location was made in Irwin county, Georgia. The city was named Fitzgerald, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Politically, Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Republican party. He belongs to the Columbia and Commercial clubs of Indianapolis, and is a member of I. O. O. F. and K. of P. orders. In religion, he is a Catholic, and belongs to St. John's church of Indianapolis.

Mr. Fitzgerald was married June 20th, 1872, to Miss Mary B. Mullin of Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana. They have six children: Frank N., who is now practicing law in Indianapolis; Laura G., graduate of St. Mary's college, now at home; Rose E., now in Paris, France, finishing a vocal musical education; Bernard G., clerking in the *Tribune* office; John P., now attending college at Kankakee, Ill.; and George H., aged 10, at home.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been eminently successful in his business career. He lives in a beautiful residence at No. 815 North Meridian street, where he is surrounded with all the elegance and comfort which belongs to a delightful home. He is one of the most influential citizens of Indianapolis, and has done much toward the improvement and upbuilding of that city.

BROWNLEE, HIRAM, judge of the superior court of Grant and Howard counties, was born September 13, 1849, on the town lot where he now resides. His father, John

Brownlee, was a lawyer for fifty years in the city of Marion, Ind. His mother's maiden name was Mary Weeks. Judge Brownlee's grandfather, James Brownlee, was a man of great influence and prominence in his day, and was a member of the constitutional convention.

Judge Brownlee grew to manhood in Marion, and has always been a native of that city. He attended the public schools in the early period of their history, where he received his early education and training. At an early age he displayed a remarkable talent for the law, and his spare moments were devoted to its study. His father, being one of the pioneer lawyers of the county, Judge Brownlee received the necessary training and education in this branch to make an accomplished lawyer. He read law in the office of his father for a time, then attended Wabash college during the years of '67 and '68.

The practice of the law was commenced with his father. He has subsequently been associated in the following firms: Brownlee & Carroll, Brownlee & Paulus and Brownlee & Cline.

Judge Brownlee was elected representative from Grant county in 1884, and served in the regular and special sessions of 1885 and in the regular session of 1889. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most influential members of the legislature, and was the caucus nominee of the Republican party for speaker.

By act of the legislature of 1897, the superior court between Grant and Howard counties was established, and Judge Brownlee was chosen as the available man to occupy the bench, and was appointed to the position February 15, 1897. He was nominated for the office, which he filled by appointment, June 15, 1898, at Kokomo, without opposition, and was elected at the ensuing election.

HIRAM BROWNLEE.

Judge Brownlee is to be complimented on the business methods he follows in conducting the affairs of his court. He exercises due deliberation on the bench, but the attorneys understand that he has no liking for unnecessary waste of time in conducting a case. He keeps the court docket cleared, and during his present administration he has disposed of a large volume of business with good satisfaction and in strict accordance with right and justice.

Judge Brownlee was married in 1877 to Miss Linnie McDowell, who died two years ago, Three children are living, Louise, Bessie and Phil, in whom the judge takes great delight, and who are his special care at his beautiful home on East Second street. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and wears the badge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

PIERCE, Oliver Willars, the leading pianist of Indianapolis, has enjoyed exceptional advantages in the study of his profession, having made a special study of music in Boston, and in Berlin, Germany, where the world-renowned master, Moszkowski, was his teacher and showed him numerous and special marks of favor and preference. Mr. Pierce was born at Hillsdale, Mich., February 19th, 1869. His father, Hiram Pierce, by oc-

OLIVER WILLARS PIERCE.

cupation a commercial traveler, received a fair salary, which he expended liberally in the education of his children. His mother, Marie (Cooper) Pierce, was a highly educated woman, having been for nearly twenty years preceptress and professor of history and *belle lettres* in Hillsdale college. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, on both sides, were New Englanders of Massachusetts and Vermont, on the maternal side, Puritans dating back to the days of the Pilgrims. His early education was almost entirely received at home, under the tutorage of his accomplished mother, who prepared him to enter Hillsdale college, where he took a musical course, besides the regular classical course, graduating in 1891 with the degrees of A. B., and receiving the degree of M. A. in 1894. He was president of the junior class of 1890, and won the oratorical prize of the Amphictyon literary society of that year. He also won, at graduation, the Crandall literary prize and the Martin mathematical prize, the first time in the history of the college that both prizes were taken by the same student. Mr. Pierce located at Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1894, and took a position in the old school of music, at that time conducted on the Circle, now Monument place. Before coming to Indianapolis, Mr. Pierce was for two years the principal of the piano department of the Ohio Wesleyan university conservatory of music. In January, 1895, Mr. Pierce, in company with F. V. Arens and Mrs. F. M. Hunter, founded the Metropolitan School of Music, the first musical institution in Indianapolis (in fact, to this day the only one) to be conducted on the lines of the great conservatories of Europe, which supply full instruction in the various side branches of musical culture, as well as instruction in special branches. The thoroughness and excellence of the work done by this school is evinced by its steadily increasing popularity. The demand for private lessons has so increased that Mr. Pierce has had to employ two assistant teachers and accept only advanced pupils.

Mr. Pierce is, in politics, an independent Republican, and in his fraternal associations is a 32d-degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is a member of the University club and was president, 1898-99, of the Portfolio club. Mr. Pierce, enjoying as he does a fine collegiate education, in addition to his great musical attainments, has made a specialty of lecturing with his recitals, giving classical embellishment to the literary side of the musical art, and in this line his services are greatly in demand by musical and literary clubs. He has appeared before various state music associations, having twice been chairman of the programme committee for the Indiana association. He has had the honor of playing with orchestral accompaniment at two May festivals in Indianapolis, as well as at the last meeting of the Indianapolis association, June, 1898, and received the particular honor of being selected as the soloist with Van der Stucken's orchestra, by the Ohio state association at its meeting in Delaware, December, 1898. The future of Mr. Pierce as a musician is full of promise.

HAMILL, Samuel Rippey, a member of the Terre Haute (Ind.) bar, and a lawyer of great ability, is a native born Hoosier. He inherits the desires and inclinations which direct him in his chosen profession, and no doubt to these natural tendencies may be traced, in some degree, at least, his great success and ability as an attorney.

His father, Samuel R. Hamill, was born in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana, locating at Sullivan, where he was a lawyer well known because of his great ability and success in the practice of his profession. He was known throughout the entire state as a prominent attorney and Democratic politician for many years. He died at Sullivan, Ind., in June, 1897.

Mr. Hamill's mother, Martha Hamill (*nee* Wood) was born at Baltimore, Md. She was a woman of many excellent virtues, and was well and favorably known throughout the community where she resided.

Samuel R. Hamill, the subject of this sketch, was born at Sullivan, Ind., December 13th, 1857. He received his early education and training in the common schools of his day, and although they were not the equal of the schools of the present time, they afforded him an excellent foundation for a brilliant and successful career in after life. After attending the common schools until his ambition demanded a broader and higher plane in educational work, he attended the high school, and after completing this course, he entered Ascension Academy at Sullivan. He was always known, even while attending the common schools, as a student of excellent ability and close application. This persistent and never-tiring devotion to his books has been the foundation stone of his success. He attended a military academy in New York from 1875 to 1877.

Mr. Hamill began the study of law at Terre Haute, and commenced the practice in 1880. From that time to the present, he has been devoted to his profession, and has been engaged in all the important litigation in Terre Haute for the past fifteen years. He has been eminently successful, and his reputation as a lawyer of great ability extends throughout the entire state.

SAMUEL RIPPEY HAMILL.

Politically, Mr. Hamill has always been a Democrat, and throughout the state stands high in the councils of his party. He served as county attorney from 1892 to 1896, and administered the affairs of the office with entire satisfaction to all, regardless of politics. In 1898 he was the Democratic nominee for congress from the 5th congressional district, and as such nominee made a remarkable race, but was defeated. Nevertheless, he received a large support from the opposing party, running ahead of his ticket over one thousand votes. In all the relations of life he is fair and high-minded, and his political opponents have the highest regard for him on account of his openhanded method in political work.

Mr. Hamill was married, June 29th, 1892, to Jessie Briscoe Sawyer, of Piqua, O. They have one child, Josephine, four years of age, and reside in old Hamill homestead in Terre Haute.

JAMES B. KIRKPATRICK.

KIRKPATRICK, James B., a prominent physician of Kokomo, Ind., was born in Rush county, Indiana, on Little Blue river, July 31st, 1855. His father, John Kirkpatrick, was a farmer. He was born in Rush county, March 6th, 1828, and moved to Howard county, Indiana, in 1864. He purchased a section of land six miles south of Kokomo, a great portion of which was a dense forest, which he, in time, by hard labor, converted into a beautiful and fertile farm. He remained upon this farm until his death. He was a plain, unassuming man, kind to his neighbors, and charitable to a fault. He was highly respected by all who knew him. He was married to Abalena Mock of Rush county, Indiana, in 1848, by whom he had five children. His father, David Kirkpatrick, came from Kentucky in a very early day, settling in the woods one mile west of Falmouth, where he remained until his death, living on the same farm for about fifty years.

The doctor's mother, Abalena Mock, was born in Rush county, in 1830. Her father was a native of Kentucky and her mother was a native of Virginia.

Dr. Kirkpatrick received his early education in the common schools, which he attended during the winter months. In summer he worked on the farm. At the age of seventeen he entered the old normal school at Kokomo. He left this institution in 1876 and began the study of medicine with Doctors Armstrong and Moulder of Kokomo. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, O., in the spring of 1879. He immediately began the practice of medicine at the little village of Tampico, adjoining his father's farm. He continued his practice here until the year 1883. Leaving there, he spent one year in preparing himself for special work, returning to Kokomo in 1884, where he has since resided, confining himself to special office practice in the diseases of women and the rectum. For a number of years past he has operated a private hospital. The doctor has long made a practice of spending a portion of each winter at the hospitals and colleges of the larger cities.

Dr. Kirkpatrick, aside from his profession, finds time to devote to the interests of his city, where he is regarded as one of its leading and most influential citizens. He is now president of the school board, a position which he has held for the past three years. He has been a member of the board for the past eight years. He served as mayor of Kokomo, and during that time he gave the city an administration so admirable and so thoroughly free from the bias of partisanship, that the opposing party was not able to pick a single flaw in it, or to point out a single act that was not in harmony with the soundest judgment, the highest wisdom and the strictest impartiality. As mayor of Kokomo, as local United States pension examining surgeon and as a member of the board of education, his high standing has been so clearly outlined as to stamp him with an individuality seldom met with.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is a philanthropist, a public leader, and an earnest exponent of his profession. From his institute hundreds of men and women in the bonds of dread disease have gone back cured and happy to their home, to almost every state in the union. A volume of no small proportions would be required to catalogue the names and testimonials of patients so happily cured in the course of his professional career. His well-known success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, and his painless method of curing hemorrhoids (or piles) has made him a national reputation and been the means of bringing him an extensive clientage from all over the United States. On account of his constantly increasing practice, and the educational advantages for his children, he has decided to remove to Indianapolis, which has become the geographical center of his practice, having already fitted up a neat office at 31 East Ohio street.

Dr. Kirkpatrick was married April 22d, 1880, to Kate M. Longfellow, of Kokomo, Ind., a distant relative of the distinguished poet. They have one son, LeRoy, aged 17, a graduate of the Kokomo high school; two daughters, Monelle, who is now a student in the Kokomo high school, and Laura, aged 10.

COLLETT, John. The state of Indiana was honored when John Collett was born at Eugene, Vermillion county, January 6, 1828, because the intellect of a state is its greatest source of wealth, and John Collett was a man of great intellectual force. He was born under favorable auspices. His father was a man of wealth, who owned and cultivated a farm of five thousand acres. He died when the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age, one and the oldest of a family of eight children. Prior to the age of ten John took his first lessons in the common schools, in the vicinity of his father's farm, taught in the old-fashioned log school house, but at ten years of age he entered the preparatory department of Wabash college. His father dying in 1842 the owner of a large estate, the responsibilities of its management devolved upon his oldest son, and John proved to be equal to the task. The Collett family in Indiana traced its English ancestry as far back as 1450 and 1491, under the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and find that under the reign of Charles II., they fled from England to Ireland to escape persecution, and finally a member of the family reached America in 1765, and settled at Wilmington, Delaware. John Collett, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a revolutionary soldier, who removed from Wilmington, Del., to Pennsylvania, where in Huntington county, Pa., Stephen S., the father of John, was born. In 1818, Stephen S. Collett located in Terre Haute, and ten years later removed to Vermillion county, where he permanently located. When he died in 1842, as has been said, John, though only fifteen years of age, successfully managed his large estate. In this exacting position he displayed those qualities of judgment usually supposed to distinguish only mature minds. He not only took charge of a great farm with its varied interests, but was equally sedulous in responding to the duties as a son and a brother, and thus in the years of his youth and young manhood, he evinced mind forces of the high-

JOHN COLLETT.

est order. When the opportunity came he completed his collegiate course, and graduated in 1847, when twenty-one, with the degree of A. B. Subsequently his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and still later, that of Ph. D. As the years went by his brothers and sisters, now liberally educated, as his father desired they should be, took their places in society and business. The field of high endeavor invited John Collett to enter it and win renown. Eminently qualified by education and intellectual faculties, he accepted positions in the general assembly of the state, where his influence was felt in the senate of that body, as had been his father's before him. His mind was fertile and his courage equal to his convictions. He was absolutely superior to every art of the demagogue. Frank and manly, he advocated measures if he believed them for the public welfare, regardless of party label. He made an honorable legislator, and in many regards was in advance of his associates. But it may be said that the field of science, rather than that of politics, was better adapted to his mental organism. The study of geology fascinated him. It invited to investigation, and the deeper he delved the more he desired to know of the mysteries of nature concealed in rocks and strata, which, when unfolded and deciphered, formed a succession of wonders which intensified his ambition. Mr. Collett found that nature yields up her secrets reluctantly and that her processes required deep thought for their comprehension, but such facts in no wise abated his ardor. He had chosen geology for his life work, and his explorations of the science continued with unabated zeal. In a word, John Collett was a geologist. He believed with Shakespeare that there "are sermons in stones and books in running brooks," and he read the sermons in all the rocks from the ozaic formation to the latest achievements of creation. If the bard of Avon found sermons in stones and books in running brooks, Mr. Collett found poems in fossils and whole libraries of history in the tracks of rivers that in some remote age flowed across Indiana, before the Ohio began rolling its floods to the sea. In his early boyhood John Collett was a student of nature, of natural history and natural science, before he had any comprehension of such terms. He was a born geologist, and a collection of specimens, before he knew their value or relation to the science of which in future years he was to become the most learned exponent of all the citizens of his native state, whose renown was to shed luster upon Indiana, and whose attainments were to be recognized by men of learning in Europe. John Collett, from the day he entered the service of the state as a geologist, was never thereafter designated as Mr. Collett, or John Collett, Esq., or Hon. John Collett, but always as Prof. Collett. His Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He never occupied a professor's chair in academy, college or university, but in the university of nature he occupied the chair of professor of geology, by a right as divine as knowledge could confer. As a farmer John Collett would have earned distinction. Had he continued a politician he would have earned renown as a statesman, indeed in any of the learned professions he would have been a recognized tower of intellectual strength. His record shows that he achieved success in whatever undertaking he was engaged. He mastered details. He did not discard minutia, he investigated fundamentals, and was prepared, like an Alpine guide, to find with steady steps the sublime altitudes of science. It is not required to trace step by step his advance. He was a native son of Indiana, and when he became state geologist he reached, in so far as official position could be of service to him, the Ultima Thule of his ambition, and henceforward, like a loyal son, he devoted his mental and physical energies to promote the welfare of the state. In his surveys of Indiana nothing escaped his attention. He discussed rocks, whether the silurian, devonian, sub-carboniferous or coal-measure rocks of Indiana, as if he had been an eye-witness of the process of their formation. He pointed out the exhaustless wealth of Indiana's coal beds, her colitic limestone and sandstone quarries, in a way to awaken universal interest. Nor was he less entertaining and instructive if the subject related to glacial deposits, or glacial river channels, to the flora, the fauna, or the fossils found in Indiana. There were no heights and no depths in the science of geology that Professor Collett had not explored, and had the state been appreciative of the importance of the science and made liberal appropriations for more thorough surveys when Prof. Collett was at the head of the department of geology, a larger measure of benefits would have accrued to the state. But he made the most of such appropriations as were made. He gave the state wide renown, and it is to be doubted if in the list of her great men and Men of Progress, there is one who occupies a higher plane that Prof. John Collett. He lived to be seventy-one years of age, one year beyond the allotted period before the summons came, and died March 15, 1899. Then the silver chord was loosed and death, the great emancipator of humanity from its infirmities, gave him repose and release from pain. He died in the city of Indianapolis, where his public services were chiefly performed. Whether as a son, performing his filial duties, or legislator, making laws for his native state, or writing his lucid expositions of geology, Prof. Collett was always the same self-poised and self-reliant citizen, shaping his course by the guiding stars of truth, with a fealty to high ideals and ambition that knew no change. His words were always fitly spoken, and now that his tongue is silent will be treasured as apples of gold in pictures of silver, by all who knew him, when laboring in the fields of high endeavor.

BARUS, Carl, of Indianapolis, one of the most noted musicians of the United States, was born Oct. 12, 1823, in the town of Schurgast, near Brieg, in Silesia. Here he studied music —organ and piano—under Foerster and afterwards at the Gymnasium in Breslau, where he had a two years' course in thorough bass under the celebrated Ernst Heinrich Richter.

During his stay at Breslau he likewise received instruction on the organ from Adolph Hesse. He then entered the Royal Polytechnicum in Berlin to study architecture, and he was about ready to make his examination when in the spring of the year 1849 the revolution interrupted his plans. With several of his friends he emigrated to America, landing at New York in May, 1849, and from thence went to Michigan, where he intended to practice farming. He purchased a farm in the neighborhood of Saginaw City and remained there for two years in the backwoods, planting and harvesting, and clearing away the forest. This backwoods life, however, was not according to his taste, so he sold his farm and went to Cincinnati, where he intended to organize a concert troupe to travel around the states. This plan failed, however, and Mr. Barus resolved to remain in that city and establish himself as a teacher of music. He was immediately offered the musical leadership of the German theater, which he accepted. Shortly afterward he became the organist of the St. Philomena church, which latter position he afterward exchanged for the organ at St. Patrick's church, where Archbishop Wood was pastor of that congregation. He occupied many other positions of prominence in the musical field of that city, and was for twenty years professor of music and principal of the musical department at the Wesleyan college in Cincinnati. In 1856 he was unanimously elected musical conductor of the Philharmonic society.

During thirteen years Mr. Barus conducted nearly one hundred concerts and therefore he has certainly earned the honor of being the originator of the Symphonic concerts in Cincinnati. With the Philharmonic, and afterwards with the orchestra named after him, the Barus Symphony orchestra, he has performed nearly all of Beethoven's symphonies and the classical works of Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Schurman, Mendelssohn, etc. He

CARL BARUS.

organized the Harmonic society, being at the time the only American singing society, and was their leader until the organization joined the May Festival association. With them he performed the oratorios of Mendelssohn, Haydn and Costa. He was also conductor of the Maennerchor and Orpheus societies, where twenty of the most celebrated operas were given under his direction.

For twenty-six years he was organist and chorus-leader at the Jewish Temple at the corner of Eighth and Plum streets, where he composed and arranged all of their music.

Mr. Barus was the conductor of the following saengerfests: Those of the German saengerbund of North America—the sixth at Canton, O., (1854); the thirteenth at Columbus, O., (1865); the fifteenth at Indianapolis, Ind., (1867); and the twentieth at Louisville, Ky., (1877.) In 1879, at Cincinnati, which was the largest given, the male chorus numbered 1,000 voices, the ladies' chorus, composed of Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis singers, numbered 400; with an orchestra of 110 pieces and Mme. Alversleben, the Dresden court singer, as soloist. The principal works performed were Verdi's Requiem and the Oratorio St. Paul. Of the saengerfests of the Indiana saengerbund, which was, until about ten years ago, under his musical leadership, he has conducted the first at Indianapolis, (1858); the second at Lafayette, (1859); the third at Terre Haute, (1860), and the fifth at Louisville, Ky., (1877), deserves special mention, it being the first test of the saengerbund in which the full chorus was introduced as a prominent integral part of the concerts.

Mr. Barus was for many years the chorus director for the Cincinnati May Musical festivals, and to his efficient work is in a great measure due the high standard of perfection to which that chorus has attained.

Since his residence in Indianapolis Mr. Barus has been allied with many of the important musical enterprises that have had their inception in that city, and the Maennerchor, of which he is the director, stands at the head of local musical societies. At the Grand Army festival at the opening of Tomlinson hall, his efforts resulted in bringing together one of the finest choruses that has been heard in the city, and to him is due the most of the credit for the organization of the May Musical association, of which he conducted the first four festivals. His genial manner and never-failing good humor make it a pleasure to be under the direction of his baton, while at the same time he has enough persistence and indomitable energy to carry a chorus through the most difficult compositions with credit to himself and the singers.

Mr. Barus was married in Cincinnati, O., in 1855, to Sophia Moellmann, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Moellmann, a minister of the German Lutheran church, and who was once the pastor of the Third German Lutheran church of Cincinnati. Eight children were born to this union, of whom five died in youth, and Alice, the wife of Albert Lieber, died Dec. 10, 1897. She was a well-known woman of great accomplishments. Two are living—Prof. Carl Barus, Jr., who is professor of physics at Brown university, Providence, R. I., and Miss Jennie who resides with her parents in

Indianapolis and is devoting herself to the study of music, having spent four years at Berlin studying the piano.

ENGLISH, William E., was born at Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, November 3, 1854, and is the only son of the late Hon. William H. English, ex-member of congress, Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1880, author of "The Conquest of the Northwest," and "History of Indiana," and one of the ablest men Indiana has produced. His grandfather, Hon. Elisha G. English, was also long a prominent citizen of Indiana, and was appointed by President Buchanan United States marshal for that state and was for some twenty years a member of the Indiana legislature, serving in both house and senate. Through his father on the maternal side Mr. English is directly descended from the celebrated Jost Hite, who brought the first colony to Virginia that settled west of the Blue Ridge mountains, locating on a grant of land of over 100,000 acres, made to him by King George II. of England. Mr. English's great grandfather, Lieut. Philip Eastin, was an officer in the Fourth Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line and served during the entire revolutionary war. His great-great-grandfather, Capt. Charles Smith, was an officer under Col. George Washington in the French-English colonial war, and was wounded at the battle of Great Meadows, and his great-great-great grandfather, Col. John Hite, was a colonial officer and a member of the first board of justices of Frederick county, Virginia, after independence was declared. Mr. English removed with his parents to Indianapolis at an early age and received his rudimentary education in that city. Having decided to take up the law as a profession he entered the law department of the Northwestern Christian university, and upon graduating therefrom formed a partnership with Hon. John R. Wilson, under the firm title of English & Wilson. After five years thus spent he retired from the firm in order to devote particular attention to the magnificent structure known as English's Opera house, of which he was proprietor and manager. At the end of six years he leased the opera house and arranging his business affairs, traveled abroad for some three years, visiting every country in Europe, from Norway to Greece, and various portions of Asia, Africa, Mexico, Cuba and South America. During his tour he wrote a series of letters which appeared in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and attracted general attention, evidencing marked literary ability. His letters from the Holy Land, North Africa, Turkey and Egypt, were widely and favorably commented upon. Mr. English is one of the prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in Indiana, and his "History of Early Masonry" in that state, published in 1895, was highly endorsed by his Masonic brethren. He has taken a total of forty-two Masonic degrees of various kinds and is the president of the Masonic Relief board of Indianapolis, representative of the Grand Lodge of New York for Indiana, grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Indiana, worshipful master of Center lodge No. 23, F. and A. Masons, king of Indianapolis chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, conductor of Indianapolis council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, sir knight of Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, noble of Murat temple of the Mystic Shrine and 32d degree member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Mr. English is also connected with various other societies and organizations and is past grand ruler of the Benevolent Order of Elks for the United States, president of the Indianapolis Commercial club, president of the Indianapolis board of park commissioners, president of the Indiana society Sons of the American Revolution, vice-president Indiana Historical society, vice-president Indiana Humane society, besides being a member of the Western Writers' association, Indianapolis Board of Trade, Indianapolis University club, Indianapolis Country club, Indianapolis Hendricks club, New York Lambs club, New York Knickerbocker Athletic club, etc.

Mr. English is a gentleman of fine appearance and of great personal popularity, a quick and ready debater, a forcible speaker and an excellent presiding officer, and when occasion requires and he is called to preside over or address public meetings or conventions his capacity is made most manifest and his abilities show to their best advantage.

Mr. English has for years been one of the leaders of the Indianapolis Democracy and has repeatedly represented them in a delegate capacity in municipal, township, county, state and national conventions. He began active participation in politics some years previous to his majority, and has been an officer in every organization of the young Democracy of Indianapolis since that time. He was treasurer of the Greeley club in 1872, president of the Tilden Campaign club of 1876, president of the Hendricks club in 1876-77, and president of the Young Men's Democratic club in 1878. In 1875 he was the Democratic nominee for council in the Eleventh ward of Indianapolis, but declined. In 1882 he was chairman of the Center Township Democratic convention. In 1885 and 1891 he was chairman of the Indianapolis City Democratic convention. In 1890 and 1896 he was chairman of the Marion Counyt Democratic convention. At the national convention of Democratic clubs held in New York, October 4, 1892, Mr. English was elected vice-president of the organization and a member of the national committee for the state of Indiana for the ensuing four years.

Mr. English has served as a member of the Democratic state executive committee, has been a member of the Democratic county committee of Marion county for over twenty years continuously; was for years a member of the Democratic city committee of Indianapolis, and in 1878 was elected chairman of the city committee. In that capacity he so satisfactorily conducted the affairs of the campaign at the spring election of 1878 that in recognition of his ability as a political organizer and manager, he shortly after was also unanimously chosen to the position of chairman of the Marion county committee, and given the general management there during the exciting state campaign of 1878. It was while holding these two important positions that he was unanimously nominated by the Democrats of Marion and Shelby counties as their candidate for joint representative, notwithstanding there were several worthy and talented competitors for the nomination.

His canvass for this office attracted general attention throughout the state, and although the district was carried by the Republican party two years before, by a majority of nearly 700, and at this election on the general ticket by over 200, Mr. English was elected, leading his ticket nearly five hundred votes. He had the honor of being the youngest member of the house of representatives, although representing the then largest district in the state, and of being the third of his immediate family to hold a seat in that body, his father and grandfather both having previously been members of the house of representatives.

He served with distinction during both the regular and extra sessions, and was a recognized leader of his party. He was considered one of the best parliamentarians in the body, and Speaker Cauthorne frequently called upon him to preside over the deliberations of the house. The speaker appointed him to the chairmanship of the standing committee on the affairs of Indianapolis and a member of the committee to reapportion the state for congressional and legislative purposes.

His bill upon congressional apportionment—"House bill No. 468"—passed both houses and became the law after one of the most bitter partisan struggles ever witnessed in the state legislature. Mr. English was also author of the popular law limiting the indebtedness of Marion county, and various other bills and resolutions of like importance were proposed by him. Among them were the first bill introduced providing for a reduction of official fees and salaries, the bill abolishing the unnecessary offices of city treasurer and assessor, the bill providing for a reappraisement of real estate and the reduction of taxation thereon and the original bill providing for a metropolitan police system in Indianapolis.

Mr. English was prominently spoken of as a candidate for congress at the expiration of his legislative term in 1880, but declined to allow the use of his name before the convention of that year. However, at the succeeding election two years later, there was a general desire among his party friends that he should become the Democratic candidate of his district, and, although several prominent and able gentlemen were candidates for the position, Mr. English was unanimously nominated at the convention held at Shelbyville, May 8, 1882. The Republican candidate against him had the advantage of being a candidate for re-election, having been elected two years before by nearly one thousand majority. But in the face of this large majority to overcome, Mr. English entered upon a vigorous campaign, making a thorough personal canvass, besides speaking in every township in the district. His ability as a canvasser being well-known, his nomination alarmed the opposition, notwithstanding their previous majorities in the district, and every effort was made to insure his defeat. The extreme prohibitionists were particularly aroused against him because of his position on the proposed constitutional amendment, and while, as before, he received a number of Republican votes among the younger men, he was largely scratched by the ultra-prohibition element and lost some votes thereby that were otherwise given to his party ticket. He, however, was ahead of his party vote upon the local county tickets, and, notwithstanding the majority to overcome and the exceptional fight made against him, he carried the district and was elected after one of the hottest political campaigns ever known in the state.

In the words of the Washington *Chronicle*, "Mr. English made a useful, capable and attentive representative, always in attendance upon the sessions of the house and ever watchful of the interests of his constituents." Among other important bills introduced by him were those providing for an international copyright law, the issuance of silver certificates of small denominations and the increase of the pensions of crippled soldiers and sailors. His comprehensive report on the proposed alcoholic liquor traffic commission from the committee of which he was chairman, was adopted by the house and attracted much favorable comment. At the close of his official term it was the general desire of his Democratic constituents that he accept a renomination, but influenced by personal considerations, he positively declined to be a candidate. His declination was received by the Democracy with regret and the congressional convention, upon assembling at Indianapolis, August 31, 1884, to nominate his successor, unanimously adopted the following in reference thereto:

WILLIAM E. ENGLISH.

"*Resolved*, That we hear with regret of Mr. English's wish and determination not to be a candidate for re-election, and we unqualifiedly express our confidence in him as a Democrat and a faithful representative."

Mr. English was not only thus warmly approved by his Democratic friends, but his course in congress received indorsement from many of his Republican constituents as well. One of the leading Republican papers of the state at the time, the Indianapolis *Daily Times*, said: "He is fair and liberal toward his political opponents and always ready to do a favor. He won the reputation of being a hard-working and successful member of the Indiana legislature and we are glad to find him on the same line in congress." The able Republican organ of Hancock county, the Greenfield *Republican*, said: "He makes a faithful and efficient representative, and in his official duties does not discriminate against those who differ from him politically. As a business representative he is now, as when a member of the Indiana assembly, far above the average and entitled to the confidence of his constituents."

Thus Mr. English left official position with kindly words from both political friend and foe, after never having suffered defeat in convention or at the polls. In the language of the Washington *Free Press*, at the close of the congressional session, "Mr. English came into the house of representatives the youngest member of that body, going out with the good will and respect of the entire house and with as many personal friends as the most popular members." Although frequently spoken of in that connection, Mr. English has declined to be a candidate for election to any office since that time, but has' continued an active, zealous worker in the ranks of the Democratic party.

In the presidential campaign of 1892 he was a prominent participant both before and after the presidential nomination. In the heated preliminary contest within the Democratic ranks between the friends of the various aspirants for the presidency Mr. English was one of the leaders in Indiana of the Cleveland following, and as a result thereof was selected by his fellow Democrats of the Indianapolis district as a delegate to the National Democratic convention at Chicago over several well-known and active competitors. He was one of the most prominent members of that body, having been chosen in the organization as chairman of the important committee on rules and order of business for the government of the convention, and having been later unanimously selected by the Indiana delegation to make the speech to the convention on behalf of the state of Indiana seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the office of president of the United States. In the performance of this distinguished duty he acquitted himself with great credit and honor, his speech being generally pronounced by press and public to be, in the language of the *Daily News*, "one of the best oratorical efforts" delivered before that magnificent assemblage. The *Associated Press* declared it "eloquently" rendered and the Indianapolis *Sentinel's* telegraphic special from Chicago voiced the general verdict in the statement "that it was generally conceded that Mr. English made the best seconding speech of the convention."

Mr. English was again elected unanimously a delegate from the Indianapolis district to the Democratic National convention held in Chicago in 1896, where he was one of the managers of the campaign of Indiana's candidate, Gov. Claude Matthews, for nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, William E. English, notwithstanding his immense business interests and prominent social position, was among the first to place his services at the disposal of the United States government. He was soon after tendered an appointment by President McKinley, through Gov. Mount of Indiana, as paymaster, with the rank of major, but declined it on the ground that he desired active service, and was later appointed to the rank of captain of United States volunteers and was at his own request immediately assigned to duty as an aide upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. Wheeler, better known as "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, and served in that capacity until honorably mustered out of the service at the close of the war. He accompanied the army of Gen. Shafter in the invasion of Cuba and had the honor of being the only Indiana volunteer that participated in the

Santiago campaign. In the bombardment of El Paso Hill during the engagement of July 1st before Santiago, known as the battle of San Juan, he was disabled and dangerously injured by his frightened horse rearing and falling backward with and upon him, as a result of a Spanish shrapnel shell exploding close to him, which slightly grazed his horse upon the shoulder and killed two men of Grimes' United States Battery, besides wounding several others, among them Mason Mitchell, the well-known actor-lecturer, and Sergeant Devore of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Col. Roosevelt in his "History of the Rough Riders," states that he himself received a slight scratch on the back of the hand from a piece of the same deadly missile. Capt. English was crushed beneath the falling horse, and upon removal was found to be dangerously injured internally and while still disabled and confined from these injuries, was attacked by virulent dysentery, accompanied with malaria, until his condition from these various complications became so alarming that after consultation the surgeons in charge ordered his immediate removal from the climate of Cuba and return to the United States as the only hope of saving his life. He was therefore ordered transferred to the hospital at Siboney by Maj. L. M. Crampton, chief surgeon in charge, and thence together with many other sick and wounded soldiers on board the hospital transport Seneca, for removal to the United States. The transport sailed from Cuba the day the surrender of Santiago was agreed upon by the Spanish and American commanders and it became known through the newspapers as the "Horror Ship Seneca," because of the privations and hardships endured on the homeward voyage.

It was first ordered to Tampa, but the restrictions of the health authorities there caused its destination to be changed to Fortress Monroe, where it was again refused a landing on account of yellow fever being reported on board and, after very vexatious delays, it was eventually permitted to land in New York harbor. Mrs. English, who had unsuccessfully but persistently and courageously followed her husband to each of these ports, finally secured his release from the quarantine in which he was held in New York. After the necessary rest and recuperation in that city, Capt. English returned to his home in Indianapolis, where his friends received him with congratulations and rejoicings, his death having been bulletined by the newspapers but a short time before. Shortly after his arrival his enthusiastic friends of the G. A. R. veterans marched in a body to his residence to tender him their fraternal welcome on his return, which was followed a few days later by a public reception given by the Columbia club, the leading club organization of the city, and still later on his brethren of the Masonic fraternity at a public assemblage presented him with a beautifully jeweled officer's sword, with the words, "As a token of his services to his country," handsomely engraved upon it. A most striking and touching evidence of kindliness and good feeling and the laying aside of all partisan considerations where the soldiers of the country were concerned, was exhibited by the Indiana Republican state convention which, being then in session, invited Capt. English to a seat near the presiding officer, and when he appeared before them, bronzed and emaciated from his Cuban experiences, gave him three rousing cheers and a patriotic ovation such as has seldom been witnessed in a political convention. It was a rare occasion, gracious, kindly and creditable to all concerned, and Capt. English and all his friends were deeply affected by this generous and considerate action on the part of his political opponents.

Capt. English continued in such bad health as a result of the effects of the injury received and the illness contracted in Cuba, that he was granted an extended sick leave by the war department and the war having in the meantime ended, he was finally at his own request honorably discharged from the army of the United States, Dec. 31, 1898. On that evening at a dinner in celebration of the event, the following highly flattering and complimentary letters were read from his old commander, Gen. Wheeler, and from Gov. Mount and United States Senators Fairbanks and Turpie of Indiana, who were most largely responsible for his appointment to the army by the president of the United States:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1898.

Dear Capt. English: I am very glad to hear that friends of your city are to tender you a manifestation of their esteem and respect. I was very glad, indeed, to have you on my staff in Cuba, and it was with regret that your being disabled in front of Santiago on July 1st and your subsequent illness deprived me of the continuance of your service with me. It is with regret that in my very hurried report which I made in compliance with repeated dispatches from headquarters, I failed to mention all the members of my staff who should have been mentioned in the report, yourself included. Wishing you many years of happiness and trusting that your state and country may have the continued benefit of your services believe me truly your friend,

Joseph Wheeler.

Executive Department,
State of Indiana,
Indianapolis, Dec. 18, 1898.

My Dear Captain: I desire to express to you through this communication that which I have stated publicly, viz.: my appreciation of the promptness with which you tendered your services in the war with Spain. You were one of the first in this state to pledge your support and offer your services to the government. It gave me pleasure to promptly recommend you for the position of paymaster, with the rank of major. It was a truly chivalrous spirit which you manifested when you declined this and asked for "active service in the front." You were commissioned a captain and assigned to the staff of fighting Gen. Joseph Wheeler. In front of Santiago de Cuba you found what you sought—"active service at the front." In this severe battle you were disabled, and by subsequent sickness compelled to return home. You did your duty promptly and faithfully. I trust God will give to you many years in which to enjoy the privileges and blessings of the country, to the defense of which you so promptly responded.

Sincerely your friend,
James A. Mount, Governor.

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1898.

Dear Capt. English: I am in receipt of your favor of recent date, advising me that you are to retire from service in the army on the 31st inst. Permit me this opportunity to congratulate you upon the fact of your early tender of services during the recent war and upon the excellent record made by you while in the army. I am gratified to have been of some little service to you in securing the commission which you desired. You have splendidly vindicated all I promised in your behalf. Wishing you health and happiness, I remain,

Very sincerely,
Charles W. Fairbanks.

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1898.

Hon. W. E. English, Indianapolis, Ind.: Having learned from the war department that your resignation from the army had been accepted, to take effect from the date of Dec. 31, next, allow me to congratulate you upon this highly honorable conclusion of your military service. Your very early tender of service, to the government in the late war with Spain, your voluntary and earnest declination of non-active duties and your urgent request to be assigned to the field at the front, your gallant participation in the victorious campaign against Santiago, until you were disabled in action in the face of the enemy, have amply justified the expectation of your friends, and the sound judgment of the heroic Wheeler in selecting you as a member of his military staff and household. You may thus now retire and return again to civil life with a consciousness of having rendered to the state and to your country the bravest and truest service in a perilous time destined to be memorable in our history.

Yours very truly,
DAVID TURPIE.

On the day following his retirement from the United States army Gov. Mount in recognition of his services honored Capt. English still further by appointing him to a position on the governor's staff with the rank of colonel. Capt. English is also a prominent member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, made up of officers of the United States army who have served in war on foreign soil, and the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, composed solely of such officers who served honorably in the Santiago campaign.

Capt. English is now largely devoting his attention to his extensive interests in Indianapolis, and his new block just completed in that city fronting on Monument place, in which is located English's hotel and English's Opera house, is conceded everywhere to be one of the finest buildings in the United States. Capt. English, however, never permits his private interests to cause him to neglect public affairs, and his activity in all that affects the welfare of his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he is at present serving as president of the board of park commissioners of the city of Indianapolis, and at the same time is filling the important position of president of the Commercial club, the leading and representative organization of business men in that progressive and growing city.

HIGGINS, ALVIN M., a lawyer in a lucrative practice in the city of Terre Haute, Ind., is a native of the state of Wisconsin and was born in Superior City, Nov. 19, 1866, and is in the thirty-third year of his age. His father, William Rayburn Higgins, now deceased, was a Presbyterian clergyman, graduated from Wabash college in 1861 and won distinction as a linguist and writer. After his graduation he located at Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., and for eight years after the war was the only clergyman at the head of Lake Superior and founded the first Presbyterian church in Duluth. He remained at Duluth until after the failure of Jay Cooke, when he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Marion, Ind., where he remained from 1873 to 1886 and then located in the city of Terre Haute. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary Elizabeth Higgins, *nee* Condon, her maiden name, was born in Central Park, New York city, when it was private property, while her father leased a portion of it to Daniel Drew and other stock men. She taught school in Lockport, N. Y., and Xenia, O., and at the latter place met the young clergyman whom she married, and with whom she lived thirty years. As his widow, she now lives at the old home in the city of Marion, where she is a social favorite. The grandfather of Mr. Higgins, on his father's side, was Capt. A. M. Higgins, and was born in Maine in 1803, and had a Scotch-Irish ancestry. He removed to Indiana when a boy and settled at Peru, where he married the daughter of Col. John Rayburn, who was an officer in the army under Gen. William Henry Harrison and an early legislator of Indiana. Capt. Higgins was treasurer of Cass county before the civil war and died in 1885. On the maternal side the ancestors of Mr. Higgins were Irish, his mother's parents were natives of the province of Munster, Ireland, living on the Condon estates along the Black Water, which had been confiscated by the crown. Her oldest brother was state geologist of Oregon; another brother an Oregon judge and another a banker in New York. The education of Alvin M. Higgins was begun in the common schools of Marion, Ind., and Bowling Green, O., and completed at Oberlin college, O., in 1867. While in college he was a member of the *Phi Delta* fraternity and was chosen one of the class orators at the junior exhibition, but was prevented by serious illness from completing his college course. While attending the high school at Bowling Green, O., he was persuaded to choose law as a profession. He visited Terre Haute for the purpose of physical

ALVIN M. HIGGINS.

recuperation and decided to continue the study of law. To carry out this purpose he entered the office of Samuel C. Stimson and Robert B. Stimson, and was admitted to the bar March 10, 1888, and a year later was admitted to a working interest in the law firm of Stimson & Stimson, where he earned the reputation of being a "business lawyer." Mr. Higgins made rapid progress in his profession, as is shown by the fact that after a few years' practice, he became a full member of the law firm of Stimson & Stimson, which subsequently was changed to Stimson, Stimson & Higgins. In 1891 his abilities as a lawyer found recognition in his appointment by the Bar association as one of the permanent committee upon examination and admission to the bar, the other members of the committee being two ex-judges. In 1885 the partnership of Stimson, Stimson & Higgins was dissolved and Mr. Higgins began the practice of his profession alone in Terre Haute. Within a year his office and its contents were entirely destroyed by fire. At this juncture Mr. Higgins was appointed trustee of the Terre Haute Carriage and Buggy company, and instructed by the court to carry forward its business, which has been done for more than two years with such signal success as to establish his reputation for business and executive ability. Mr. Higgins had by this time established himself as a lawyer of repute and a man of affairs, and he was chosen a member of the Indiana advisory board of the Commercial Law League of America, at Put-in-Bay, in 1897. In 1897 he was appointed by United States Judge Baker as United States commissioner at Terre Haute, which office he now holds. In September, 1898, Mr. Higgins formed a law partnership with Alexander G. Cavins of Sullivan, and the firm enjoys a substantial general practice, chiefly in the line of commercial law. In politics Mr. Higgins is a Republican and has been for years an earnest and indomitable worker in the ranks of the party and has made a record of devotion to party principles, policy and methods rarely equalled and seldom excelled. His grandfather, Capt. A. M. Higgins, was a Democrat, but his father was a Republican, and his son, with becoming fidelity to early training, has been a useful member of his party. Beginning at the bottom round of the "machine ladder," he has worked in precinct, ward, city, township, county, district, state and national politics with unflagging zeal. He has been a constant attendant at conventions of the party, from the smallest to the largest, a willing and an enthusiastic worker, regardless of assignment. He was chosen chairman of the Vigo county delegation in the Eighth district congressional convention in 1894, and has been an energetic worker in Republican league clubs. As organizer for Vigo county in 1892 he advanced to district organizer, and in 1896 was elected president of the Indiana League of Republican clubs and was unanimously re-elected in 1897. He was a prominent candidate for the presidency of the national league at Detroit in 1897 and at Omaha, Neb., in 1898, in both of which conventions he had a strong following. In February, 1898, Mr. Higgins declined a third term as president of the Indiana league, and in June, 1898, withdrew from the contest at Omaha and became a candidate in the state convention of his party for the nomination of clerk of the supreme court, and, though unsuccessful, the vote he received demonstrated that he had great strength in the convention, which, later on, should he still seek a state office, will be a record full of promise of success. Mr. Higgins' record while president of the Indiana Republican league, was such as to win for him the merited applause of his party. It gained constantly in strength and influence under his administration, having more than 1,200 organized clubs, with a membership of 132,000 votes, and manifestly exerted a powerful influence in the campaign of 1896. With the exception of the Terre Haute club, and the Commercial club of that city, Mr. Higgins has no affiliations with organizations, political or social. He is of Presbyterian belief, in which church his father was a distinguished clergyman. Mr. Higgins was married April 12th, 1899, to Miss Margaret Beatrice Keating, a very beautiful and accomplished lady of Terre Haute, daughter of Edward W. Keating, the well-known prospector.

WILTSIE, CHAS. S. Triumphant over many difficulties, the subject of this sketch has made for himself a place of honor on the roll of successful members of the Indiana bar.

Charles Sumner Wiltsie was born April 20th, 1860, in Henry county, Indiana. His father, George Wiltsie, was a son of Simeon and Elizabeth Wiltsie. Mr. Wiltsie comes of sturdy Quaker stock. His father, George Wiltsie, who was of German-Scotch descent, lived on a farm in Preble county, Ohio, until he reached his majority; then, as a contractor and builder, accumulated considerable property, but later, in the early fifties, lost the same by going surety. He held the office of justice of the peace for several years in both Henry and Rush counties, and aided in the settlement of many estates. At the time of his death he was a member of the Friends' church in Indianapolis, and was a great believer in and an active worker in Odd Fellowship, frequently representing his lodge in the grand lodge. He was a Whig and later a Republican, and always a strong temperance man.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Simeon Wiltsie, one of the pioneers of Ohio, a substantial farmer, and was, like his wife, Elizabeth, who was an ordained minister in the Friends' church, a firm believer in the doctrines advocated by William Penn.

Lydia Wiltsie, the mother of Charles S., was a daughter of John and Anna Nixon. She was a native of North Carolina, having been born in that state September 18, 1825, and was of English descent. She is a member of the Friends' church in the city of Indianapolis and lives with her son, Charles, at 1936 Central avenue.

Charles S. Wiltsie received his education in the Carthage joint graded schools, and in the Indiana State Normal School. At the early age of fourteen, he was taught the lesson of self-reliance and formed habits of industry and push, which have proven valuable to him in after life. While attending school, he worked mornings and evenings in a drug store, and spent his vacations working by the day, week or month at such work as he could get to do. He worked several months in a carriage shop as a painter, to secure funds to attend a county normal school, preparatory to his teaching. Before he was seventeen years of age, he began teaching in the Rush county public schools. The last four of the six years he spent teaching school he was employed as a teacher in the Carthage schools, both in the grammar and high school departments. These six years of teaching gave him an opportunity to attend the Indiana State Normal School. The training he thus received both as a teacher and as a pupil in the State Normal has been of incalculable value to him in his present profession.

CHAS. S. WILTSIE.

In the spring of 1884 Mr. Wiltsie came to Indianapolis and entered the law office of Ritter & Ritter, studying later in the office of Hon. T. S. Rollins. He was admitted to practice in the superior, circuit and supreme courts in 1885, and was a deputy under Prosecuting Attorney W. N. Harding. From 1887 to 1892 he was a member of the firm of Wiltsie & Kealing. In 1892 he formed a partnership with Hon. T. S. Rollins, which continued till 1894. In April of that year he was nominated by the Republican convention for the office of prosecuting attorney for the 19th judicial circuit (Marion county) and was elected, leading both the county and congressional tickets, and leading the average on the county ticket by several hundred votes. He was renominated April, 1896, by acclamation, and was re-elected by a majority largely increased over that of 1894. He was not a candidate for renomination in 1898, but at the expiration of his term entered actively again upon the general practice of law.

During the four years Mr. Wiltsie was in office he disposed of an exceptionally large amount of business, clearing the docket of the current business save a few cases, and greatly reducing the hundreds of old cases. Among the business thus disposed of were nine murder cases prosecuted by him, two being venued out of the county, five of the nine, charged with murder, received life sentences, three were found guilty of manslaughter, and only one was acquitted, this on the defense of insanity.

Mr. Wiltsie has taken an active part in politics, working and stumping for the Republican party. He was secretary of the Marion county committee in 1890, committeeman of the 7th congressional district in 1892, and a member of the state central committee. With the exception that in 1887 he was file clerk of the lower house in the general assembly, he has never been a candidate for any office save that of prosecuting attorney.

One of the charter members and originators of the Marion club, Mr. Wiltsie was elected its second president in 1892. Within sixty days of his inauguration the membership had been doubled, $2,500 had been raised, and a suitable building leased and furnished. He is an active or honorary member of several political clubs. He is a past chancellor of the Indianapolis lodge, No. 56, K. of P., and has represented it in the grand lodge. He has also represented subordinate lodge No. 255, I. O. O. F., in the grand lodge.

Mr. Wiltsie was married to Miss Mabel Timberlake of Indianapolis, January 27, 1897.

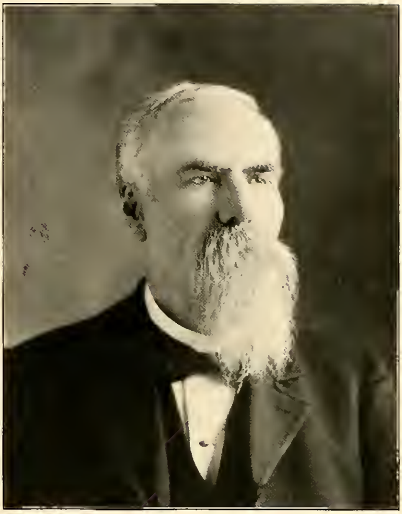
VINCENT, Alonzo Wilbur, one of the most prominent physicians of Valparaiso, Ind., was born at Milan, Huron county, Ohio, December 10th, 1839. His father, Martin Vincent, a farmer of moderate circumstances, was born in New York state in 1814, and moved from Ohio to Lake county, Indiana, October 1, 1844. He bought land from the government and lived on it forty-two years. His father, Richard Vincent, was born in Toronto, Canada, and his great-grandfather in London, England. They were all well-to-do farmers. His mother was born in Schoharie county, New York state, and was a highly educated Scotch lady. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mercy Vincent, (*nee* Pierce) was born in Cataraugas county, New York state, married in 1836, and moved to Ohio the same year. Her people were all born in New York state.

Dr. Vincent came to Lake county, Indiana, with his parents, October 1, 1844. He worked on a farm until twenty years of age, then started out for himself. He began life penniless, and with practically no education. He attended district school, and performed chores for his board. During the summer months he worked at the carpenter trade, working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and receiving from fifty to seventy-five cents for a day's work. He continued this method of raising money for seven years, and succeeded in accumulating enough to read medicine and attend college at Ann Arbor, Mich., during the winter of 1869 and '70. He attended the Bennett Medical college in 1871 and 1872, graduating in March, 1872.

After graduation, he began the practice of his profession at Deep River, Ind., where he lived before reading medicine. He practiced his profession at this place for eight years, then took a special course in the Bellevue Hospital college in 1878 and 1879. Returning, he began practicing his profession at Valparaiso, Ind., where he has remained to the present time.

In June, 1898, Dr. Vincent took a special course in the post-graduate school at 2400 Dearborn street, Chicago, and in July and August of the same year he visited the different hospitals of New York city, London, England; Berlin, Germany, and Paris, France. He took a special course in the Brompton Consumption hospital of London.

He enlisted for service in the war of the rebellion in August, 1861, but was rejected on account of hernia. He again enlisted in December, 1864, and was again rejected for the same reason.



ALONZO WILBUR VINCENT.

Dr. Vincent, though not an active politician, has always voted the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, becoming a Master Mason in 1864, and a Knight Templar in 1868. He belongs to the Valparaiso commandery, No. 28. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society, and was chosen a member of the National Eclectic Medical Society, June 23, 1898, at Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Vincent has always been a member of the Unitarian church. He was married, December 31, 1870, to Mary Wood, daughter of John Wood, Sr., of Deep River, Lake county, Indiana. They have one daughter, Alice, born June 22, 1872, who is married to Otis Nesbit, and lives at Valparaiso, Ind.

CENTLIVRE, Louis Alphonse, president and general manager of the C. L. Centlivre Brewing company of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born in Dubuque, Ia., September 27th, 1857.

His father, Charles L. Centlivre, a brewer by occupation, was the founder of the Cent-

LOUIS ALPHONSE CENTLIVRE.

livre brewery, one of the earliest and altogether the largest ever operated in northern Indiana. He was a Frenchman by birth, and came to this country at the age of sixteen, settling in Iowa, and removed from Dubuque to Fort Wayne in 1862, in company with his father, and immediately commenced the erection of the brewery which still bears his name. He died January 13th, 1894, at the age of sixty-six years. Several years before his death, he deeded all his property to his two sons and son-in-law, his only heirs, who incorporated the C. L. Centlivre Brewing company. The elder Centlivre accumulated property worth several hundred thousand dollars before the transfer to his heirs was made.

Mr. Centlivre's mother, Mary Ann Centlivre, (*nee* Houmeire) was a native of France. She died September 25th, 1886.

Mr. Centlivre was born and reared in the Catholic faith and attended the parochial school at Fort Wayne until the age of thirteen, when he was placed to work in his father's establishment. At once he became an important factor in the establishment, and before the age of twenty-one he was the practical manager of the entire plant. He introduced new methods, new life and modern appliances, and popularized the concern to a greater extent than any other one man connected with it. He built and operated for a period of seven years, a street car system connecting the suburbs along the St. Joseph river and Spy run with the city system. The Centlivre line now forms part of the magnificent Robinson park line, which extends seven miles beyond the city limits.

When the C. L. Centlivre Brewing company was formed in 1895, Mr. Centlivre was made president and general manager, which position he has held continuously, and he is largely interested in other enterprises. He has operated extensively in the Indiana oil and gas fields. He and his brother own and operate the Spy Run stock farm, which has given to the world such horses at Atlantic King, 2:09¼, Frank Bogash, 2:04¼, and others. He is president and principal owner of the Centlivre Manufacturing company, and inventor of the Centlivre system of deep well pumping. He has stock in many enterprises, and either as an individual or on behalf of the brewing company, is a liberal subscriber to anything that will enhance the interests of the city, and is always generous with his contribution to charity.

Politically, Mr. Centlivre is, and always has been, a Democrat. He is not a politician in the true sense of that word, having never sought public favor in the shape of a political office. He never held office except an appointive one, as a member of Gov. Matthews' staff, with the rank of major. He is a member of Fort Wayne lodge, No. 155, B. P. O. Elks. He is a Catholic, of the Cathedral congregation, Fort Wayne.

Mr. Centlivre was married to Miss Maud Marie Cleary of Chicago, August 19th, 1896. One child was born to them, a daughter, Marie Houmeire, born November 22d, 1898.

BUNDY, EUGENE HALLECK, member of the law firm of Bundy & Morris, of Newcastle, was born at Newcastle, Ind., October 10th, 1846. His father, Martin L. Bundy, a pioneer of Indiana, is one of the oldest living members of the Indiana bar. He is a man distinguished in many ways, and has held many positions of honor and trust. Still living at the age of 82, with mind and memory apparently unimpaired, he takes as great an interest and expresses his views on public questions through the press with as much force and vigor as a man of 50. Judge Bundy's mother's maiden name was Amanda Elliott. She is a daughter of Judge Abraham Elliott, and a sister of Jehu T. Elliott, deceased, who was a judge of the supreme court of Indiana. She is still living, hale and vigorous, at the age of 78. His ancestry on both sides were North Carolina Quakers and revolutionary soldiers.

Judge Bundy began his educational career in the public schools of his native town. Here it was that the foundation was laid for a long, useful and brilliant career. After attending the public schools until his thirst for knowledge demanded something higher and stronger than they could give, he entered Miami university, Oxford, O., September, 1864, in the preparatory department under Prof. David Swing, who afterward became noted as the great Chicago preacher. He remained at Miami university for three years, during which time he became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and won for himself an enviable reputation as a student. He was prominent in prize contests and succeeded in capturing his share of them. After remaining at Miami university three years, he went to Union college, Schenectady, N. Y. Here he remained one year, after which he returned to Miami, where he graduated in June, 1869, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. After graduating at college he returned to his native town and read law in his father's office until September, 1870, when he was admitted to the bar. Soon after admission he formed a partnership with Mark E. Forkner, which continued for six years. At the expiration of this time he formed a partnership with the late Judge J. H. Mellett, which continued until he was appointed judge of the circuit court by Gov. Hovey in 1889. In 1890, Mr. Bundy was elected to serve as circuit judge of his district for six years. In 1896 he voluntarily retired from the bench, preferring to practice law. Since retirement he has been engaged in the practice of law in connection with Hon. John M. Morris, under the firm name of Bundy & Morris. While on the bench Judge Bundy tried many cases of general importance and interest, notably a case involving the constitutionality of the legislative apportionment act; also the controversy between the liberal and radical branches of the United Brethren church.

EUGENE HALLECK BUNDY.

Judge Bundy retired from the bench greatly respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was absolutely impartial and upright in all his dealings, and possessed a degree of legal knowledge which made him eminently fitted for the position.

In politics Judge Bundy is an uncompromising Republican. His first vote was cast for Gen. Grant in 1868. He was elected to the state senate from Henry, Delaware and Randolph counties in 1880, and served during the sessions of 1881 and 1883. He is the author of the greater portion of the probate laws now in force. He was nominated for lieutenant-govenor by the Republican party in 1884. During this campaign he made a thorough canvass of the state, but was defeated with his party. He was a member of the board of construction which built the three additional hospitals for the insane at Evansville, Richmond and Logansport. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, and is a past chancellor of Crescent lodge, No. 33.

Judge Bundy was married July 6, 1870, to Elizabeth Mary Mellett, only daughter of Judge J. H. Mellett. They have one daughter, Nellie Katharine Bundy.

Judge Bundy is one of the leading men of his native city in matters pertaining to the welfare of her citizens. He is prominently connected with a number of business interests, and is ready and willing at all times to give his best efforts in accomplishing whatever seems to him to be a worthy and beneficial undertaking.

ELLIOTT, BYRON K. Byron K. Elliott is a name known to everyone who has the slightest acquaintance with the records of jurisprudence of Indiana. In the words of W. W. Thornton, former supreme court librarian, "Unless it be Blackford, Judge Elliott has prepared more opinions disposing of cases than any judge who ever sat upon the supreme court bench of this state." Indiana has produced many great lawyers, but none with a more comprehensive knowledge of the law than Judge Elliott; many great judges, but none whose opinions have been received with a more profound respect. As a law-writer he is ranked as one of the best in the United States. As a lawyer his services are naturally in great demand in the solution of the most intricate questions.

Byron K. Elliott was a son of Gen. Wm. J. Elliott who served as sheriff of Butler county, Ohio, two terms and later as recorder of Marion county, Indiana, eight years.

The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary Littell Taylor. She was a daughter of Joseph and Rhoda Taylor, who were from Trenton, N. J.

Byron K. Elliott was born near Hamilton, O., Sept. 4, 1835. He attended a private school taught by Benjamin S. Raleigh, the Hamilton academy, Furman's academy and a select school taught by F. N. Slack, an able and then noted teacher. William Dean Howells was a schoolmate.

His father removed to Cincinnati and resided there about a year, and at that time the son attended a public school of which Prof. Gilmore was the principal. Removing with his father to Indianapolis in December, 1850, he attended the "Old Seminary," then under the control of B. F. Lang. After pursuing the usual course of study he was admitted to the bar Feb. 8, 1858, on motion of the late Judge N. B. Taylor, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. At the age of 23 he was elected city attorney. During the civil war he was in the one hundred days' service as captain in the 132d Indiana Volunteers, and afterward served as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Milroy.

In 1865, '67 and '69 he was successively re-elected city attorney of Indianapolis, receiving in two elections the votes of all the municipal councilmen and in the other all the votes except one. In 1870 he was elected judge of the Marion criminal court. No candidate was nominated against him. He resigned the office of city attorney to accept that of judge. In 1872 the common council of Indianapolis unanimously created the office of city solicitor and he resigned the office of judge to accept the position tendered him. In 1873 he was elected city attorney. In 1876 he was unanimously nominated, while absent from home and without solicitation on his part, for the office of judge of the superior court of Marion county, and was elected. In 1880 he was renominated for the same office by acclamation, but subsequently declined the nomination to accept the nomination from the Republican state convention for judge of the supreme court. Elected to that position he took his seat on that bench Jan. 3, 1881, and was re-elected in 1886. In 1892 he was renominated by acclamation for the same office, but, though he ran much ahead of the average vote for his ticket, he was defeated, as were all the Republican candidates. The fact that he led the judicial ticket in every instance in which he has been a candidate, in some instances leading the entire ticket, may be taken as some indication of the sentiment of the people toward him.

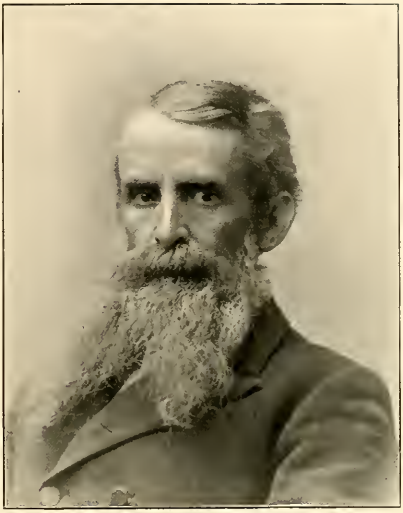
Judge Elliott has always been able to do a phenomenally large amount of work. Whether in formulating his opinions upon the bench or in the practice of law he has industriously given each question that came before him close and critical examination and conscientious research. The law periodicals of the country recognized the force of his decisions and gave his opinions praise. The Albany *Law Journal*, one of the leading of these, after reviewing some of his opinions, denominated Judge Elliott "one of the ablest judicial writers of the country."

He was an independent thinker, and while not often dissenting, he did dissent whenever he was convinced that the majority of the bench was in error. Many of his dissenting opinions have been approved by the courts of other states, notably those in the cases denying the appointing power of the governor. In some instances the supreme court of a state has overruled the majority opinion and followed the dissenting opinion of Judge Elliott.

He was a Douglas Democrat in 1860 and voted for Douglas. The firing of the confederates on Fort Sumter made him a Republican. He voted for Lincoln in 1864 and has been a Republican ever since. He is a member of George H. Thomas post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, being a member of the Second Presbyterian church.

He was united in marriage Sept. 5, 1855, to Harriet A. Talbott of Indianapolis. Of their three children, two survive, the same being William F. and Genevieve. The son is his law partner. The daughter is now the wife of Robert Courtney Wright of Columbia, South Carolina.



BYRON K. ELLIOTT.

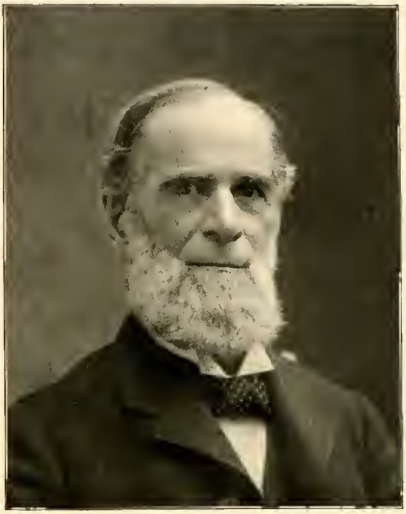
The firm of Elliott & Elliott entered at once upon its formation in January, 1893, upon the retirement of Judge Elliott from the supreme bench, into a large practice. Elliott & Elliott have been engaged in many of the most important cases which have come before the courts.

In 1888 he and his son gave to the legal profession, "The Work of the Advocate." The large demand for the book exhausted the edition within a few weeks. Their second work was a treatise on the law of roads and streets, which had the largest sale of any law book published during the year in which it was issued. It has been and now is quoted by the courts of the country as a work of high authority. Their next work was one of enlarged scope, "General Practice." The law reviews praised it highly and the courts often cite it. Their work on "Appellate Procedure," about 1,000 pages, has been more often cited by Indiana courts than any other text book written in recent years. It has given Indiana the best system of Appellate practice of any state in the Union. Their latest, "The Law of Railroads," in four large volumes, has been praised by judges and lawyers throughout the United States. The Bowen-Merrill company began their now large business in publishing law books with the first-mentioned treatises from the Elliotts.

Judge Elliott is president of the Indiana Law school, a department of the University of Indianapolis. He was for a time one of the lecturers in the law department of the Northwestern university, Chicago, and also a lecturer in the law department of Butler university, in the Central Law school at Indianapolis, and in DePauw university at Greencastle. He has also delivered some very able and interesting addresses on subjects outside of the law.

MALOTT, VOLNEY THOMAS. Those who are students of the progress of Indiana, as the late Gov. Porter would say, were he living, "from her dawn to her full-orbed moon," must of necessity feel a lively interest in the men who have made that progress possible. It was said of one of Indiana's most distinguished jurists, who, in his lifetime, filled the responsible offices of governor, United States senator and vice-president of the United States, that he liked to enter a court room where some important law case was being tried, and watch its development, and it was said by a great English writer that the journey of a day with its varying incidents is a "picture of human life." But it must be said that far more interesting than a law suit or the occurrences of a day's journey is the evolution of the boy to the active scenes of manhood, the unfolding of intellectual faculties, in unison with an unblemished character and noble ambitions, which have been from youth to the present the distinguishing features in the life of the subject of this sketch. And it does no violence to fact to affirm that Longfellow must have had such a character in view when he wrote his "Psalm of Life." "Lives of great men all remind us, we can make our lives sublime."

Mr. Malott comes of Kentucky stock and it is not known that anyone ever blushed when called "a Kentuckian," but he came to Indiana when only three years of age and may, therefore, be claimed as an Indiana production, though not "to the manner born." His parents were William H. and Leah P. (*nee* McKown) Malott, and he was born in Jefferson county, Ky., September 9, 1838, and has just passed the three score mile stone in life's journey. His parents migrated to Salem, Washington county, Ind., in 1841, and in 1845 his father died leaving Volney fatherless at seven years of age. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, have a war record of which their descendants may feel justly proud, as some of them fought in the war of the revolution, in the war of 1812, the second war of independence, and in the Indian wars, which made progress and civilization possible. Volney, when a youth of nine years of age, came with his mother to Indianapolis. He had had some schooling at Salem, Ind., which was completed at the schools in Indianapolis until he reached the age of sixteen years, graduating from the central high school, or "half public school," as it was called. At the age of sixteen years young Malott began life in earnest. He had previously worked as a clerk, and had been a bank messenger, but at sixteen he was a clerk in the banking house of John Woolley & Co. Entering this bank as a clerk he was soon advanced to the important position of teller, in which he continued till 1857, when he was nineteen years of age. He was then chosen teller of the branch of the State bank, a position which he held until 1862, when he had reached the age of twenty-four years. The year 1862 was one which Dame Fortune had seemingly selected to shower upon Mr. Malott her favors with a lavish hand. It was the year of his marriage to Miss Caroline Macy, the daughter of Hon. David Macy, president of the Pennsylvania & Indianapolis railroad, and the same year he became the secretary and treasurer of the road, a position which led to the full development of his exceptional aptitude in building and managing railroads, and of handling large financial investments, for which his talents reached the plane where prescience, the gift of genius, took control and moved on, regardless whether one or a dozen enterprises demanded attention and commanded his resources of intellect and energy. In all such cases, capability appears phenomenal, exciting amazement in the minds of those less fortunate in their endowments of will power and self-reliance, summed up in the motto, "Where there is a will there is a way." In Mr. Malott's career nothing of the ephemeral is seen, there is no dazzling leaps and bounds, but rather a steady growth in which every day emphasized conviction in the minds of employers that his integrity was proof against temptation, that his comprehension of financial and business problems challenged respect, and that his industry was a stranger to lassitude. At sixteen a bank clerk, advancing soon after to teller and at twenty-four secretary and treasurer of a railroad corporation. At twenty-six, director in the branch of the State bank of Indiana, and at twenty-seven organizing the Merchants' National bank, of which he was elected cashier, and at the same time retaining his position of secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania & Indianapolis railroad. Hon. Wm. H. English, the capitalist and successful banker, in an interview once said, "There are two kinds of banking, the regular and the kite-flying." Mr. Malott's kind has always been the "regular," not the "kite-flying" style, and this being true he early obtained the confidence of the business community, which has grown to larger proportions as the years have gone by, and is now held with unimpaired strength. In 1870 when Mr. Malott was thirty-two, he accepted the position to superintend the construction of the Michigan City & Indianapolis railroad. Under his superintendency the road was speedily completed and consolidated with the Indianapolis, Pennsylvania & Chicago Railway company, and Mr. Malott became vice-president, and acting president and general manager of the road until it became, in 1881, a part of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system. As a railroad builder and manager Mr. Malott has won enviable distinction, which led to his appointment by Judge Gresham as receiver of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad company, the affairs of which were in a chaotic condition. Mr. Malott's masterly business methods at once changed conditions, and in the short space of two years the road, greatly improved and its debts paid, was handed over to the court to the satisfaction of all concerned. Prior to this, however, Mr. Malott had won universal commendation by his efficient services as president of the Union Railway company of Indianapolis. In accepting this position he undertook the herculanean task of his life, but he was equal to the emergency, and his work is monumental of his devotion to the welfare of Indianapolis. In 1883 when Mr. Malott became vice-president and manager of the Union Railway company, the railroad conditions of the city excited universal disapproval. Railroad trains were running through and across the city streets, creating discomfort and constant danger. This, in



VOLNEY THOMAS MALOTT.

due time, was overcome. The belt railway was extended, and freight trains went around instead of through the city. The old Union depot was an eye-sore to all. Indianapolis as a great railroad center demanded something better. To build a new depot required legislation and a vast sum of money. To this work Mr. Malott concentrated all of his mental and physical energies. The needed legislation was secured, ground was purchased, the required funds obtained, and in 1888, five years after, Mr. Malott became president of the Union Railway company, the new Union depot stood forth, the admiration of all beholders, and in convenience and architectural beauty, equal to any structure of its kind in the United States and a monument of Mr. Malott's ability, tireless energy, tenacity of purpose and unflagging devotion to the welfare of Indianapolis. Nor has Mr. Malott been less mindful of the welfare of the state. In November, 1896, Mr. Malott was appointed by Judge Woods of the United States circuit court, receiver of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad company, and its leased lines known as the Vandalia system. Since that date the road has been under his control and direction. Under his management the company has been prosperous. In the fiftieth annual report of the president and directors of this company, the president calls attention to the efficient management of the lines during the past year by the receiver, his officers and employes. The board speaks very highly of the management, and the report shows in all departments of the system an increase in earnings, and a corresponding decrease in the cost of operating the lines. The report of one division of this company's lines may be given in order to show its condition under the management of the receiver. The report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1898, shows that the earnings of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute railroad were equal to $10,793.68 per mile, an increase of $1,270.86 or 13.35 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The expenses, exclusive of taxes paid by the lessor company out of its proportion of the earnings, absorbed 71.45 per cent. of the earnings, a decrease of 11.32 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The net earnings were $487,805.91, an increase of $228,132.40, or 87.85 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Mr. Malott thoroughly understands the condition of the affairs of this company, and its interest will be properly taken care of under his efficient management.

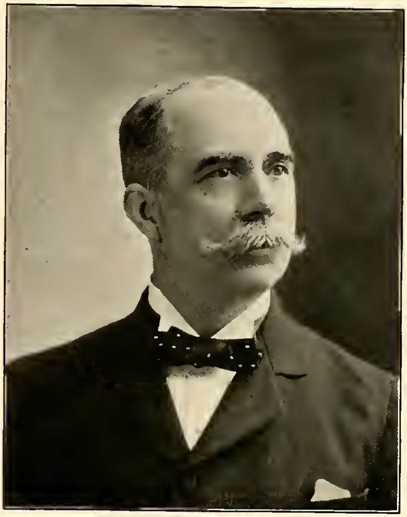
He has taken an active interest in developing the coal and building stone wealth of Indiana, for which there is an ever-increasing demand. But after all that can be said of Mr. Malott's aptitude for business, and too much in that line it would be difficult to recite, he is pre-eminently a banker. It is the business of his youth, and of his early and mature manhood and of his later years, and now, as president of the Indiana National bank, he has a right to anticipate a future of prosperity and repose. Indiana has her full quota of "Men of Progress." They are to be found in all the various pursuits, which, in these stirring times, command attention. They are found on the farm and in all the great industrial undertakings. They are on the bench and at the bar. They are in the pulpit and the university. They are in the great transportation enterprises and in commercial and banking houses. They are in the schools of M. D.'s, whose mission it is to assuage pain and mitigate physical infirmities. They are the graduates from common schools, counting houses, shops and colleges. They constitute the grand army of progress of Indiana, and from the age of sixteen to sixty-one, Volney T. Malott has been identified with this army. He has marched, bivouaced and fought with it, has earned promotion for gallantry on many a battlefield, and is at this writing in the van of the army and a recognized leader.

MAGUIRE, Charles, is a prosperous dry goods merchant in the city of Indianapolis and the proprietor of the popular "Granger store," which he established in 1880. Mr. Maguire is a native of the "Emerald Isle," the "Gem of the Sea," where he was born in 1844. What matters it, some ask, where a man is born? In the estimation of some men, native land and ancestry count for little or nothing, but others have been heard to exclaim—

"Breathes thus the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land'?"

There is not a native of Poland, at home or in exile, who does not love his country more and better because it produced Kosciusko. The Hungarians deem it true that their native land caught new and imperishable glory from the life of Kossuth. Switzerland exists secure amidst her Alpine fortresses because of the heroisms of William Tell, and Scotland is dearer to her sons in all lands because Wallace lived and fought and Burns lived and sang. And Ireland, more fortunate than Poland, Hungary or Switzerland, has ancestral treasures in war, oratory, poetry, patriotism and statesmanship, of which no other land can boast from the "glories of Brian the brave," to the present—men who "wreathed the immortal shamrock" round the brow of painting, poetry and eloquence. The land of O'Connel, whose "mind was matured in every manly accomplishment"—of Burke, who "robed the very soul of inspiration in the splendors of pure and overpowering eloquence"—of Emmet, whose singing words of devotion to his country still fan the flame of Irish patriotism—of Goldsmith, whose poems and plays adorn the pages of English literature and live in perennial freshness and beauty—of Tom Moore, whose oriental tale of Lalla Rookh has charmed all English-speaking people, and Persians as well, together with his Irish melodies, in which he sings of Ireland's harps—

"Dear harp of my country! in darkness I found thee,
Tho' cold calm of silence had hung o'er thee long,
When proudly my own Island harp, I unbound thee,
And gave all thy chords to love, freedom and song!
The warm lay of love, and the light note of gladness,
Have wakened thy fondest, thy loveliest thrill;
But, so oft thou hast echo'd the deep sigh of sadness,
That e'en in thy mirth it will steal from thee still."



CHARLES MAGUIRE.

Mr. Maguire comes from the land of Gratton, Curran, Sheridan and Phillips, and hosts of others whose pleadings for Irish liberty were great enough and grand enough to have been spoken by the "throat of the whirlwind," and as a result Ireland's sons and daughters and their children and their children's children cherish an undying love for the old ancestral home. In America they are Americans as true as ever fought under the star spangled banner, and yet, true to the old and beautiful land, its altars and its shrines,—like the song of the shell for its native sea, there is a yearning in the hearts of Irishmen for the old country, and it will live on till Ireland is free and takes her rightful place among the independent nations of the world.

From Ireland, the subject of this sketch came to America in 1865, when twenty-one years of age. He was married in 1872 and of the union two sons have been born. He is in politics a Democrat, who has contributed his full share in promoting the interests of his party, and occupies an influential position in its councils. He is one of the public-spirited citizens of Indianapolis, always evincing a lively interest in the welfare of the city, and was for three years president of the board of public safety, a highly responsible position, which he held for three years. And in further recognition of his integrity and business abilities he was nominated by the Democratic convention as a candidate for clerk of Marion county.

Mr. Maguire in his church relations is an Episcopalian, as were his ancestors. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Order of Odd Fellows, as also of the Mystic Shrine, and is a Scottish Rite 32d degree Mason, and in addition is a member of the Board of Trade and the Commercial club. As a merchant Mr. Maguire occupies prominence in the ranks of the mercantile community, and is in the enjoyment of a prosperous business. His "Granger store" is one of the centers of attraction on Washington street, and his large and well-selected stock of goods demonstrates his capabilities to meet the requirements of a trade which not only demands large capital, but an appreciation of the fastidious taste of the ladies and the despotic sway of fashion over her votaries. In such matters Mr. Maguire is equal to every demand. In a word, whether as a dry goods merchant or a business man on a wider plane, identified with the growth and prosperity of Indianapolis, Mr. Maguire justly takes rank with the most progressive and prosperous men of the capital city of Indianapolis, where he has hosts of friends who appreciate his integrity and business qualifications, and who have in store for him political honors when the Democratic party shall again ride on the tide that leads on to victory.

MATSON, Courtland Cushing, one of the most distinguished of Indiana statesmen, lawyers and soldiers, is a native of the state, and was born in Brookville, April 25, 1841. He is the son of Hon. John A. Matson, who was a distinguished lawyer and politician of the state and began the practice of law at Brookville, Ind., in 1833, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1851, when he removed to Greencastle, where he continued the practice until his death, which occurred July 15, 1870. He was the Whig candidate for governor in 1849, and was twice a candidate for congress in the old Brookville district, and was a member of the legislature in 1841. In 1833 he was married at Brookville to Margaretta M. Woelpper, a native of Philadelphia, who came to Brookville in 1832. Col. Matson's ancestors on his father's side were Scotch-Irish, and on his mother's side Welsh, a combination productive of race characteristics which measure up with the best known to our civilization.

Col. Matson enjoyed superior educational advantages in his youth, having been trained in private and public schools until he entered Asbury (now DePauw) university, being a graduate of the class of 1862. He left the university when the civil war broke out and enlisted, and afterward was graduated without further study and placed in a class where he could have graduated had he remained in it. Col. Matson studied law with his father, Hon. John A. Matson, and soon after the completion of his studies formed a partnership with him and Hon. Solomon Claypool, which continued until the death of his father in 1870. He then formed a partnership with Judge Claypool, which continued until the judge moved to Indianapolis in 1873, after which (with the exception of one year when he had a partnership with Hon. Henry H. Mathias, under the firm name of Matson & Mathias) he practiced his profession until 1880 alone. He was then elected to congress from the Fifth district of Indiana and served as such through four successive congresses, viz.: '47, '48, '49 and '50. Col. Matson's career in congress had given him a national reputation, and the Democratic party of Indiana, proud of his achievements, on the 26th of April, 1888, nominated him for governor, but he was defeated at the polls by Hon. Alvin P. Hovey, by 2,191 votes. After this campaign Col. Matson resumed the practice of law at Greencastle, and at once became the attorney for Indiana of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway company and served as such three years, when he again resumed the practice of law at Greencastle, and also formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph Giles at Bedford, Ind., which has continued up to the present time, except that in 1896 his son, Smith C. Matson, became, and is still his partner in his Greencastle business. During his practice Col. Matson has tried important cases for and against railroads, as also several important murder cases. The case of the State vs. The Vandalia Railway company to recover school fund money due from its earnings under its special charter, was prosecuted on his relations as prosecuting attorney, to which office he was elected in 1872. He had also been elected district attorney, the prosecuting office of the common pleas court, in 1868 and 1870. Col. Matson for a short time was chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1878. As a lawyer Col. Matson's legal attainments are of a high order. His knowledge of authorities is exhaustive. With a mind eminently judicial, the presentation of his cases, whether to the court or jury, evince a purpose to maintain the rights of his clients. Concise in his statements, indulging in neither subterfuge nor chicane, he intuitively grasps the important points of a case and, with an address always courteous, yet forceful, nothing is omitted that honorable contention ought to secure for his clients. On April 14, 1861, Mr. Matson, a young man of twenty years, enlisted at Greencastle in a company of college boys, known as the "Asbury Guards," and served until June 5, 1862, in Company K, 16th Indiana Volunteers. On June 5, 1862, he was elected second lieutenant of Company K, and served as such until the expiration of his time of enlistment. Soon after his discharge he was appointed as adjutant of the post at Terre Haute, Hon. R. W. Thompson being the commandant, and upon the organization of the 71st Regiment Indiana Volunteers was made adjutant of the regiment. All of the field officers of the 71st Regiment were killed at the battle of Richmond, Ky., on August 30, 1862, and he was at once appointed to succeed Lieut.-Col. M. D. Topping. In the early part of 1863, this regiment was changed to a cavalry regiment, and designated the 6th Indiana Cavalry, and Col. Matson served as lieutenant-colonel of that organization to the close of the war in May, 1865. Then there was formed of the recruits of the 5th and 6th Indiana Cavalry a new organization, and Col. Matson was appointed colonel of that organization and served as such to October, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. Col. Matson was in all the important battles up to Atlanta in 1864, and in numerous skirmishes of Sherman's campaign. Col. Matson is a member of the G. A. R. and has always been a Democrat, who, through good and evil repute, in storm and shine, in victory and defeat, has maintained his connection with the party and his high standing in its ranks. In the forty-ninth congress Col. Matson introduced and had passed under the suspension of the rules, the dependent pension bill, which President Cleveland vetoed and which failed to pass over his veto. Col. Matson was chairman of the com-

COURTLAND CUSHING MATSON.

mittee on invalid pensions in the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congresses. He is a Royal Arch degree Mason, and while favoring the Methodists, never belonged to any church. He was married December 12, 1871, to Mary N. Farrow, second daughter of Col. Wm. L. Farrow. Three children have been born of the union—Smith C., Rees F. and Mary Nelson Matson. Col Matson has not yet reached the age of three score years, and is still in the enjoyment of all his mental and physical powers for usefulness. His life has been one of great activity. Four years in the army and eight years in congress, equally devoted to the welfare of his country, he has earned by his fealty to duty and noble aspirations the gratitude of his countrymen.

CAVEN, John, is a citizen of Indianapolis, of such rare qualities of head and heart, that a sketch of his life, necessarily brief, though every word weighs a pound, must prove sadly deficient in doing justice to the subject. His parents were William Caven and Jane (Loughead) Caven, and he was born at Long Run, near McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., April 12, 1824. His father was a contractor and was in the lumber, milling and coal mining business and was also a manufacturer of salt and in comfortable financial circumstances. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was sheriff of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in the years of 1828, 1829 and 1830, and in 1794 had the great satisfaction of seeing George Washington at Carlisle, Pa. The ancestors of John Caven on the paternal side were Irish and Scotch and on the maternal side were Scotch and English, a blood combination which for brains and brawn stands first throughout the world. The early education of John Caven was confined in schools taught in the private log cabin school house, where, having mastered the three R's, he graduated to enter the university of experience and work, an alma mater which long ago conferred upon him the degree, not of A. M. or A. B. nor LL. D., but rather, master of common sense and of ways and means to blaze out and hew out his own pathway to eminence, which he has achieved. Pope's philosophy was that a "little learning is a dangerous thing." Not so with John Caven. In his case a little learning obtained in the old log school house created a thirst for more, and if books were not at his command he found "sermons in stones and books in running brooks." It was Goldsmith's idea that "those who think govern those who toil," but John Caven, whether boiling salt, mining coal, or tugging at the oar of a salt boat, was a thinker, a student of nature, of men and of affairs—modest, unassuming, reticent but thoughtful, his growth in knowledge was phenomenal among the distinguished men of Indiana. John Caven stands forth as pre-eminently a self-taught, a self-educated man. His university was always under his hat, and the curriculum included law and logic, economics and finance and English classics, and there are passages in his published addresses and official papers which at once impress the reader with the idea that the author had been a student in the most renowned institute of learning, and under the tutorage of their greatest masters, when in fact they were created and fashioned in the alembic of his own masterful mind. Mr. Caven came to Indiana in April, 1845, and to Indianapolis, Sept. 10, 1845, when he was 21 years of age. His first employment was that of a clerk in a shoe store, and two years later he began the study of law in the office of Smith & Yandes, then the leading law firm of the city. He was not a student in any law school, graduating with honor and a degree, but when his law office preceptor stated a principle in law, the pupil grasped it, remembered it, studied and applied it and made it do duty in the further pursuit of his chosen profession, and was in due time admitted to the bar, reading and practicing his profession till 1863, except a part of one year, when he was engaged in mining coal in Clay county, Ind. In 1851 he formed a law partnership with Berry Sulgrove, the justly renowned author and newspaper writer, which continued for several years. Mr. Caven was, up to 1856, a Whig, but in that year became a Republican and has remained such up to the present time. He is a political partisan, who regards the promotion of the people's interests without regard to party as the highest achievement of which a man can boast, and in his inaugural address, as mayor, in May, 1875, placed himself on record as a statesman of prescient comprehension, by saying, "He who would here best serve his party, can do it best by best serving the city," and when President Hayes, in his inaugural in 1877, said "He serves his party best who serves his country best," simply echoed the axiomatic truth enunciated by Mayor Caven in 1875, and which passing into patriotic literature of the country, stands to the credit of John Caven. In May, 1863, Mr. Caven, without opposition, was elected mayor of Indianapolis, receiving every vote cast, a tribute to integrity and ability probably without a parallel in the country. In May, 1865, Mr. Caven was renominated by acclamation for mayor of Indianapolis and again elected, and again received every vote cast by all parties. Integrity and unwavering devotion to duty, comprehension of high trusts and courageous regard for the welfare of the city, could not have received a more flattering recognition. It was in all regards anomalous. During his service as mayor, Mr. Caven drafted the street railroad charter for Indianapolis and induced the parties to come here and build it, and, in person, drove the first car over its tracks. In October, 1866, he introduced and procured the passage through the council of an eight-hour labor ordinance, which is still in force. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Caven was active in raising the state's quota of soldiers and in paying bounties, and when the war ended, it was found that Indianapolis had to its credit 1,700 more soldiers than had been called for. In 1869 Mr. Caven was elected to represent Marion county in the Indiana state senate and was made chairman of the judiciary committee. During his term he voted for the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He voted for schools for colored children and for teaching German in the English schools. He procured the passage through the senate of the law creating the city library and school system for Indianapolis, and was the author of the law giving the different political parties a right to representation on the election boards. In 1875 Mr. Caven was nominated by the Republican party of Indianapolis for mayor for the third time by acclamation and he was again elected. His popular strength appeared invincible. He had been true to his principles that a man serves his party best who serves the city best. In 1877 and in 1879 he was nominated for the office of mayor, and though the city had phenomenally increased in population and wealth, he was elected each time by an increased majority. During these terms of mayor he inaugurated the measures which resulted in the building of the belt railroad and the Indianapolis stock yards, permanent improvements monumental of his sagacity and discernment of the future needs of a growing metropolis. In this connection it is but justice to this distinguished citizen to refer to

JOHN CAVEN.

his message as mayor, addressed to the common council of the city July 17, 1876, which, for an array of statistical facts and logical deduction therefrom, ought to have, without the omission of a single word, a commanding place in the history of Indianapolis, since it is to be doubted if amongst the state papers of Indiana, from her dawn to her high noon of growth and prosperity, one can be found more worthy of preservation. With a masterful hand he grasps the facts of Indiana's wealth and advantages, calls attention to the growth of Indianapolis in population, refers to her railroads, calls attention to the great advantages to be derived from the belt road by the city, and says:

"Experience has demonstrated that certain improvements had better be made by private enterprises; certain local improvements, however, seem to fall within the province of cities themselves—as harbors, docks, etc. Suppose Indianapolis were surrounded by a navigable water, into which poured eleven navigable rivers, navigable to every county in the state, and to every state in the Union, to every fertile valley, to every hillside with its exhaustless mines, to every quarry of stone and forest of timbers, and in addition, this surrounding water was especially adapted for the location of innumerable manufactories, would it be deemed an improper expense for the city to improve sucn harbor? What that harbor would be to the city on the water, that road (the belt) might be to us. The stock yards would come before the road was finished, and grain elevators would be built. Its peculiar advantages would invite the location of manufactories, and then would furnish a demand and a market for fuel and farm products, thus building up state industries to aid us further in furnishing a market in turn for the manufactured wares."

Under the spell of his logic the city responded to the demand and the belt road was built. In 1877 occurred the great railroad strike. It moved west from Pittsburg, where immense damage had been done, and its arrival at Indianapolis was simply a question of hours. In this great emergency Mayor Caven demonstrated that his election as mayor was a Godsend to the city. He knew the needs and the wants of workingmen and, taking time by the forelock, he swore in four hundred railroad men (strikers) as special policemen, and took personal charge of them, and thus a large number of men, banded together for the avowed purpose of violence, were absolutely changed to a police force sworn to maintain law and order, and well they did it when the courts and armies of Indiana and the United States were powerless to do so. The strike came and for several days the railroad business experienced demoralization. Men of high character and of national renown urged military interference, and it was at this supreme juncture that Mayor Caven expanded to the full stature of a commander. He knew that the strikers demanded fair wages, and not a shot was fired. Troops paraded the streets with shotted guns, but they were not permitted to approach the depot. The storm spent its fury, and when it was past, not a dollar's worth of property had been destroyed and not a drop of blood had been shed, and the one foul blotch on the record was placed there by a judicial Jeffries. Subsequently, a prominent railroad official, speaking of the strike and of Mayor Caven's management, said:

"At the time I severely condemned the course pursued by the mayor as unheard of and dangerous in the extreme, but I now see it was exactly the right thing to do, but we railroad officials did not then so see it, and the genius of it was to see that it was the right thing to do and then do it six hours before the strike, instead of eighteen months afterward."

The year of 1877 was one of great business depression and there was much suffering among the poor of Indianapolis, and in that crisis Mayor Caven demonstrated his capability to provide ways and means of relief. There was discontent, with premonitions of bread riots, hungry and angry men muttered and growled, while others more daring, fanned the fire of discontent. Mayor Caven, at a glance, comprehended the danger of the situation, and quelled the rising storm. He was equal to the occasion. He was the right man in the right place. He was the one man and the only man in the city who could draw the lightning from the storm cloud. He was courageous, and his words, while defiant, evinced profound solicitude for the unfortunate. He knew that bread was the supreme demand. He did not hesitate. He did not wait for charity subscriptions. He did not organize examinations to determine why men were hungry. At an immense meeting of unemployed, hungry and desperate men held in the corridors of the old State house, on the evening of June 6, 1877, incendiary resolutions were introduced and the mayor addressed the meeting, persuaded them to vote down the resolutions and instead, swore them to aid him in preserving the peace (every man willingly taking the oath) and then concluded by saying to the hungry crowd, "Follow me," which they did. It was an unique procession, the like of which was never seen before in the world—a mayor of a great city leading hundreds of hungry men to bakeries, and ordering every loaf of bread in stock to be distributed to the hungry, and with his own hand distributing the bread which his own money paid for. It was an incident to challenge the genius of painter, orator or poet; nor was this all. The belt road was being constructed, and the next day after the bakery incident, hundreds of the idle were set to work, as the mayor had promised, and the problem was solved.

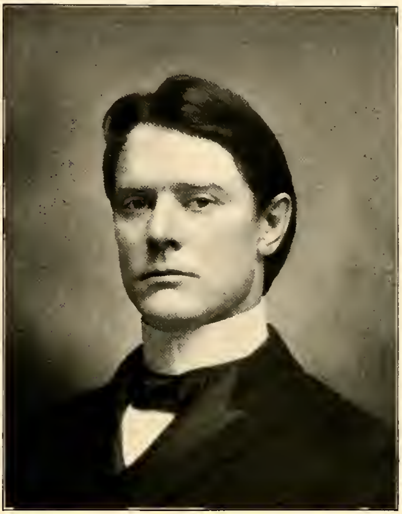
Mr. Caven, whether in or out of office, has always had the interests of Indianapolis at heart. He was the first to see the advantages to be derived by lighting the city with electricity. As early as 1881 he erected an electric light plant in the city and proposed to lignt the city with electricity, giving it ten times more light than gas afforded, at a cost per annum of $18,000 less than it was paying. If the proposition had been accepted Indianapolis would have been the first city in the world entirely lighted by electricity, and would have saved $18,000 a year besides. In 1883 Mr. Caven brought to the city the first electric storage battery, and lighted his office from one of them. In 1886 he erected five electric light towers in the city of Indianapolis, the tower on the Circle being 153 feet high, and for six months lighted them free of charge. In 1886 Mr. Caven represented Marion county in the legislature and was elected by a large majority while some of the candidates on the same ticket were defeated. In the legislature he was made chairman of the committee of ways and means, and drafted a mechanic lien bill, which, though it did not pass at that session, subsequently, with a few unimportant changes, became a law, and is still in force. In 1892 Mr. Caven obtained a contract for lighting Indianapolis with electricity, which resulted in the erection of the present electric light plant, one of the best and among the largest in the world. In this he demonstrated what may be accomplished by persistency in the education of great communities to adopt long-delayed improvements. Mr. Caven has earned great renown as a member of various fraternal organizations. In the Masonic order he belongs to Blue Lodge council, chapter, commandery and Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, Chosen Friends and Druids. He was twice junior warden of Center lodge. In November, 1868, he was appointed in the dispensation, the first worshipful master of Mystic Tie lodge and was again elected as such in 1869-'70-'71 and '72. He served one term as prelate of the commandery. In February, 1864, he was elected the first thrice potent of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection and re-elected every year until and including 1873, and for two years was junior warden of the council of Princes of Jerusalem and grand chancellor of the Consistory. In May, 1866, he was made the first active member of the supreme council for the state of Indiana, and ever since has held the position, and was the first deputy for Indiana. In the Knights of Pythias Mr. Caven is a member of Marion lodge, No. 1, of Indiana, and his is the first name on the roll. He was the first venerable patriarch, and on Oct.

20, 1869, was elected the first grand chancellor for Indiana; he was re-elected and served as such until the annual session of 1872, being the only one ever re-elected to that office. He also represented the supreme jurisdiction of the world. In September, 1877, Mr. Caven was elected the first president of Division "A," Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, and re-elected in 1878. In 1872 he was elected the first patron of the order of the Eastern Star (Queen Esther chapter), and served as such until 1875. As citizen, lawyer, mayor, legislator and business man, John Caven is one of the most distinguished men of Indiana; self-educated—if there be such a thing—he writes and talks like a savant. His ideals have embers of the lofty type; his thoughts always having an upward range, his whole life has been free from groveling pursuits and a splendid example for any young men to emulate who have their own fortunes to make in the battles of life. In his intercourse with men Mr. Caven is genial and gracious. He is not an anchorite, and though a bachelor, loves the society of friends and enjoys companionship. In a word, at seventy-five, he has won the appellation of "Grand Old Man."

BEVERIDGE, Albert J., a senator of the United States from Indiana, and one of the foremost orators of the country, was born Oct. 6, 1862, on a farm in Highland county, Ohio. His father and four half-brothers were in the war at the time and his mother gave him the name of Albert Jeremiah, after two old men on the farm, who were faithful servants—Albert Fling and Jeremiah Shaw. The fortune of the elder Beveridge was swept away by financial reverses and at the close of the war he gave up his farm and settled on a farm near Sullivan, Ill., as a tenant. From the time he was yet a small boy Albert was inured to hard work. He worked out as a plowboy; at fourteen was a railroad laborer, and at sixteen was in command of a camp of loggers, and industry has continued to be one of his marked characteristics ever since. His thirst for knowledge was so great that he was accustomed to study far into the night and to rise early each morning to continue his reading until sunrise. In his desire to get an education, he entered competitive examination held by college professors at Paris for the purpose of filling a vacancy at West Point. Notwithstanding the limited opportunities he had had, he came within one-fifth of one per cent. of winning the contest entered into by twenty-five young men, and thus of attending West Point. It was reserved for young Beveridge to become widely known as a statesman, orator and lawyer, and not as a soldier. At last he saved enough money, together with fifty dollars loaned him by an admiring friend, to enter Asbury (now DePauw) university, at Greencastle, Ind. During his entire college course he supported himself by the prizes he took, and from work he did in vacations. He was an indefatigable worker and delighted in intellectual and especially in forensic contests. He was an athlete intellectually and physically, intense and untiring in his eagerness to win in anything he undertook; helpful, sympathetic and encouraging to younger and struggling students, manly and kindly, universally liked by those who were against him, as well as by those who were sided with him in college politics—and he was leader of one side in every contest. If there ever was a mean trait about Beveridge, none of his fellow students knew it. He was a natural politician of the better type, tactful but fair. Naturally gifted, he was a splendid student, especially well informed in history, ardent and thorough in his examination of public questions. As an orator and debater he thought and spoke with amazing rapidity. He was quick to see the force of a point made by an opponent, and remarkably resourceful and dextrous in bringing to the front the argument that was necessary to oppose it, and this was delivered with peculiar forcefulness and broadside effect. His manner was impressive, magnetic, and, at times, in the delivery of some powerful climax, intensely dramatic. With Beveridge in their midst as "one of the boys," the students at that institution—and the writer of this sketch was one of them—were never willing to believe that the age of great orators had passed. In fact, it was not uncommon to hear the prediction made that Beveridge, if he lived, would be in the United States senate some time.

Winning the state oratorical contest as the representative of DePauw, made him Indiana's representative at the inter-state oratorical contest held at Columbus, O., in May, 1885, and in that contest, also, he was the victor. He graduated with first-class honors. His health being impaired somewhat by the severe strain, he went west for a season of recuperation. His health was entirely restored by open-air life among the cowboys on the plains.

In the winter of 1886-87 he came to Indianapolis as a student in the office of McDonald, Butler & Mason. He had but little money, but was, as ever, self-reliant and industrious. He was soon admitted to the bar, and when the firm was re-organized as McDonald & Butler, he became managing clerk on a large salary. The work entrusted to him was conducted with such ability that he was soon arguing cases in the supreme court. Between Senator McDonald and Mr. Butler and their clerk there was a great affection. The first jury trial in which he was engaged was an important one, in which Gen. Harrison and W. H. H. Miller were the attorneys, opposing McDonald & Butler and their clerk, Mr. Beveridge. In the midst of the trial the day set for the wedding of Mr. Beveridge to Miss Katharine M. Langsdale, of Greencastle, arrived. Judge Woods considerately adjourned court for the day, and the next day after his marriage the young attorney was again in court proceeding with the case. During the year 1888 he was engaged in the supreme and federal courts almost continuously in the trial of cases. His reputation as a successful lawyer had so increased that he felt justified in 1888 in opening a law office for himself. During the eleven years following, his practice has steadily increased to large proportions.



ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

When Gov. Hovey challenged the right of the legislature under the constitution to appoint several of the most important officials of the state, Mr. Beveridge became the governor's attorney and was afterwards in many other important matters his confidential adviser. He has been employed as attorney in quite a number of the largest cases ever tried in the state.

The services of Mr. Beveridge as a speaker have been in demand in political campaigns ever since his effectiveness as an orator became known. He made several speeches in the campaign of 1884 for the ticket headed by Blaine and Logan, and in each succeeding campaign he has taken an active part. He has also responded to invitations to deliver addresses upon quite a number of important occasions, upon various topics. His speech before the Union League club of Chicago, February 22, 1895, upon "Washington as a

Patriot," made him a favorite in Chicago. The Chicago press praised it highly. He addressed the Hamilton club of that city on Hamilton's birthday, closed the campaign there of 1896 by a speech at the Auditorium, answering Altgeld's New York speech; addressed the Clover club of Philadelphia in 1897, the Marquette club of Chicago on Lincoln's birthday, 1897, and delivered a speech before the New England society in St. Louis in 1897, which made him many friends, also in that city. His address delivered before the lawyers at Pittsburg, in January, 1898, on "The Vitality of the American Constitution," will rank as one of the masterpieces of American oratory. Other notable addresses were his speech before the Republican club of the city of New York, February 12th, 1898, at which Chauncey De Pew presided, and Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Beveridge were the principal speakers; and his address at Boston, April 27th, 1898. Another, "For Greater America, but not Imperialism," was delivered at Philadelphia after his election as senator, in the course of which he said:

"The dominant notes in American history have thus far been self-government and internal improvement. But these were not ends; they were means. They were modes of preparation. The dominant notes in American life henceforth will be administration and world improvement. It is the arduous but splendid mission of our race. It is ours to govern in the name of civilized liberty. It is ours to administer order and law in the name of human progress. It is ours to chasten that we may be kind. It is ours to cleanse that we may save. It is ours to build that free institutions may finally enter and abide. It is ours to bear the torch of Christianity where midnight has reigned for a thousand years. It is ours to reinforce that thin rod line which constitutes the outposts of civilization all around the world.

"If it be said that this is vague talk of an indefinite future, we answer that it is the specific programme of the present hour. Civil government is to be perfected in Porto Rico. The future of Cuba is to be worked out by the wisdom of events. Ultimately annexation is as certain as that island's existence. Even if Cubans are capable of self-government, every interest points to union. We and they may blunder forward and timidly try devices of doubt. But, in the end, Jefferson's desire will be fulfilled, and Cuba will be a part of the great republic. But, whatever befalls, definite and immediate work awaits us. Harbors are to be dredged, sanitation established, highways built, railroads constructed, postal service organized, common schools opened, all by or under the government of the American republic.

"The Philippines are ours forever. Let faint hearts anoint their fears with the thought that some day American administration and American duty there may end. But they never will end. England's occupation of Egypt was to be temporary; but events, which are the commands of God, are making it permanent. And now God has given us this Pacific empire for civilization."

The Republicans having a majority in the last legislature, it became the duty of Republican members to agree upon a candidate who should be voted for by the majority in the election of a senator from Indiana to succeed Hon. David Turpie, whose senatorial term would close March 4, 1899. There was great interest in the contest for the Republican caucus nomination. The candidates for that nomination were Hon. Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne; Hon. Frank Hanley, ex-member of congress, from Lafayette; Hon. George W. Steele, member of congress, of Marion; Hon. Frank B. Posey, of Evansville, and Albert J. Beveridge, of Indianapolis. They were all strong and talented men. Nevertheless, the esteem in which Mr. Beveridge is held by his party throughout the state was soon evident in the caucus, for upon the twelfth ballot, at the meeting of the Republican caucus, on the evening of January 10th, he received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared the caucus nominee amid a scene of enthusiasm which has rarely been equaled in Indianapolis. He was duly elected by the joint action of the two houses of the legislature January 17th, 1899, being at the time of his election as the successor of David Turpie, "the Scholar of the Senate," but little more than thirty-six years of age. He will prove an honor to the great state he represents.

TURPIE, DAVID. March 4, 1899, closed the second successive term of Hon. David Turpie in the United States senate. He had served in the same body during the civil war. Had the legislature been Democratic, he would have been chosen for another term to succeed himself, probably by a unanimous Democratic vote. The entire complimentary vote of the Democrats was given him. He had made an energetic and thorough canvass of the state for the Democratic party, frequently speaking twice a day and ordinarily almost every day in the week. From his early manhood, he had been a vigorous campaigner, powerful and effective in argument, and a most excellent "mixer" among the people. One trait that has endeared him to the people has been that, notwithstanding the universal recognition accorded him as a man of towering intellect, he is truly Democratic in the broad as well as in a partisan sense. The manner in which he is readily able to remember the multitude of his personal friends in all parts of the state and to call each by name, together with the sincere interest he takes in their personal welfare, while at the same time holding in mind the details of an abundance of weighty topics, is a psychological marvel.

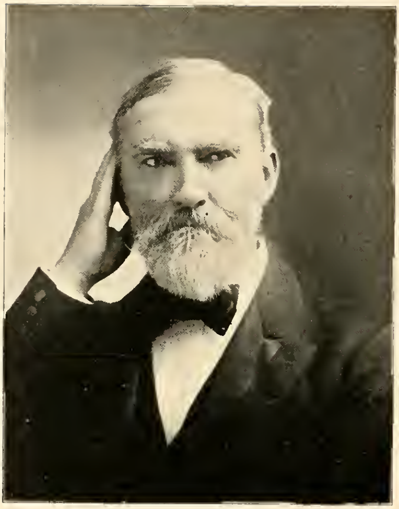
Hon. David Turpie is a native of the state of Ohio. He came with his parents, when he was quite young, to Carroll county, Indiana, and his early life was spent on a farm. His father died several years ago. The death of his mother occurred at her home near Delphi, in December, 1890.

Entering upon the study of law in the office of Daniel D. Pratt of Logansport, Ind., he was admitted to the Cass county bar in 1849. He located the same year at Monticello, the county seat of White county, and was soon actively engaged in a large practice. He took an active part in politics as a Democrat and was nominated and elected to the state legislature as representative from White county in 1853.

He was married in 1852 to Miss Mary Imes, of White county, Indiana. She died in 1863. In 1872 he was married to Miss Alice Partridge, of Logansport. Her death occurred in 1884.

In 1854, Gov. Wright appointed him judge of the court of common pleas for the district of which White county formed a part. Shortly afterward he resigned the office. In 1856 he received the appointment of circuit judge, but soon resigned. In 1858 he was again elected to the house of representatives. A conscientious worker and hard student, he acquired a vast store of knowledge that served him well in the legislature and on the stump, and made him a champion whose strength was much admired by the Democrats and feared by the opposition. He rapidly took rank, though yet quite young, as a leader of state prominence, of great clearness and force and of absolutely incorruptible character.

In 1860 he was nominated as a candidate for lieutenant-governor, and made a joint canvass with Oliver P. Morton, candidate on the Republican ticket, for this position. The congressional district in which Mr. Turpie then lived was the one which was represented by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, then speaker of the national house of representatives, and who afterwards was elected vice-president. Judge Turpie was nominated for congress against Colfax. It was a memorable campaign. Colfax was a genial politician and personally very popular. The district was naturally Republican by a large majority. The war feeling was then giving the Republicans a vast



DAVID TURPIE.

advantage. Judge Turpie well understood, in accepting the Democratic nomination for congress, that the defeat of any Democratic nominee for the place was a foregone conclusion. Yet he obeyed the calls of his party in 1862, '64 and '66, and made the race, the three times against Colfax. The two candidates held a series of joint debates, and notwithstanding the fact that Colfax had the advantage of riding in on a popular wave incident to the war excitement, the unprejudiced opinion was general that Judge Turpie got the better of the argument. The splendid canvasses he had made against great odds added much to his reputation all over the state.

In March, 1862, Oliver P. Morton, who had become governor, appointed Joseph A. Wright to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the United States senate, until the legislature should meet. The Democratic legislature, January 7th, 1863, elected Judge Turpie to the senate to fill the unexpired term. He served till the term ended, March 4th, 1865. The position of a Democratic senator from Indiana, under these circumstances, was not a bed of roses, but Judge Turpie filled it with credit. In 1868, he removed from Monticello and engaged in the law practice at Logansport; later, in 1872, removing to Indianapolis.

Again elected to the legislature, this time from the county of Marion, he served as speaker of the house during the session of 1875. According to a provision made by the legislature of 1879, for a board to revise and codify the laws of the state, the supreme court appointed for this purpose three commissioners: James S. Frazer, of Warsaw; John H. Stotsenberg, of New Albany, and David Turpie, of Indianapolis. The compilation of the laws of the state was an immense task. The labors of the commission lasted three years. In accuracy, convenience of arrangement and compactness, the revised statutes of 1881 equal any similar work ever performed in any state. The most of the work of this revision was done by Mr. Turpie. Many notes were also prepared by him on the same work, which the state would have done well to have had printed additionally. These were omitted because of the restriction on the size of the printed volume.

In the Democratic state convention of 1884, Judge Turpie was a candidate for the nomination of governor, but the first place on the state ticket was secured by Hon. Isaac P. Gray. In August, 1886, Mr. Turpie received the appointment of United States attorney for the district of Indiana from President Cleveland. It is related that when Senator Voorhees recommended the appointment of Judge Turpie for this place, Mr. Cleveland asked, "Who is this man Turpie?" and that Senator Voorhees immediately replied, "He is a man, Mr. President, to whom I feel like apologizing whenever I remember that I am in the senate and he is not."

In 1887 he was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus for the United States senate, his chief opponent for the nomination being Hon. Wm. E. Niblack. Judge Turpie was elected to the United States senate over his predecessor, Benjamin Harrison. In 1893 Senator Turpie was reelected to the senate by a unanimous Democratic vote, the complimentary vote of the Republicans being given to Charles W. Fairbanks, afterwards senator. At the expiration of his term, March 4th, 1899, the Republicans, having a majority on joint ballot in the legislature, elected Albert J. Beveridge as his successor. Senator Turpie was a delegate at large to the national convention held at St. Louis in 1888, presided over the Democratic state convention in 1892, and was chairman of the Indiana delegation at the Chicago convention in 1896. Senator Turpie's scholarly attainments, his never-doubted integrity, his high standing as a lawyer, and especially his great knowledge of constitutional law, and his cogency as a debater placed him in the front rank in the senate. Having a phenomenal memory, his store of information on practically every subject has been the wonder of his colleagues and of the people. It is related that his store of knowledge was once the subject of conversation in a group of gentlemen in the Bates house lobby. One ventured a wager that he could ask Senator Turpie a question he could not answer. The wager was promptly accepted. The senator was found and this question was propounded to him: "What was the origin of the term 'greenhorn'?" The senator promptly answered that in the first settlement of Indiana it was discreditable among hunters to kill a deer so young that the horns had not had a good start in growth, in other words, the horns of which were "green," and that one who did this was called a "greenhorn." The man who propounded the question lost the wager.

Senator Turpie has a remarkable knowledge of the history of all nations, remembering names, dates and places in events of which most people have never heard. Facts as to resources, commerce, areas, etc., are at his "tongue's end" in geography. He is well acquainted with seven languages. He was recognized as the best lawyer on the Democratic side of the senate, his warm personal friend, Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, being regarded as the best on the Republican side. Naturally, Senator Turpie was a member of many of the most important committees of the senate. So steadfast has he always been in the principles of the Democratic party that on party questions he was regarded as uncompromising; and never since the days of Jefferson and Jackson have those principles had an abler or more zealous exponent. He has enjoyed, not only the unbounded confidence of his party associates, but he has had the sincere respect of his political opponents. Even those who have differed from him most widely on questions of public policy, have continued to recognize his perfect sincerity in earnestly advocating what he firmly believed, and have ever acknowledged his absolute incorruptibility. Not one single act of his public life has been tainted with the suspicion of jobbery or corruption. It can also be said with equal truth that his private life has been equally pure. No one could have a more exalted idea of the sacredness of obligations. Senator Turpie has made but few promises. When he has promised, in almost every instance he has done more than he agreed. For years he has been a firm believer in the Christian religion, endeavoring faithfully to practice its precepts. He has been for many years a close student of the Bible. An honest and competent critic, acquainted with books of all nations, he pronounces it the best of all books. When at home and physically able to do so, he is regular in his attendance at St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which he is a member.

On account of ill-health, resulting from overwork and exposure in the campaign of '98, Senator Turpie was compelled to return home before the end of the last session.

The following extract is made from an editorial printed in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, March 7th, 1899, reviewing Senator Turpie's work in the senate:

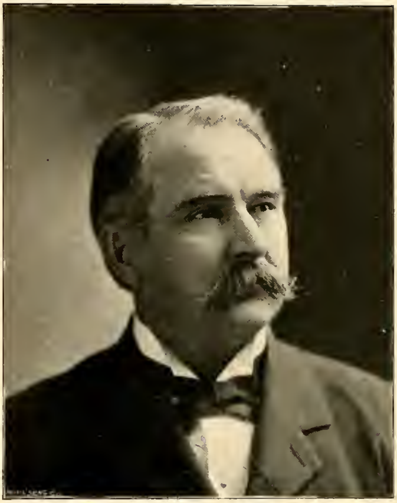
"No abler champion of Democratic doctrines has been on the floor of the senate, and his incisive arguments for tariff reform, for the restoration of bimetallism, and for the suppression of trusts, have been read and appreciated by thousands. His advocacy of bimetallism has been notably strong, and he has long been one of the trusted leaders in the support of that cause.

"But Senator Turpie's services have not been on party lines alone. He has been quick to espouse the right and condemn the wrong whenever it appeared. Almost single-handed he assailed the well-planned effort of the Maritime canal company to foist its worthless property on the government at an enormous figure. With vast labor he familiarized himself with every detail of that great project, and of the obstacles that lay in its way, and when the matter came before the senate, he astounded its supporters, as well as its opponents by the completeness of his grasp of the situation. He showed that the company was a mere thing of paper, practically bankrupt, and unable to carry out its undertaking. He showed that the work had been undertaken on erroneous lines and that a large proportion of the work that had been done had already been rendered unserviceable by the elements. He showed that the enginering projets contemplated were practically impossible in a country of earthquakes and cloud bursts such as deluge the mountains of Nicaragua. He showed that the estimated cost was far below what must reasonably be expected. He showed in brief that this was an attempt of a discredited and bankrupt private corporation to put off upon the United States the work which it had undertaken and failed to perform, at figures which meant handsome profits to the original promoters of the scheme. As a result of his labors, the project has not yet succeeded, and, in all probability, nothing will be done with it. The Nicaragua canal will not be built until the government knows more about it, and will be built by the government instead of by a private corporation.

"Another great task which Senator Turpie essayed was the championship of the popular election of federal senators. This was a peculiarly delicate undertaking, because the demand for such a reform was largely based on the loss of confidence in the senate, due to the belief that senatorial seats were frequently obtained by corruption. At the beginning of his crusade, the movement was directed against the senate, and its success would have been equivalent to a vote of censure of the senate. Mr. Turpie's task was to convince the senate that the existing system was erroneous and harmful, and so well did he execute it that the whole question now rests on much broader ground than formerly. The interference with state legislation by senatorial contests and the serious results liable to arise from delay and uncertainty in elections, are now prominent factors in the problem. His arguments on this question have commanded the attention of the whole country and have won its recognition that Indiana was represented by a senator who was the peer of any. His career in the senate has been honorable and creditable to himself, to his party and to his state, and he has made a place for himself in our history by the side of Hendricks, Morton, McDonald, Voorhees and Harrison. Indiana has been honored by Mr. Turpie's record, and it will hold him in honor."

MATTHEWS, Claude, was born in Bethel, Bath county, Kentucky, December 14, 1845, and died, after a brief illness, August 28, 1898, in the fifty-third year of his age. His father, Thomas A. Matthews, was a farmer and also for a time a commission merchant at Maysville. His paternal grandfather, Capt. George Matthews, commanded a company of soldiers at the battle of the river Thames, in the war of 1812. On his mother's side, Mr. Matthews traced his origin to the Fletcher family, one of the most worthy names in the commonwealth, and his material grandfather, Jefferson Fletcher, represented the Bath district in the national house of representatives in the days of Henry Clay.

Mr. Matthews spent his boyhood days on the farm, and at eighteen years of age entered Center college, Danville, Ky., where he graduated in June, 1867. On January 1, 1868, he married Miss Martha Renick Whitcomb, only daughter of James Whitcomb, one of the honored governors of this state. The marriage took place in Ross county, Ohio, where Mrs. Matthews is connected on her mother's side with the Renicks, well known for their wealth and public spirit. The young people moved to Vermillion county in this state, in 1869, where Mr. Matthews settled down to the occupation he had chosen for his life work—the useful and honest calling of farming. His capacity for public affairs, and the evidence he gave of sensible ideas as to public needs, led to his selection by the Democrats of Vermillion county in 1877, as their candidate for representative in the legislature. That he was well appreciated by his neighbors was shown by some five hundred Republicans of his county voting for him, and he had the honor of being the first Democrat elected from that county of heavy adverse majorities. His record in the legislature was a fine one, and in 1880 he had a strong following for lieutenant-governor. In 1882 Mr. Matthews was a candidate for state senator in his district, and cut down the Republican majority of 900 to 300. In August, 1890, he was nominated by the Democrats for secretary of state, and triumphantly elected at the ensuing election. His splendid administration of the affairs of this office increased his popularity with the people of the state, and in 1892 he was chosen governor. His career as governor was perhaps one of the most brilliant and successful of the many gubernatorial careers of Indiana. His administration of the affairs of this office was beset with many complications and difficulties. The race track gamblers at Roby, the labor riots, the invasion of the state by Coxey's army and the Republican majority in the legislature, all combined to hamper and embarrass him in the discharge of his duties. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, he performed his duties with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people of Indiana without regard to political affiliation. When, by force of public sentiment, the race track gamblers were driven from Chicago, a number of them crossed over to Roby, Ind., where they opened a track and began to operate gambling devices in utter defiance of law. They were allowed to continue their operations by the local authorities, and their actions became very obnoxious to the good people of Indiana. Mr. Matthews determined to suppress this nuisance, and, although many difficulties were in the way of accomplishing the undertaking, he succeeded at last in driving them back across the Illinois line, although the gamblers became so riotous and defiant that he was obliged to send the state troops there to enforce the process of law.



CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

When the coal strike broke out in the state in 1895, Mr. Matthews saw that it was likely to lead to serious trouble. He at once sent for several of the prominent labor leaders and told them that he would uphold the laws of the state, even if he was compelled to exhaust the entire state militia in doing so. The governor ordered out the state militia and kept it in service until order was restored.

After his term as governor expired, Mr. Matthews retired to his home in Vermillion county. In 1896 he was the presidential candidate of the Indiana Democracy at the Chicago convention.

On the 25th of August, 1898, while addressing an old settlers' meeting at Meharry's grove in Montgomery county, Mr. Matthews was stricken with paralysis. Fears were at once entertained as to the fatal result of the stroke, and deep interest was shown by the people throughout the state. He lingered until Sunday, August, 28, when he passed away at six o'clock in the morning. The news of his death spread rapidly throughout the state, and all mourned a loss.

The funeral services were held at Clinton, August 31st, and the body of ex-Gov. Claude Matthews was laid to rest beside the dust of his only and beloved son. People from all parts of the state and neighboring states attended the funeral to pay the last sad tribute to him who, in life, had been their friend and benefactor. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

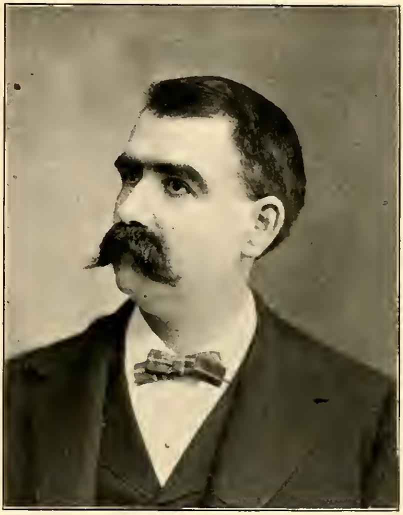
Mr. Matthews' family consisted of himself, his wife, and two children. His oldest child is the wife of Cortez Ewing, a prominent attorney. His youngest child, Miss Helen Matthews, is a young lady of rare beauty and accomplishments. His only son died about two years ago. Mr. Matthews was a practical farmer and had been prominent in the breeding of livestock, especially short-horn and Jersey cattle and trotting horses. He organized the Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' association, and was one of the founders of the National Association of Shorthorn Cattle Breeders of the United States and Canada. At the time of his death he was president of the Indiana Life Insurance company of Indianapolis. His was a useful and noble life, a brilliant public career filled with good deeds for his fellowmen, well deserving of the beautiful tribute from the pen of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley:

"Steadfastly from his childhood's earliest hour,
From simple country life to State and power,
His worth has known advancement—each new height
Answers glory in his fellows' sight.

"So yet his happy fate—though mute the breath—
Of thronging multitudes and thundrous cheers
Faith sees him raised still higher through our tears
By this divine promotion of his death."

DOUGHMAN, Newton D., is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Fort Wayne, in partnership with Robert C. Bell, one of the most distinguished jurists of northern Indiana. He is the son of Abraham Doughman and Sarah E. (Henderson) Doughman, and was born in Aboits township, Allen county, Indiana, December 17th, 1860. His father, Abraham Doughman, is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, who emigrated from Juniata county, Pennsylvania, to Allen county, Indiana, in 1850, and purchased the farm on which he now lives, a few miles west of Fort Wayne, and where he has maintained his residence since he came to the county. His maternal grandfather was one of the pioneer residents of Fort Wayne, where he settled in the early history of the city, and where he lived until his death. His mother died in 1870, when he was only ten years of age. He attended the county district schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then attended school in the city of Fort Wayne, and later entered the old Fort Wayne college, from which he graduated in June, 1883, as the valedictorian of his class. He had also been president of the principal literary society connected with the college. Mr. Doughman, since he was twenty years of age, has always maintained his residence at Fort Wayne, though circumstances have involved a temporary sojourn in other localities. After graduating from the Fort Wayne college, he was for one year principal of the graded schools at Ossian, Ind. He then accepted a position in the Plymouth schools, following which he became the principal of the graded schools of New Haven, Allen county, Indiana, which he held for four years, but all these years he maintained his residence in Fort Wayne. In the United States, where mutations are forever following each other in rapid succession, old homes, old associations, and old friends are forgotten, until farm and church and school are obliterated from memory, or live in a sort of mazy, mystic remembrance, a certain precurser of oblivion. All of which may be mere sentiment, or assumption, but one or the other, or both, Mr. Doughman concluded to preserve fresh and green recollections of the city where, under the fostering care of his Alma Mater, he won his first prize as a student and scholar.

Mr. Doughman, while teaching and superintending schools, had an eye to law, and his leisure was studiously devoted to mastering those primary principles of the profession upon which success depends. In 1888, he was admitted, after examination, to practice at the bar at Allen county, and at once formed a partnership with S. F. Swayne, under the firm name of Swayne & Doughman, which continued for three years, during which time a fair and growing practice was secured. He then formed a partnership with Perry A. Randall of Fort Wayne, under the firm name of Randall & Doughman, which partnership continued from 1891 to January 1, 1898. The firm of Randall & Doughman was engaged in general law practice, and did an extensive business. Mr. Doughman soon secured a prominent place among the attorneys at the bar where he practiced, and acquired a wide experience as a lawyer, and the application of the law to the business interests of this country. On January, 1898, Mr. Doughman entered into a law partnership with Robert C. Bell of Fort Wayne, under the firm name of Bell & Doughman, of which firm he is now a member. The firm of Bell & Doughman is engaged in general law practice, representing several large corporations, and have an extensive business over the state. They have large and commodious offices and a fine library.



NEWTON D. DOUGHMAN.

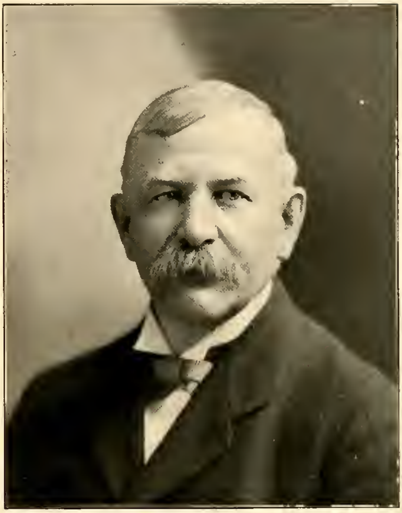
Mr. Doughman identified himself, by the first vote he cast, with the Democratic party, and has always been active in its support. He was elected, in 1894, prosecuting attorney for Allen county, which forms the 35th judicial district. He was re-elected and entered upon the duties of that office October 22, 1895, his term of office expiring October, 1899. In the course of his practice as prosecuting attorney Mr. Doughman has tried many important criminal cases, with marked success, and has very seldom failed to secure a conviction.

Mr. Doughman's practice has been largely in the civil branch of the law. He has an extensive and well-grounded knowledge of the law, and is a careful adviser and a successful practitioner.

Mr. Doughman is a member of the Fort Wayne club, which is made up largely of business men of the city. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, and the Masonic bodies, including the 32d-degree Scottish Rite. Mr. Doughman is not a member of any church. He was married in August, 1891, to Wilhelmina Schultz, and resides in Fort Wayne.

HOLLIDAY, JOHN H. The volume soon to appear bearing the title, "Men of Progress of Indiana," ought to possess such merits as to make it a valuable book in public and private libraries. It has been written that, "Biography may be said in strictness to differ from history not merely to the extent of the subject, but also, and perhaps more characteristically, in the mode in which that subject is treated. It is the object of history to make us acquainted with the influence which the actions, the character and the thoughts of individual men have produced on the course of events affecting society in general. Conversely, it appears to be the province of the biographer to detail the effects which have been produced by external occurrences and circumstances on the character and conduct of individuals." This may be true, but the biographer is often confronted by the fact that in history, whether general, or specifically biographical, the individual is not only acted upon by events, but is the creator of events, men whose germinal ideas develop along lines productive of new issues, conditions and consequences, constituting about everything that characterizes an event. Manifestly, such individuals, in the formative period of their character, are influenced by the thoughts, opinions and acts of others, and in return, with new thoughts and opinions and acts, cancel their obligations with a new series of compensations. But for this there would have been no progress in the world, since the Creator pronounced all things "good" and the sons of God and the morning stars sang together in choral approval. It is not required that in this work the sphere of action should embrace the world, a continent, a nation or a state—but only the community in which the lot of the individual is cast. There need be no solicitude about a new idea set adrift on the shoreless sea of mind. It was Lowell's idea that when a "deed is done for freedom," it is not necessary to watch its course or conjecture results, but simply wait until it blossoms and bears fruit on the "thorny stem of time." With no purpose of eulogy, it may be said that the subject, John H. Holliday, has been a creator and an avant-courier of events. He has not led conquering armies to victory, where "blood and carnage clothed the ground in crimson." He has not thundered in senates. He has not represented his country abroad at the courts of crowned heads, "where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride." He has not sought political preferment that he might rule in the caucus and distribute patronage to a hungry horde of applicants and supplicants—but he did establish the Indianapolis *News,* away back in the sixties. John Holliday's father was an educated Presbyterian clergyman. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer, coming to the Indiana territory four years before Indiana, as a state, was born. John H., the son of Rev. William A. Holliday, is a native of Indianapolis, where he was born May 31, 1846. His education, primary and collegiate, was obtained in the common schools, at Butler university and Hanover college. After graduation he read law a little, but Shakespheare says, "There is a divinity that shapes our ends;" at any rate, law was abandoned for journalism. As the son of a clergyman, he may have heard his father quote the saying of the Master, "Woe unto you, also; ye lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers." Fortunately, perhaps, for the writer of ancient biographical sketches, the Jerusalem *Plain Dealer* had not been started, but there were "scribes" in those days, nevertheless, though not of the newspaper variety. With this digression we return to the Indianapolis *News.*

George D. Prentice, the great poet-editor, once said his journal was something more than a newspaper, that it was an "institution." The appearance of the *News* in Indiana journalism was not only an event—it dated an epoch—and introduced a new era. It evinced, on the part of Mr. Holliday, a quality of mind approximating prescience—a new departure demonstrating that the proprietor of the *News* was a student, not only of affairs, but of human nature, of men, of the needs of a community, of economics as applied to information—of journalism in which a constituency was to be drawn from all, instead of a part of the community—from the wise, rather than ignorant, from the virtuous rather than the vicious—comprehending, furthermore, that there was a "middle of the road" view of controversies, which is never obtained from strictly partisan journals, political or denominational, and that absolute independence in the expression of opinion was only a "long felt want"—and that to supply it could not fail to meet with favor. But this was not all, nor yet, perhaps, the one thing in the venturesome event that made the *News* a success from the start, and that was the price of the paper, two cents a copy. Superficial thinkers, doubtless, predicted failure. They had forgotten that "tall oaks from little acorns grow," and that "large streams from little fountains flow." They pronounced it impossible to secure dividends from the sales of a two-cent newspaper. They could not comprehend the proposition that the two-cent paper would secure a large circulation—that circulation is what advertisers desire, and that advertising pays large dividends. It is pertinent to state that Mr. Holliday had learned journalism on the staff of the Indianapolis *Sentinel, Herald* and *Gazette,* and that he had also been the correspondent of a number of metropolitan newspapers of New York and Chicago, that his experience at twenty-three years of age was sufficient to determine his future course, and that cutting loose from connection with all other newspapers, he founded the *News* in 1869. Manifestly, establishing a newspaper, in many regards, is like establishing any other business enterprise, the primary purpose being to make money—nor does the parallel end with this statement. A newspaper is a manufacturing, and, therefore, an industrial enterprise. It employs men, pays wages, and is equipped with machinery—and here the parallel ends. The manufactured wares of a newspaper are for the mind rather than the body—and in this one particular, the newspaper, as a business enterprise, has a mission unlike any other known to our civilization. It combines the school, the pulpit and the stage. To guard its expressions and create a moral, healthful and life-giving atmosphere, and a correct public opinion, is its legitimate mission and its crowning glory. Mr. Holliday started out with these high ideals for his *News*, and from first to last was exceptionally successful. It has been written that those who achieve greatness in the world's broad field of battle, begin early—that they plant great words and reap great actions; plant great actions and reap good habits; plant good habits and reap great principles; plant great princi-


JOHN H. HOLLIDAY.

ples and reap great characters; plant great characters and reap sublime destinies—and Longfellow sang—

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime—"

And it is a fact without a touch of fulsome eulogy that Mr. Holliday sought to make the *News* the constant exponent of high civilization. He had a correct view of the sacredness of American homes and determined that they should not be contaminated and debauched by his newspaper. Vulgarity, whether in high or low places, found no favor in the columns of the *News*. The champion of chastity and the inveterate foe of uncleanness in morals, it judged rightly of the great majority of the people and found a permanent lodgment in thousands of homes. Mr. Holliday, though but twenty-three years of age when he founded the *News*, had mastered the science and philosophy of journalism. The fundamental idea was to get the news first hand. Money paid for news is a paying investment, a fact which Mr. Holliday comprehended—as also the fact that the best talent available at a high price, was incalculably cheaper than low-priced inferiority—and still further, that fealty to duty is intensified by generous recognition—such, for instance, as an annual vacation for pleasure with regular salaries attached and the continued payment of wages when the sickness of an employe prevented work. Under such a management it is not surprising that the *News* grew in profitableness and commanding influence. The individual, buying the *News* on the street, or at a news stand, paid two cents; but, if a subscriber, and receiving his paper at his residence, it cost ten cents a week of six days, a fraction more than one and one-half cents a copy. It is a recognized herculean task to conduct a strictly independent newspaper, and never more difficult than amidst a war of parties and factions, and the resounding clash of opinions upon all subjects that engage public attention—to accomplish such an undertaking, free from bias, is in the nature of a miracle, requiring endowments partaking of the superhuman. Perhaps Mr. Holliday failed in meeting his high ideal, occasionally, but on the whole, he responded satisfactorily and received the plaudit "Well done." He possessed the required courage, will-power and self-reliance for emergencies as they were presented, and hewed to the line. In his iconoclastic crusades, many a popular idol was toppled over and many a chaplet was torn from the brow of vaunting mediocrity. Virtue was always applauded and vice always denounced, and the *News* marched, under the management of Mr. Holliday, steadily forward to victory. True, it cost him twenty-five years of laborious effort, but it gave him back a fortune—and that, too, in the prime of his years. Much more could be said of Mr. Holliday and the paper he so successfully established, of the part taken in all local questions and in the broader field of state and national politics, but such incidents would incumber this sketch without contributing either embellishment or strength. As a Man of Progress, Mr. John H. Holliday, in founding the *News* and conducting it for nearly a quarter of a century, requires no other indorsement. "Progress along lines of higher civilization" was his shibboleth. A native son of Indianapolis, he took a profound interest in all that pertained to its welfare, and it is doubtful if any other native son of the metropolis has made a correspondingly deep impression upon its history. Tennyson sang of the brook that men may come and men may go, but the brook flows on forever, and this fact is illustrated in the founding of the first newspaper in Indianapolis, which, with numberless imitations, finally evolved the *Sentinel*—and the *Journal* is almost equally illustrative of the idea. At a time when the journalistic field of Indianapolis seemed to be fully occupied, Mr. Holliday established the *News*, and as Webster said of Massachusetts—"There she stands. Behold her." Mr. Holliday in 1875 was married to Miss Evaline M. Rieman of Baltimore, Md., and an interesting family of children has blessed this union. A lover of the country, Mr. Holliday is the owner of a well-cultivated farm near the city, where he resides several months of each year, inhaling health-giving air and obtaining the required mental and physical vigor necessary for the management of the great Union Trust company, of which he is president. Having ample means and a business less exacting than the management of a daily newspaper, Mr. Holliday has time for pleasure and repose and is growing old gracefully.

WILLIAM H. DONLEY.

DONLEY, WILLIAM H., son of Edward and Mary Phelps Donley, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 20th, 1863. He is of English and French antecedents, his mother's father being descended from James Phelps, a lawyer of London, England, who came to make America his home, while his paternal grandfather was a Frenchman fighting under Napoleon before the abdication and afterward engaged in the war of 1812 on the American side. He became a friend of the famous Stephen Girard, and he married Elizabeth Perry, first cousin of Commodore Perry.

When the subject of this sketch was eight years old, his parents removed to the state of Iowa and settled at Waterloo, where he attended the common school and the academy of Miss Field. At the age of fourteen he received his first real musical instruction from Miss Jenkins, afterward Mrs. Graham, of St. Louis. He then took a course with E. W. Burnham, on the piano and organ, and this was followed by study with Otto S. Schmidt of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Prof. Havernick of New York, in piano and theory. In 1886 he studied, in Boston, the piano with Dr. Louis Maas, organ with G. E. Whiting, voice with C. E. Tinney, and harmony and theory with Stephen A. Emery. Before this Mr. Donley had acted as organist and director both in the First Baptist and the First Presbyterian churches of Waterloo, and upon the placing of a new organ in the First Baptist church of Cedar Rapids, he accepted a position as organist and director there.

In 1887 he received a call to the Bridge Street Methodist church, Belleville, Ontario, Canada. He entered upon the duties of this position, where he had an excellent organ, a good choir and a large and enthusiastic congregation to work for. He was engaged as director of the Philharmonic society, carried on a series of organ recitals—more than forty in number, and had his spare time fully occupied with pupils.

In Belleville he was married on August 6th, 1888, to Miss Laura Wensley. Their only child, a daughter, is called Helen Irene.

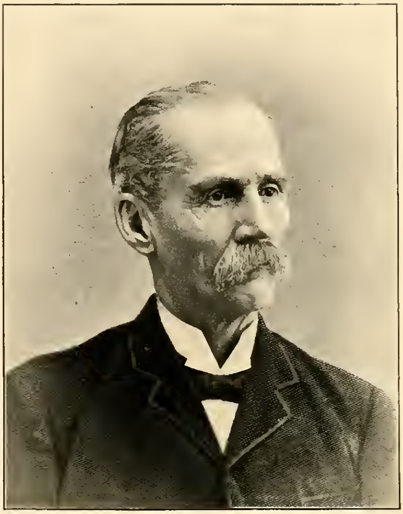
In October of 1891 he removed to Owen Sound, Ont., where, as organist and choirmaster of Knox church, he had one of the best salaries paid to any organist in Canada. Thoroughly wrapped up in his art and adding to his genius the love of hard work, he became an artist of exceptional brilliancy and power, and as such his name was entered upon the rolls of a number of several conservative organizations devoted to literature and music. Mr. Donley is a Fellow of the College of Organists, Canada, in affiliation with the College of Organists of London, England. He is also a Fellow of the Society of Literature and Arts, London, England.

He remained in Owen Sound until November 15th, 1892, when he accepted a call from the Plymouth church and the College of Music, Indianapolis, Ind. In this church he presided at the largest organ in the state, and his handling of it resulted in his being engaged to give mid-week recitals all over the country. He has given seventy-five (75) organ concert recitals in the city of Indianapolis. Among them have been some of the most remarkable ever given in this country. They have embraced all schools of composition, and have been arranged so as to furnish the public with progressive studies in the march of musical art. As an aid to the imagination, the music dramas of Wagner have been illustrated, during rendition, by photographic slides, taken in Beyreuth, and the silence and rapt attention of the crowded house testified to the success of the bold and novel experiment.

At present, Mr. Donley is organist and choirmaster at the Memorial Presbyterian church of Indianapolis. He accepted this position in 1896 and had the pleasure of planning and overseeing the construction of an organ, which he maintains is one of the finest and most complete to be found in the west. It is upon this organ that the recitals above referred to have been given, the programmes of which have attracted so wide and favorable attention, and it is here that he conducts a large and well-organized and successful chorus choir.

Mr. Sanxy, literary critic of Jansen, McClurg & Co. of Chicago, after listening to one of Mr. Donley's recitals, wrote, "Organists abound in the United States, but the undoubted masters of the organ may be counted upon the fingers of one hand. Although a young man, Mr. Donley is already far advanced in his musical accolade, and may aspire to write his name on one finger of that hand."

VORIS, ARCHIBALD C., whether as lawyer, scholar, banker, soldier, or man of affairs, has earned the right to recognition as one of Indiana's distinguished citizens. He is the son of Cornelius R. Voris and Mary (Van Nuys) Voris, and was born at Pleasant, in Switzerland county, Ind., June 16, 1829. His father was a plain, modest farmer, a type of Indiana's best citizens, the men who build homes where all the virtues which make life worth the living, and adorn our civilization, are cultivated, and where children are reared to take honorable position in private and public affairs. He was a man whose integrity of character was unquestioned, and whose whole life, spent amidst fields and flocks and forests, where birds and bees and brooks burden the air with melodies the long summer days, gave to his sturdy manhood the gentleness of refinement exhibited in strong attachments to home, family and friends. His life was distinguished for its usefulness and he died in 1882. His mother was to her family, husband and children, a daily benediction, pious and unassuming. She taught her children by examples of patience and cheerfulness the consecrated mission of home religion, the true home missionary work of the world, all the more potent where the teacher, as in the case of the mother whose worth is here chronicled, is a woman of large intellectuality and refinement. In such cases the influence of mothers leave an indelible impression upon the minds of sons and daughters, and make the old home with its shrines and altars, the old family bible, the songs and sacraments of affection, the dearest spot in memory's waste. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, paternal and maternal, were natives of Holland, the country that first colonized New York. His father descended from Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, who came from Holland and settled in the flat lands of Long Island in 1660, fifty years subsequent to the discovery of New York by Henry Hudson, and this Steven Coerte Van Voorhees is the only one of the name known to have emigrated from Holland to America. The Van Nuys family came to this country at about the same time that Van Voorhees arrived, and settled in New Jersey. His mother was a descendant of the Van Nuys family, and was a sister of the Rev. H. J. L. Van Nuys, D. D., of Goshen, Ind. She died in 1850, lamented by her family and venerated by all who knew her for the excellencies of her pious example. The only education of the subject of this sketch was secured in the common schools of his native county, aided by home training of exceptional value, which prepared him to enter Hanover college in 1851, where he remained four years and graduated in 1855 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduation Mr. Voris engaged in teaching for a year, and having decided upon law as a profession, he entered the Dane Law school of Harvard university, where he completed the course in that school of national renown, and then in further recognition of his ability as a scholar, his Alma Mater honored him with the degree of Master of Arts. Such degrees not only confer honor upon the student and graduate, but they certify to scholastic achievements, fidelity to study and high ambitions. After completing his law school studies Mr. Voris entered the law office of Hon. George G. Dunn, a member of congress and eminent jurist, to further perfect himself in his chosen profession, and while thus engaged accepted the position of clerk in the branch of the State bank of Bedford, Ind., combining the benefits to be derived from the study of finance and law. Having completed his law studies, he entered into a partnership to practice his profession with Judge Pearson, of Bedford, which continued up to July, 1862, when President Lincoln appointed him commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, and he held the position with promotions till the close of the war, retiring with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, conferred for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." While in the service Col. Voris served on the staff of several commanders of divisions, viz.: Gens. Hancock, Barlow and Miles, and was present at the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox. In witnessing these battles Col. Voris was confronted with all the terrible realities of war, and these "true portraits of the battlefield" must live with fiery vividness in his memory. They were the great battles in the great struggle to preserve the Union, and it is not surprising that in the charmed circle of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion where veterans recount their experiences—


ARCHIBALD C. VORIS.

> "The death-shot, hissing from afar—
> The shock—the shout—the groans of war—"

Col. Voris recalls with satisfaction his associations in army life. But when the "cruel war" was over, when the battle flags had been furled, and bugles no more called to arms, Col. Voris resumed his civilian dress, and re-entered the pathways of peace, in which he has demonstrated that "peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war." Having sheathed his sword, Col. Voris formed a partnership with Judge Francis Wilson and engaged actively in the practice of his profession. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought other than judicial positions, for which his legal learning eminently qualified him, and which, but for party verdicts, he would have adorned and dignified. But with all the gracefulness that adorns great minds, Col. Voris accepted defeat and pursued the pathways of progress with the serenity of a philosopher, and though continuing the practice of law, gave large attention to the development of the quarry wealth of Lawrence county, where the justly-famed colitic limestone, the best building stone in the world, exists in vast deposits. Col. Voris with prescient vision saw far more than individual and local advantages in developing this great source of wealth, and in finding new and larger markets for the product of what is known as the "Bedford quarries," and was at one time president of three large stone companies, creating a large industry and giving employment to hundreds of men, and conferring upon Indiana deserved prominence throughout the country, as having practically an exhaustless supply of what geologists affirm is the best building stone in the world; nor was this all in the line of business activities to the credit of Col. Voris. To conduct business successfully there must be adequate banking facilities, and in 1892 he promoted the organization of the Citizens' National bank of Bedford, of which he was elected president, a position which he now holds. Pre-eminently a public-spirited citizen, Col. Voris gave efficient service in conferring upon the city of Bedford the benefits of electric light, and is president of the electric light company of that city. Nor is he unmindful of the interests of agriculture, in which his father was engaged, and in which he took his first lessons in life's activities, and is president of the Lawrence County Agricultural society. Col. Voris is a devoted friend of education, from the common school to the college, and is one of the board of trustees of Hanover college, his Alma Mater, where he earned the degrees of A. B. and A. M. In church affiliations Col. Voris is a Presbyterian, an elder in the church and one of its liberal supporters, and besides has a sensitive ear for the appeals of—

"Poor wanderers of a stormy day,"

Who stand in need of a helping hand, and like Abou Ben Adhem, is known to be the "friend of his fellow-men." On November 16, 1858, Col. Voris was happily married to Antoinette Rawlins, the daughter of a substantial business man of Bedford, a woman the force of whose character, education and refinement, while making home beautiful by cultured domesticity, has been the colonel's good genius in all of his undertakings. Of this union two children have been born, of whom only one survives, Joseph R. Voris, cashier of the Citizens' National bank of Bedford. In this brief outline of the life record of Col. A. C. Voris is seen a man of the highest integrity of character, of high ideals and worthy ambitions, a man whose learning in law, literature, science and philosophy has been devoted to the achievement of honorable ends, winning the high regard of all who have been favored with his acquaintance until having reached three score and ten years, he may contemplate the future with composure, while awaiting the final plaudit "well done."

STANNARD, Melchert Z. This well-known lawyer was born near Springville, Lawrence county, Indiana, June 30, 1856. His father, who was a native of Portage county, O., was a descendant of the Stannard family of Vermont, while his mother, Mary J. Helmer, was the daughter of Melchert Helmer, whose name is prominently connected with the history of Lawrence county, he having been a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of Indiana.

Mr. Stannard was born and reared on the farm where his mother still resides. In March, 1877, he took up his residence in Jeffersonville, Ind., which has since been his home. Left fatherless at the age of six, and his mother having a large family and but a small estate, he secured his education entirely through his own efforts. When sixteen years of age he began teaching school, thus earning during the winter months sufficient means with which to attend school during the remainder of the year, and in this way acquired a liberal education. At the age of twenty he began the study of law with Messrs. Howard & Reed, a strong and well-established law firm of Jeffersonville. While pursuing his studies he attended Law school at the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in the year 1879. After completing his legal education, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Jeffersonville, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative and desirable practice. In March, 1879, he was admitted as a member of the firm with which he had read law, the firm being thereafter known as Howard, Reed & Stannard, until the year 1888, when it was dissolved.

Mr. Stannard has traveled extensively in his own country and Europe. As a lawyer he has been eminently successful, and although but forty-two years of age, ranks amongst the foremost lawyers of this state. In addition to being a sound and capable counselor, he is an expert trial lawyer, and his fine reputation has been achieved from his successful management of important cases, involving large interests and intricate questions. His superb knowledge of the law, keen discernment and logical and forcible way of presenting a question to a court or jury, has won for him the reputation of a dangerous adversary which has extended far beyond the lines of his own locality.

In addition to a large general practice he is counsel for the American Can and Foundry company, the Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing company, the Jeffersonville Water Supply company, Howard's Ship Yard company, and many of the cement associations with which Clark county abounds, and represents locally the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway company.

MELCHERT Z. STANNARD.

Amongst the more noted trials with which Mr. Stannard has been prominently and successfully connected are the cases of Stephen Gibbs, indicted for the murder of James Duffy; Joseph Coyne, for the murder of William Hitchman; James Van Hook, for the murder of Antone Shafer; Milas L. Smith, for the murder of Thomas Petitt; Elizabeth Hardin, for the murder of Mary Rosenbaum; Drs. Grant and Blackburn, for unlawfully opening a grave in the New Albany cemetery. He was of counsel for the defense in these cases, and in all of them his clients were acquitted. He brought the suit to contest the will of Elizabeth Wathen, in which he recovered for his clients more than $100,000.

In his practice before the Supreme court Mr. Stannard has been very successful, having gained more than eighty per cent. of his cases in that tribunal.

Being an ardent Democrat, he has, since becoming a voter, taken an active interest in politics, although with one exception he has never become a candidate for office. In 1898 he was nominated on the state ticket for supreme judge. Although his party was unsuccessful, the result of the election was gratifying to him, in that he ran ahead of the state and local ticket in his own county and carried his judicial district by from three thousand to four thousand majority.

In January, 1885, Mr. Stannard married Flora C. Reed, the daughter of his law partner. They have one child, Lida Reed Stannard, aged eleven years.

CAPRON, ALBERTUS C. The mental and physical achievements of the past sixty-five years in magnitude and importance to humanity have risen to a height to be almost awe-inspiring, exceeding as they do all past human effort, except the achievements of that momentous epoch during which the human race gathered to itself the intellectual and moral powers which enabled it to rise from its primal brute condition to that of a being endowed with mind and reason.

The well-told story of every life that has passed through these last eventful years presents many instructive lessons, from which the youth may gain inspiration, confidence and a determination to win in the battle of life.

The brilliant career of the successful jurist we are about to consider is one which should encourage young men who are struggling to make a success of life, in whatever field they may have chosen. Albertus C. Capron, the son of Giles B. Capron, is the oldest of five children and was born near the town of Homer, Courtland county, New York.

His mother's name was Mary Jones Salisbury and she was a descendant of the Salisburys who came into England during the Saxon invasion.

The Caprons are said to have entered England with William the Conqueror.

Judge Capron's maternal grandfather emigrated to Indiana in 1836, driving through with the household effects in two covered wagons, and they settled at Rolling Prairie, in Laporte county, and entered a quarter section of land.

When Judge Capron was quite young, his father moved to the village of Homer, Courtland county, N. Y., the seat of the celebrated Courtland academy. They resided here two years, during which time he attended the common schools. Later his father moved to a large "dairy farm," known as "Cold Brook," about a mile north of the old homestead. This farm was owned by Judge John Gillett, and the association with this old judge influenced Mr. Capron's whole after life. It was here he learned the meaning of real farm labor, for a dairy required attention on Sunday as well as any other day, and the farming of four hundred acres necessitated a great amount of work, for farming in those days was done without the aid of much machinery. Here he could indulge his passion for fishing, as "Cold Brook," at that time, was filled with trout, and the lad spent many a happy hour catching the "speckled beauties." Later, when his father moved to the paternal homestead, he worked for Judge Gillett by the month in the summer and went to the district school in the winter. When he became old enough to be trusted, he attended Courtland academy, and taught a couple of terms to get means to enable him to complete the course. Samuel Woolworth was president of the institution at that time and his son, Judge James Woolworth, late president of the National Association of Lawyers, was Latin instructor.

Judge Capron conceived the notion of becoming a lawyer from his early association with Judge Gillett, who loaned him a few law books. In order to obtain funds to pursue the study of his chosen profession, he decided to teach, and just at this time he received a letter from Indiana informing him that one of his uncles had obtained a school for him at Rolling Prairie.

He came to Indiana in 1852, one of the most important years in the history of the state, for a new constitution had just been adopted and the legislature had given to the legal profession and the people a code of practice for the courts of the state. The Michigan Central and the Northern Indiana railroads were just being completed to Chicago, and the great "Middle West" was beginning to feel the hum of mighty business enterprises.

In November Judge Capron visited his cousin, William H. Salisbury, who lived at Plymouth, Marshall county, and became so well impressed with the place that he decided to locate here and study law. He found here many "eastern people" who had located in this part of the state and were well acquainted with the older members of his family, and this was a strong inducement for him to take up his residence in this thriving little town. He finished his school satisfactorily and in April, 1853, started for Plymouth.

He entered the law office of Charles H. Reeve, determined to devote all of his time to his study, so that he might finish the law course in three years instead of four. His good resolutions were soon forgotten, for being gifted with some musical ability and being naturally genial and socially inclined, he soon found himself a great favorite in society, mingling in all the social affairs of the town. Then there were the beautiful lakes—Maxinkuckee, Turn lakes, Pretty lake and Lakes of the Woods, to allure the young law student to their shady banks and try his luck with hook and line.

The first real business he was engaged upon legally was assisting his instructor to find a right-of-way for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, which was then in contemplation.

Judge Capron was so favorably impressed with the resources of the county while he was traveling over it engaged in this work, that he decided to locate permanently here. Law at this time was in a transitory period—the new code law was being taken up and the old common law discarded, and this necessitated a great deal of argument upon points of practice and procedure, a splendid training for the law student. Judge Capron soon began to get into the courts and make the acquaintance of some of the greatest lawyers that composed the bar of northern Indiana. Thos. S. Stanfield, one of the ablest equity lawyers that ever sat on the bench of the state, was circuit judge until 1856, being succeeded by the Hon. Andrew L. Osborn of La Porte, afterward one of the judges of the supreme court. The judicial circuit then consisted of eight counties of which Marshall county constituted a part, and the lawyers "rode the circuit," going on horseback, by stage coach, in fact in any way that presented itself. The accommodations at taverns were very ordinary, but the hearty good-will of the host and guests made up for any deficiency, and lasting friendships were formed at these inns.

ALBERTUS C. CAPRON.

Crowds were attracted while court was in session to hear the brilliant speeches of the lawyers, and young attorneys and students of law obtained inestimable benefit from this source, and its effect is still felt in procedure of the courts north of the Wabash.

Such men as John B. Niles, James Bradley, M. K. Farrand of Laporte; Jonathan Liston, William George and Albert G. Deavitt of South Bend; John A. Baker, William A. Wood, both now federal judges; James Mitchell, a supreme judge of Elkhart; Judge James Frazer, a supreme judge; Elisha Van Long, late chief justice of New Mexico, of Warsaw; Judge Sidney Keith and Kline G. Shryock of Rochester; Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, United

States senator, and Horace P. Biddle, a supreme judge of Logansport; Thos. J. Merrifield, Samuel Anthony and Judge Hiram A. Gillett of Valparaiso, made the brilliant legal array that was hard to equal in any part of the state.

All the lawyers of this locality who were young in the profession at that time, feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to these old masters who were then hewing their way through the perplexing mazes of the law which a new country, new enterprise and a new legal system were constantly presenting.

Judge Capron, in speaking of them, many of whom have passed away, says: "I feel that I owe to them a lasting regard, for from them I learned lessons in law, in practice, in business and in humanity," and of Chas. H. Reeve, his preceptor, he says: "I found in him a careful teacher, a true and generous friend and an able lawyer."

With the advent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad Plymouth began to increase in enterprise, population and wealth.

Judge Capron was admitted to the bar in September, 1856, and in 1857 was married to Ellen S. Woodbury. In April of the same year the business portion of the town was destroyed by fire, including his office, containing his law and school books. This misfortune only proved to be a benefit, for when he reopened his office again all of his clients who owed him paid their indebtedness, and new business came pouring in from all quarters.

He entered into a partnership with Mr. Reeve in 1858, which continued for six years, during which time the business flourished and increased.

In September, 1858, his wife died, leaving an infant girl three days old, which his mother-in-law, Mrs. Amanda Woodbury, took and kindly cared for until she grew to womanhood.

In 1868 he formed a partnership with his brother, A. B. Capron, which existed for twelve years, or until the brother moved to Denver.

Although the military spirit seems to have predominated in the Capron family, they having furnished a representative for every war from the revolution to the war of Cuba, Judge Capron hired a substitute when he was drafted in the civil war, feeling that he could be more serviceable at home.

In 1867 he was married to Eliza J. Dill and to them an only son was born in 1871.

In 1888-'90 Charles Richardson, one of his law students, became his last law partner, but he preferred the insurance business and he severed his connection with the firm, and now holds a high official position with the National Insurance company of Hartford, Conn.

In 1870 Judge Capron was appointed a member of a building committee by the county board to build a new court house, which was completed in 1871. Here may be found one of the best-lighted and ventilated court rooms, and one of the best arranged, as far as accoustic principles are concerned, in the northern part of the state.

Plymouth has been very unfortunate, having been totally destroyed by fire twice and large blocks having been burned on three other occasions. This was somewhat detrimental to the business men, keeping them in such circumstances financially that they were unable to develop the vast timber abounding here into manufacturing interests.

After the abolition of the common pleas court this judicial circuit was reduced to three counties, and the first judge of the new circuit was Elisha V. Long of Warsaw. Among the new lawyers who settled here were William B. Hess, Amasa Johnson, captain of company D, in the old 9th Indiana Regiment in the war of the rebellion, Sinclair and John W. Parks, sons of James O. Parks, John D. McLaron, George W. Chaney and Samuel Parker. Then the district was cut down to two counties, Marshall and Fulton, and Judge Sidney Keith, Jacob Slick and Isaiah Conner of Rochester held the office by election, and Judges Corbin and Hess held it by appointment.

During this period came the law additions to the bar—Chas. P. Drummond, Chas. Kellison, Perry O. Jones, Elijah C. Martindale, Smith N. Stevens, Harley A. Logan, Leopold M. Lauer, Adam Wise, John C. Capron, John H. Shrink, Frank Boss, John Thomas and Jesse Chaplin of Bourbon, Samuel J. Hayes of Bremen and Calvin A. O'Blemis of Argos, all able lawyers. The Marshall county bar has one unique distinction, not a member was ever fined for contempt of court.

In the early years of Judge Capron's practice he held some minor offices of the town. While he was a student he was appointed assessor, then school examiner for several years, town clerk for two or three terms, and finally he was elected to the board of school trustees, which position he held for ten years.

On the 17th day of November, 1890, he gave up the practice of law to assume the important and honorable office of judge of the Forty-first judicial district of Indiana, having been elected by the Democratic party of Marshall and Fulton counties. He served his constituency with such honor and distinction that he was re-elected in 1896.

In speaking of his long association with the Marshall and Fulton county bar, Judge Capron says: "I can truly say that no judge can ask to be accorded greater courtesy, respect and uniform kindness than the members of the Marshall and Fulton county bar have shown me during my incumbency."

Although the judge is a member of no church the early influence of his grandfather, Barton Capron, who was a Baptist clergyman, has caused him to lean toward the same creed, and he is a firm adherent to the teaching of this church.

In politics he is a staunch Democrat, his political faith strengthening with increasing years.

He is the father of two children, his daughter being the wife of Millard S. Simmonds; and a son, John C. Capron, who is a lawyer in Plymouth.

His son completed his collegiate course in Stanford university under David Starr Jordan. He was captain of Company M of the 157th Indiana Regiment, the "Studebaker Tigers," which regiment stood the siege of a Florida summer for twelve weeks in the fever marshes and sand dunes at Tampa and Fernandina.

There were two other captains by the name of Capron in the Cuban army, relatives of Capt. John Capron, and all three met at an old "inn" at Fort Tampa two days before the troops sailed for Cuba. The two captains, who were father and son, gave their lives for free Cuba.

The "Tigers," Capt. John Capron's company, though loaded for the expedition, were at the last moment ordered not to go and he returned, bringing every man of the company home alive.

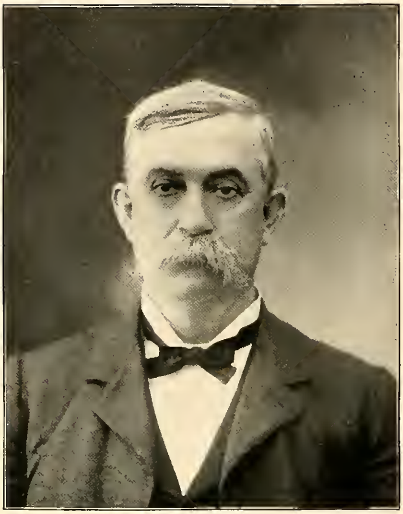
SHORT, EMERSON. Energy and determination coupled with intelligence and good health may accomplish great results. Certainly the quiet life formed on a farm must be conducive to high aspirations, since we find most of our prominent men were reared on a farm. This has been a fact in American history since the foundation of our republic. It is no wonder that these farmers' sons make up the majority of our men of note, for among the agricultural class may be found more honesty, sobriety and good citizenship than in any other occupation.

Emerson Short, the subject of this sketch, is the son of a farmer and was born December 2, 1848, four miles southwest of Springfield, Lawrence county, Indiana.

His grandfather, Ezekiel Short, came from Kentucky about the year 1816 and settled in Lawrence county, Ind. His grandmother was also a Kentuckian and her maiden name was Jane Sentemsy. They were married about the year 1819 and to this union five children were born, who all lived to mature years.

Mr. Short's great grandfather, whose name was John Short, was born February 15, 1756, in Virginia. He moved to Kentucky at a very early day and finally came to Indiana, locating in Lawrence county.

Like the majority of farmers' sons, Mr.



EMERSON SHORT.

Short worked on the farm and attended the country schools up to September, 1867, and during this time he taught two winter terms. The training and knowledge obtained here gave the young man a desire for higher education, and in the fall of 1867 he entered the Indiana State university at Bloomington, remaining in college that year. During the next two years he was engaged at farm work and teaching school, re-entering the State university in January, 1870. He pursued his studies here until in October, 1871, when he was called home by the death of his father, and never again entered the literary department of the college.

For the next eighteen months he was engaged in the hardware business at Owensburg, Ind., retiring from the same in the spring of 1873. Desiring to enter the profession of law, he began reading in the office of Putnam & Friedly, at Bedford, Ind., in the early summer of 1873. The latter part of September, 1873, he entered the law department of the Indiana State university and graduated in June, 1874.

He began the practice of his profession in June, 1874, at Bloomfield, Ind., associated in partnership with Capt. E. E. Rose, which partnership continued until the death of Capt. Rose in April, 1887.

Mr. Short continued the practice of law alone until 1890, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Vanbuskirk, which continued until the spring of 1892, and was then dissolved by mutual consent. Again he continued to practice alone until April, 1897, when he formed a partnership with Seymour Riddle, which was dissolved by mutual consent August, 1898, since which time he has practiced alone.

He enjoys a lucrative practice and has been connected with some of the most important cases in the Greene circuit court.

Mr. Short is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active part in the politics of the county. He is one of the most influential members of the Democratic party in the county, and his advice is sought after on all political questions. In 1882 he was honored with the nomination for prosecuting attorney for the circuit composed of the counties of Morgan, Greene and Owen, but was defeated by the Republican nominee, John Alexander, by a small majority. In 1884 he was made chairman of the Greene county Democratic central committee.

On September 25, 1873, he was married to Flora Rose, the daughter of Capt. E. E. Rose of Bloomfield, Ind. To them were born three children, two of whom survive, Bertha Rose Short and Elihu E. Short.

Mr. Short is a liberal-minded public-spirited man who is always interested in everything that pertains to the improvement and advancement of his town and county. He has always been identified with every public enterprise of general interest to his community.

RANDALL, Perry Anthony, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is one of the best known and most successful attorneys of the northeastern section of the state. He was born at Avilla, Noble county, Ind., July 24, 1847.

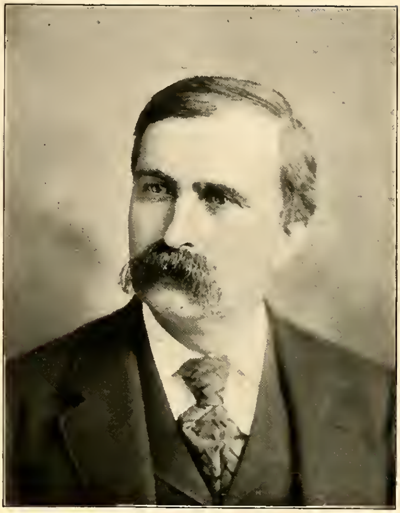
His father, Edwin Randall, was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 18, 1808. He located at Avilla, Noble county, Ind., in 1836, and resided there on a farm until his death, which occurred September 14, 1873. He was a man of excellent qualities, and held the respect of the entire community. He held many minor offices and always discharged the duties devolving upon him with entire satisfaction to all.

His mother, Mary Ann King, was born in the state of New York, Dec. 18, 1824, and died Sept. 12, 1892. Her father was a farmer and contractor, and located at Avilla, Noble county, in 1837.

Mr. Randall's ancestors came from England in about 1635. His mother's father was a Scotchman of the John Calvin type.

Like the majority of men who have made a success in their profession and have attained a high degree of prominence in their locality, Mr. Randall received his early education in the country schools near his home. After a course in these schools, which were up to the average of those during his early life, he entered the Fort Wayne high school in the fall of 1864 and received a diploma from the classical department of this institution in June, 1867. His thirst for knowledge and mental development urged him onward in the educational field, and in the fall of 1867 he entered the University of Michigan. He took the classical course and graduated from this institution with the class of 1871. He subsequently took the law course in the same college and graduated with the class of 1873. The faculty of the university at Ann Arbor recognized in him a man of great ability, and in 1875 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Randall located at Fort Wayne for the practice of law in April 3, 1873, and has continued in the practice ever since. Aside from his law practice he is prominently connected with a great many business enterprises, and is one of the most influential business men in Fort Wayne. He was one of the incorporators of the Fort Wayne Electric Light company, in 1882, and has been a director and vice-president of the company since that time. He was also one of the incorporators of the Indiana Machine works and of the Indiana Road Machine company, and has been a stockholder and director in a large number of manufacturing concerns in Fort Wayne. He has also been a partner of many business firms of that city, and in 1895 was president of the Fort Wayne Centennial celebration, and in 1898 was president of the Business Men's Street Fair and Carnival committee.



PERRY ANTHONY RANDALL.

Mr. Randall has always been a Democrat politically, and affiliated with that party until 1896, when he declined to accept the principles set forth in the Chicago platform. He attended the convention of the national Democrats held at Indianapolis during the fall of 1896, and was committeeman from his congressional district. He cast his vote for Palmer and Buckner, believing that this platform represented the true principles of Democracy. He is an effective political worker and his opponents have the highest regard for him on account of his frank and open manner in conducting political campaigns.

Mr. Randall is a 32d degree Mason, and belongs to the Scottish Rite bodies of Fort Wayne and Indianapolis. He does not belong to any church organization, but in faith is a Unitarian.

He was married in September, 1876, to Julia F. Fay, and has three children—one son, Fay D. Randall, and two daughters, Anna B. and Carrie Louise Randall. In October, 1897, he was married to his present wife, Winifred J. Johnson.

As a lawyer Mr. Randall ranks among the very best, and his reputation as a successful attorney reaches over the entire state. As a business man he is one of the most influential in Fort Wayne, and in a large measure the manufacturing and business industries of that city are indebted to him for their successful management on account of his ability and enterprise. For many years he has been looked upon as a leader in all matters of public interests, and his counsel is always sought in matters pertaining to the public welfare.

LOVETT, John Wood. Among the citizens of Anderson who have distinguished themselves in professional, business and political affairs is John W. Lovett. He was born near Greensburg, Ind., September 22, 1847. His father, David Lovett, a pioneer of the state, was a successful business man, widely known and honored for his sterling honesty and business attainments. He organized the Citizens' National bank of Greensburg and was its president from the date of its organization until his death, which occurred on the 5th day of August, 1892. His business career extended over a period of more than sixty years, and he died at the age of 83, in the full possession of his mental faculties and still possessing that rare judgment and foresight that had enabled him to weather the financial storms of 1857 and so successfully manage the affairs of the bank of which he was the head, that it passed through the panic of 1873 without the loss of a dollar. In the spring of 1873, when runs were being made upon the banks of the state, and many more were being forced to suspend payment, he gave notice that he was ready to meet all obligations, and invited all depositors in his bank, who had the least concern, to withdraw the amount due them in full.

Hannah Lovett, the mother of John, was the daughter of John Wood, who came to Indiana territory in the early years of the century. She was a woman of native refinement and rare social grace, a worthy helpmate of her worthy husband, a true woman, admired for her high character and loved for her quiet, generous benefactions.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Greensburg during the stirring periods which preceded and followed the commencement of the war for the union. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the 134th Indiana volunteer infantry and served with his regiment in the campaign that followed.

At the close of the war he entered Asbury (now DePauw) university, and graduated in the classical course in June, 1869. While at college, he made a reputation as an eloquent orator and was recognized as a ready and skillful debater. As a junior, he was selected to deliver the oration in reply to the senior's valedictorian at the commencement of 1868, and he so well acquitted himself that at the close of his address Hon. Henry S. Lane, the United States senator, who was one of the audience, sent a note extending to the young orator hearty congratulations and characterizing the effort as "the best college address he had heard since the days of Newton Booth." When his college course ended, Mr. Lovett went upon the staff of the Cincinnati *Gazette* as its regular correspondent, with headquarters at Indianapolis. At that time the paper with which he was connected was the political gospel of the Republicans of the Ohio valley. It had a large circulation in this state and a wide influence in its politics. The young correspondent showed marked ability as a journalist. His letters and special articles published in the *Gazette* and other metropolitan papers were forcibly written and possessed the merit of fairness in the treatment of subjects under consideration. While thus engaged, he had many interviews with the leaders of both political parties and was the frequent companion and personal friend of Gov. Morton. After serving the *Gazette* for two years, satisfactorily to the management and with credit to himself, Mr. Lovett went to Washington, D. C., to accept a responsible position under the government. When not engaged in his official duties, he was a close and ardent student of the law. He attended the lectures of, and graduated from, the law department of the university of Georgetown, in June, 1872. He resigned his office and returned to Indiana, and on December 24, 1872, was married to Miss Ella, the only daughter of Hon. Will Cumback. Three children resulted from this union, a son, John, Jr., who died in infancy, and two daughters, Nellie, now the wife of Mr. Earl Reeve, and Louise, at present a pupil in the Anderson high school.

On the first of January, 1873, Mr. Lovett formed a partnership for the practice of law with the late Judge Milton S. Robinson. This partnership continued until Col. Robinson was appointed a judge of the appellate court at the time of its organization. He then became the senior member of the firm of Lovett & Keltner. He was afterwards associated with Hon. Henry C. Ryan, and this firm continued until his partner was elected judge of the Madison superior court in November, 1896. The firm of Lovett & Holloway was then formed and is now actively engaged in the practice at Anderson.

Mr. Lovett has been eminently successful in the practice of law and has always enjoyed a large and lucrative business. He is a careful, painstaking and skillful pleader, a shrewd and watchful trial lawyer and an able and eloquent advocate. In the profession he is widely and favorably known, and his judgment as a counsel is sought and respected on questions of public policy and interest. While his firm is in general practice, much of Mr. Lovett's time is given to corporation business, and in this department of law he is thoroughly equipped. He represents as counsel many of the large manufacturing establishments of his section, is the attorney for the Big Four Railway company, and is, at present, the legal adviser of several receivers in the settlement of large and important trusts.

JOHN WOOD LOVETT.

When natural gas was discovered in this district, Mr. Lovett at once became interested in its development and in the growth and advancement of the city of his residence. He organized the first board of trade and took steps to advertise to the world the advantages afforded to capital and labor in the Great Indiana gas belt, and especially in his home city. He has been instrumental in building up Anderson and transforming it from a slow-going country town to the beautiful and busy manufacturing city of today. He has been a liberal contributor to the funds used in locating important industries and in fostering them when located. He has also generously supported the churches and public charities. When the panic of 1873 closed the doors of the factories and hundreds of employes were thrown out of employment and reduced to a condition of enforced idleness, he not only donated his full share in cash to the associated charities, but voluntarily furnished rent free twenty cottages owned by him, and out of his own pocket paid for the fuel gas consumed by the tenants.

Mr. Lovett, since the discovery of natural gas, has handled a large amount of real estate. He laid out, platted and sold "Lovett's First Addition to the City," and "South Park Addition" to the city, and to aid in their development and furnish homes for the increasing population, he built more than sixty cottages. Most of these he sold on the monthly payment plan, thus giving opportunity to the workingmen to secure homes of their own, by the mere saving of rent. In the business section of the city he has been equally active, and among the best buildings to be seen are the Lovett building, at Eighth and Main streets, a thoroughly modern structure for business and office purposes, the Anderson hotel, a commodious and beautiful hostelry, the Robinson & Lovett block, the Iron block and the Madison building, all constructed and principally owned by him. In addition to his large real estate holdings, Mr. Lovett is interested as stockholder and director in banking and manufacturing corporations, in the local Building association, and is president of the Northern Traction company.

Mr. Lovett was born and bred a Republican and has always held to the political tenets of that party. Since attaining his majority, he has been an active advocate of its principles, and under the auspices of state and national committees has canvassed this and other states. In the campaign of 1896 he was sent to the state of Kentucky, where he filled a large number of appointments, speaking for McKinley and sound money. His efforts merited and received the highest encomiums of the people and the press of the Blue Grass state. At the close of the campaign, which resulted in the electoral vote of the state being secured for the first time for the Republican party, he was offered the endorsement of Kentucky, as well as his own state, for appointment to office, but he declined to ask anything from the administration, preferring to remain in private life.

He was nominated in 1890 by his party for attorney-general. He made a brilliant canvass of the state and led his ticket by more than a thousand votes, but suffered defeat with his party.

Mr. Lovett is just now in the prime of a vigorous manhood. He is a member of the Methodist church and a high-grade Mason in both York and Scottish rite degrees. He resides with his family in one of the handsome and commodious homes of West Eighth street. His estimable wife is as popular in social circles as her husband is prominent in business and professional affairs, and the doors of their home swing upon the golden hinges of hospitality.

GRISWOLD, Edward Harvey. More sons adopt their father's profession in the medical fraternity than in any other field in the business world.

Edward Harvey Griswold, M. D., of Peru, Ind., is the son of Sylvanus Collins Griswold, who is also a doctor and has practiced continuously and regularly since 1861 at New Haven, Mo.

Dr. Edward Griswold has an interesting and distinguished ancestry which he is able to trace back in a direct genealogical line on the paternal side for twelve generations. The first representative of this family as given by the "Visitations of Warwickshire," made in 1619 and published by the "Harlem society," was John Griswold of Kenilworth, county Warwick. John Griswold was married to a daughter of Wm. Hugeford of Hulderly hall.

The first member of this ancestral line to emigrate to America was Edward Griswold, who was born in Kenilworth, England, in 1607, and emigrated to America in 1639, where he settled at Windsor, afterwards at Poquonoc, Conn., and his father was George Griswold.

Edward Griswold had a son, George Griswold, who was born in 1633, and the son of this descendant was Benjamin, born 1671. Capt. Benjamin Griswold was the son of Benjamin Griswold and was born 1701. Capt. Sylvanus Griswold, the son of Capt. Benjamin Griswold, was born in 1733 and was a man of remarkable business ability. He was reputed to have been the largest land owner of Connecticut and accumulated a large estate. He died January 16, 1811, at the ripe old age of 78 years.

Capt. Sylvanus Griswold had a son, Harvey, born May 20, 1766, and this son was the father of Judge Harvey Griswold, who was born at Poquonoc, Conn., April 16, 1806, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He came to Missouri in 1822 and engaged in merchandising at Marthasville, Mo., where he amassed quite a fortune. He died at the age of forty-nine years. At the time of his demise he was presiding judge of the county court.

Dr. Griswold can also trace his ancestral line on the maternal side back almost as many generations as on the paternal.

His mother's maiden name was Lockie Ann Arnold, and she was a daughter of Dr. Edward G. Arnold and Susan J. Austin.

Dr. Griswold's grandmother, Susan J. Austin, was a daughter of Wm. Wilson Austin, M. D., and Lockie Thompson, who was a daughter of Col. John Thompson of the revolutionary army from Campbell county, Virginia.

Dr. Griswold's great-grandfather, William Wilson Austin, M. D., was a son of William Austin, who was a captain of the revolutionary army from Augusta county, Virginia, and Esther Alexander, his wife, was a granddaughter of Robert Alexander, who came from Ireland to America in 1736. Robert Alexander was a grandson of Thomas Alexander, who was born in Scotland in 1630, and went to Ireland in 1652. Thomas Alexander was a grandson of A. Alexander, baron of Menstril, born 1584, and he was a grandson of A. Alexander, born 1529, who married Lady Elizabeth Douglas. His grandfather was Alex Alexander, who was born in 1492, and lost his surname McDonald on account of his father, Alexander McDonald, making war upon the king of Scotland and being banished.

EDWARD HARVEY GRISWOLD.

Dr. E. H. Griswold, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lexington, Mo., 1854. His earlier education was obtained in the common schools, and he subsequently attended the Missouri state university at Columbia, Mo. He also attended the university Medical college at Kansas City, from which he graduated.

He came to Peru, Ind., June 1, 1891, to take the position of surgeon in the Wabash Railway hospital, which position he has held continuously since, being now surgeon in charge. He is a member of the Episcopal church and was married to Georgine C. Rettig of Peru, Ind.

HARTMAN, Ezra D., an attorney of the Auburn (Ind.) bar, and judge of the 35th judicial circuit of Indiana, is a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was born May 16th, 1841. His father, Abraham Hartman, was of German descent. He was a carpenter early in life and later a farmer, and minister in the M. E. church. He was a man of good education, originally a Whig, then a Republican from the organization of the party. He died near Auburn, Ind., in 1873 at the age of sixty-two.

Mr. Hartman's mother's maiden name was Catharine Russell. She was of English descent, of good, practical judgment, kind disposition and devoted to her family and the welfare of the community. She died on the old homestead near Auburn in 1896 at the age of eighty-one years, having never remarried. Both parents were natives of the state of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Hartman served in the United States forces during the war of 1812 in the Pennsylvania volunteers.

Ezra D. Hartman came with his parents to DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1847, where they located in the woods near Auburn, and he soon became a material help to them in clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation. Here he received his early education in the common schools, but he became eager for a higher education, worked hard for the means and also taught school for three winters, so that he was enabled to acquire a good academic education by the time he was nineteen years of age. About this time he commenced to read law, having several years prior determined to become a lawyer. After reading about a year, in connection with teaching in the winter, he attended a full term of six months the law department of the university of Michigan, where he pursued his law studies with great zeal. Soon after his return from Ann Arbor to DeKalb county, another call for volunteers was made to put down the rebellion, and Mr. Hartman enlisted at Auburn as a member of Co. A, 100th regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry. He assisted in recruiting this company, making war speeches over the county, and at the election of officers by the company upon its organization was elected second lieutenant and commissioned to that position August 13, 1862, and a few months later was promoted to first lieutenant. In December of the same year he was commissioned captain of the company, he having been in virtual command of the company since its organization and looked after its welfare, discipline and drill.

His company was first ordered to Kentucky, afterwards to Memphis, Tenn., where they arrived about the first of November. From there he took part in the campaign south from Memphis into the interior of Mississippi as a part of Gen. Sherman's corps, in the operations against Vicksburg. After the destruction of military stores at Holly Springs, and the capture of Vicksburg by direct march through the interior proving impractical, his command returned with this army to Grand Junction and Collierville, Tenn., where they remained until spring, when they marched to Memphis, and from thence went by steamer on the Mississippi river to assist in the capture of Vicksburg, where they arrived and participated in the siege and capture of that important stronghold; and also in the attack upon and capture of Jackson. He was in active duty every day of his service and was regarded by all as a brave soldier and a faithful and efficient officer. At the siege of Vicksburg, he became sorely afflicted with disease of his eyes from which he had been suffering for some time, and his health became otherwise impaired, so that after his honorable discharge from the army he was compelled to go to Cleveland, O., for treatment under the care of an eminent oculist; and though not able to read much, and at first not at all, but being determined not to abandon the law, he attended assiduously the lectures in the Ohio state and Union Law college of that city, from which he graduated in 1866, and also the state and United States courts, almost constantly in session, and in that way succeeded in gaining as much or nearly as much knowledge of law as if he had not been laboring under the disability, supplying his lack of reading by thinking the more and making what he heard in the lectures and courts the more thoroughly his own. This disability has been a source of trouble to him more or less ever since the war.

Mr. Hartman has always been a Republican, but not a bitter partisan. He has had but very little to do with party management or manipulation, but he has taken part in every campaign by making political speeches since the campaign of 1866, when he was elected a member of the Indiana legislature from DeKalb county, having been nominated as a candidate for that office over two competitors within a few months after his return from Cleveland. He conducted his own campaign and addressed the people on the political issues in every town and almost every neighborhood of the county. He served in the following session of the legislature, being constant in attendance, taking an active part in the business, and had the pleasure of casting his vote for Gov. O. P. Morton for United States senator. On his return from the legislature he located at Waterloo, which was then the most flourishing town in DeKalb county, and began the practice of law. In the fall of the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney for the then 14th judicial circuit, composed of the counties of DeKalb, Steuben, La Grange, Noble, Elkhart and Kosciusko, and served as such three years. His duties required about all of his time, as the great civil war having so recently closed and society having not yet recovered from the unsettled condition resulting therefrom, there was a great deal of criminal business in the circuit during his term, including seven cases of homicide, all of which he personally prosecuted, having frequently pitted against him the best lawyers of the circuit. He declined to be a candidate for re-election as prosecuting attorney and devoted himself to the general practice of law, first at South Bend, Ind., two and one-half years, to which place he removed from Waterloo at the close of his service as prosecuting attorney; and afterwards at Auburn until his election as circuit judge, having removed to Auburn from South Bend in July, 1873. There, in his old county, he steadfastly confined himself to a strictly law practice and soon secured a clientage among the best people, and a good, clean and steady practice. Upon locating at Auburn he formed a partnership with James E. Rose, which continued until 1881, from which period he practiced alone until 1894, when he took in with him as partner his son, Walter C. Hartman, who had just graduated at the law department of Michigan university. During his practice he frequently acted as special judge, more so than any other lawyer in the circuit, and in November, 1898, was elected judge of the 35th judicial circuit upon the Republican ticket, running over five hundred votes ahead of his ticket in his own county, the circuit being composed of DeKalb and Steuben counties. He commenced his duties as judge ten days

EZRA D. HARTMAN.

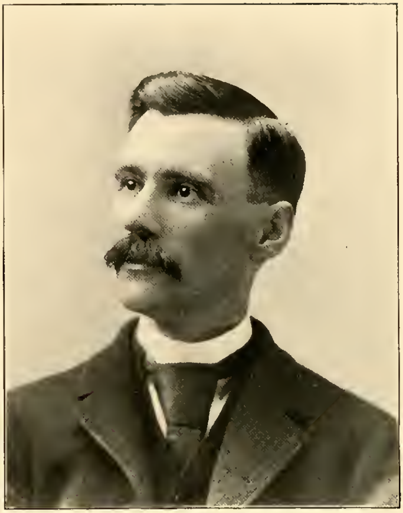
after his election and is discharging the duties of that important office with satisfaction to the bar and the people.

Mr. Hartman is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first commander of DeLong post at Auburn, in which capacity he served several terms. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree and has been a member of the Presbyterian church ever since January, 1866, when he united with the First Presbyterian church of Cleveland, O. He is now and has been for over twenty years clerk of the session of the Auburn Presbyterian church, and has done a great deal to maintain this church. He has always taken an interest in public affairs and is often called upon to make public addresses, and express his opinion regarding matters of public interest.

Mr. Hartman was married at Bryan, O., October 15, 1865, to Mary Cunningham, daughter of Levi Cunningham, formerly a prominent citizen of that place. To this union were born the following children, who are all living and residing at Auburn: Mabel, born at Waterloo, Ind., May 16, 1870, now wife of D. A. Hodge; Walter C., born at South Bend, Ind., February 11, 1873; and Hubert E., born at Auburn, Ind., October 27, 1884. His wife died at Auburn, Ind., on the 18th day of December, 1888, at the age of forty-four, after an illness of several years. She was a woman of great force of character, well educated, kind and benevolent disposition, prominent in church work and in all that goes to the betterment of society, and will long be remembered as a noble and useful woman.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM H., is the son of Cornelius and Harriet Jane (Hunter) O'Brien, and was born in the city of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, August 22, 1855, where he has since lived. His father was a native of Callan, Ireland, from which place he came to the United States in 1835 and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he became prominent in business and political affairs, having been elected treasurer of the county and clerk of the circuit court and a member of the state senate. He was a sterling Democrat, and in 1856 was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati. He was a man of high character and universally esteemed by the people. His mother was the daughter of James W. and Harriet Hunter, early settlers of southeastern Indiana, having settled in Lawrenceburg the year following the admission of Indiana into the union. James W. Hunter was postmaster at Lawrenceburg for several years.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native city, except two years at Asbury (now DePauw) university, where he mastered the curriculum of the sophomore year—where he became a member of the *Phi Gamma Delta* fraternity—retiring at nineteen to engage in business. In his boyhood, William H. was a student, more properly, perhaps, a reader of books. He was distinguished for aptitude in the acquisition of learning. He had quick perceptions and a retentive memory. His eyes and his ears aided his advancement in knowledge; in a word, he was a sharp, as contradistinguished from a dull business boy. For a time he found employment as clerk in the office of county clerk, and at twenty-two formed a partnership with Dr. W. D. H. Hunter in the publication of the Lawrenceburg *Register*, one of the strongest Democratic newspapers in Indiana. This position was eminently suited to his genius. It was a field of endeavor which at once challenged and developed his resourceful faculties and brought him in contact with men and affairs—writing, editing and managing a newspaper are positions in which a man may grow indefinitely—and in Mr. O'Brien's case his choice of the newspaper field was fortunate—whether the aim was politics, literature, finance or general business. In all these departments Mr. O'Brien exhibited special adaptation and fitness. Discreet in expression, determined and tenacious in purpose, frank and open in the avowal of opinions, he possesses the required qualities of a leader of men and as an avant-courier of progress. In 1885, when Dr. Hunter was appointed internal revenue collector, Mr. O'Brien became editor-in-chief of the *Register*. By this time he had impressed the people of Lawrenceburg that he was eminently qualified for the office of mayor of the city, and was elected to that responsible office. As a general proposition, the people are not liable to make mistakes in the selection of their mayor. They know when they have secured the right man. If deficient, they dismiss him at the first opportunity; if able, energetic and watchful of their interests, they retain him, and in the case of Mr. O'Brien, the people of Lawrenceburg continued to elect him as their mayor until he had served them for nine consecutive years. He was pre-eminently the right man in the right place. As the presiding officer of the common council of the city, he conferred dignity upon that body, which gave force and character to its deliberations. When Mr. O'Brien was first inaugurated mayor of Lawrenceburg, conditions were inimical to business, progress and prosperity. Repeated floods in the Ohio river had invaded the city with such calamitous results that every department of business was paralyzed and the people were despondent. Manufacturing enterprises had been destroyed, and to rebuild them was only to invite a continuation of disaster, and Lawrenceburg was regarded as a doomed city from which it were wise to withdraw capital and enterprise and give it over to the ever recurring floods—not so, thought Mayor O'Brien. There was a remedy, and he recommended the building of a levee around the city above the highest high-water mark, saying to the water, "Thus far." The idea was eminently practicable. If the Hollanders could restrain the tides and billows of the ocean, the less herculean task of defying the floods of the Ohio could be executed. But money was necessary in amount larger than the people of Lawrenceburg could conveniently raise. Mayor O'Brien believed that the general government, since it owned the Ohio river, should contribute to a fund designed to protect Lawrenceburg from its ravages and a delegation was sent to Washington to obtain an appropriation, but was unsuccessful. It was at this juncture that Mayor O'Brien's masterful abilities were exhibited in a new role. To secure an appropriation to build a levee around Lawrenceburg appeared like a forlorn hope, a desperate case which brought into action the mayor's diplomatic powers of persuasion. He visited Washington four times and success crowned his efforts, securing an appropriation each time, aggregating $60,000. But this amount was not sufficient to build the levee, and municipal bonds were required to supplement the appropriation made by the general government, and these bonds could not be issued without legislative authority. Here again the abilities of the mayor were brought into action, and the legislature was persuaded to grant the required authority. The bonds were issued, and the levee, sixty-eight feet in height, was built and Lawrenceburg stands se-


WILLIAM H. O'BRIEN.

cure from the calamities incident to an Ohio river flood, a work which stands monumental to Mayor O'Brien's comprehension of conditions and abilities to improve them for the public welfare. Having made Lawrenceburg invulnerable against invasion by floods, confidence took the place of despondency, and a new industrial era dawned upon Lawrenceburg, new industries were inaugurated. Prosperity succeeded adversity and progress took the place of retrogression and hesitancy. It goes without the saying that Mayor O'Brien had assistance in his achievement, but it is equally true that in all the work here briefly recorded, he was the master spirit, as an evidence of which the common council of Lawrenceburg by resolution unanimously passed, thanked Mayor O'Brien for his faithful service as mayor for a period of nine years, including his splendid work in building the levee around the city, all of which is a matter of record on the books of the common council.

In writing sketches of the Men of Progress of Indiana, it is eminently agreeable to contemplate men of the type of William H. O'Brien, whose sphere of operations, though not the widest, is broad enough to bring into play abilities of the highest order in every undertaking with which they become connected. Mr. O'Brien, not content with being a newspaper editor, proprietor and manager, and mayor of a thriving city, in 1890, in association with W. D. H. Hunter, organized the Citizens' national bank of Lawrenceburg, of which he was elected vice-president, and which has proved to be a financial success, and of which Mr. O'Brien is now cashier. Mr. O'Brien assisted in the organization of the Lawrenceburg Fair association, which he served as secretary for six years, and is now its president. In 1897 Mr. O'Brien was appointed administrator of the estate of John B. Garnier and filed the largest bond ever filed in Dearborn county. He settled the estate in a little more than a year at the smallest expense of administration in the records of the county. Mr. O'Brien is one of the directors of the Ohio Valley Coffin company, one of the largest and most successful manufacturing establishments of burial cases in the country. Mr. O'Brien was appointed a trustee of Purdue university by Gov. Matthews and reappointed by Gov. Mount, and the Indiana conference of the M. E. church appointed him a trustee of Moores Hill (Indiana) college. The people of Lawrenceburg, remembering Mr. O'Brien's distinguished services as mayor of the city from 1888 to 1894, re-elected him to the responsible position in 1898, an office which he now holds—a substantial recognition of his superior executive and business abilities. Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He understands the principles of the party and as an exponent of principle and policy, ranks with the foremost Democrats of the state. He was elected a member of the Democratic state central committee for the Fourth district and served as such from 1890 to 1894, and was appointed a member of the state executive committee in 1896 and 1898. He served continuously on the Democratic central committee of Dearborn county for twenty years, of which he was secretary from 1880 to 1886, and chairman from 1888 to 1898. Such a record is monumental of fealty to principle that knows no change—the same in storm and shine, in victory and defeat.

Fraternally Mr. O'Brien is a member of Lawrenceburg lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., of Lawrenceburg chapter, No. 56, Aurora commandery and 32d degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Uniform Ranks of the order, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On May 9, 1882, Mr. O'Brien married Miss Harriet Hunter, daughter of Dr. W. H. D. Hunter and Frances Cawthorne Hunter. Of this union seven children have been born, three sons and four daughters, viz.: Cornelius, Frances, Robert Emmett, William H., Elizabeth, Harriet Jane, and Ruth. In every position Mr. O'Brien has occupied since the days of his young manhood, he has been eminently a Man of Progress—a force and a factor in affairs. That he is immensely popular goes without the saying, but the elements of character which make such popularity possible are eminently worthy of comment. In Mr. O'Brien's case one does not encounter a difficult task in ascertaining what they are. Unbending integrity in alliance with suavity in manner and address; frankness in speech without a semblance of arrogance, with a true democratic appreciation of the people, and quick perceptions of right and wrong in human affairs and the courage to espouse the right and defend it are the commanding characteristics of Mr. O'Brien. They capture head and heart, constituting the basis of popularity, which, combining respect and confidence, grow in strength and influence as their fortunate possessor grows older. Mr. O'Brien is to be felicitated upon his good fortune in these regards. He is the possessor of a bright, beautiful and happy home, the center of domestic affection and tranquility, and as he is yet comparatively a young man in the full maturity of his intellectual powers, he may, with great propriety and confidence, contemplate a future, replete with progress, prosperity and contentment and of repose when the weight of accumulating years demands retirement from active business pursuits.

REYNOLDS, Dr. George Rensselaer, one of the most successful and prominent physicians of Plymouth, Ind., is a native of the Hoosier state. His ancestors on his father's side were of English and Welsh descent, and those on his mother's side were of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, John Reynolds, was a farmer of moderate circumstances. He was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1796, and moved to Laporte county, Indiana, in 1835. He then moved to Plymouth in 1867, where he died in 1874. His mother, Keturah Reynolds, (*nee* Vincent) was born in New York in 1804, and died near Kingsbury, Ind., in 1856.

DR. GEORGE RENSSELAER REYNOLDS.

Dr. Reynolds was born at Kingsbury, Ind., March 11th, 1841. He attended the public schools of Laporte county, Indiana, until the winter of 1858-59, when he attended the select school at Kingsbury. During the winter of 1860-61 he attended the public schools of Plymouth, Ind., and in 1862-63 he attended the "M. and F." college, located at Valparaiso, Ind.

Dr. Reynolds began the study of his profession in the office with Dr. Tompkins Higday at Laporte, Ind., in the spring of 1864. During the fall and winter of the next year he attended lectures at the medical department of the university at Ann Arbor, Mich. During the summer of 1866 he was hospital steward of the northern Indiana prison, at Michigan City, Ind. During the fall and winter of 1866-67 he attended the second course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated from the medical department of the university March 27th, 1867.

Dr. Reynolds began the practice of medicine at Plymouth, Ind., in 1867, where he has continued in practice ever since. During his residence in that city, he was local surgeon for all the railroads entering Plymouth, for a number of years.

Politically, Dr. Reynolds is a member of the Democratic party. In years past he has been an active worker in the political ranks, and his work was always productive of good results. He was president of the city school board for twelve consecutive years, and was the first secretary of the county board of health of Marshall county. He served as postmaster at Plymouth for four years under President Cleveland's first administration. He is, at present, serving his second term as a member of the city council of Plymouth.

Dr. Reynolds was married November 16th, 1869, to Martha C. Higday, daughter of Wm. Higday, of Laporte, Ind. Eight children were born to this union, five of whom still survive: Mrs. Bertha K. McDonald, Mrs. Maud M. Houghton, Carl V., George F., and Estelle C. Reynolds.

Dr. Reynolds has been wonderfully successful in the practice of his profession. He is a close student of all social, political and scientific questions, broad-minded and full of public spirit. He is a man of very decided convictions on all public questions, and maintains his stand with a resolute firmness. He is regarded as one of the most influential citizens of his city, and his counsel is invariably sought on all questions of public interest. He is exceedingly liberal and progressive, and is one of the foremost to undertake an enterprise intended for the public good. In his profession he is regarded as a leader, and he has not only a reputation in his own community, but also throughout the state.

CULLOP, William A., is a native of Indiana, the son of William W. and Jane Maria Cullop, and was born in Busseron township, Knox county, not far from the Wabash river and the state line, March 28, 1853. His father, when fourteen years of age, came to Indiana with his parents from old Virginia, who settled in Knox county, Indiana. Old Virginia is justly distinguished as being "the mother of states and of presidents"—of chivalric men and fair women, and of high civilization; and the Cullops, running back several generations, were included in the list of its planters and men of distinction and influence, and whenever the sons and daughters of the "Old Dominion" have settled throughout the south and west, they have retained their state pride and refer to their old home, or the home of their ancestors, in words as expressive as can be found in the vocabulary of memory—of "orchards and meadows and deep-tangled wild woods," of mountains and valleys, rivers and wild spreading plantations, of the old homestead, with its ancestral trees—a universal characteristic, perhaps, but peculiarly prominent in Virginians who migrate to distant lands, where their yearnings for the old home are like the song of the shell for its native sea. The father of the subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Knox county, where, by official position, he was able to promote the cause of education to which he was devoted, and in the exercise of his official prerogatives established the first township graded school in his section of the state. He was a man of pronounced moral courage, who sought the right and having found it could not be swerved from the straight line of duty, and his high integrity and desire to promote the general welfare, gave him, as it does all conscientious men, influence in the community; and his son, William A., in a large measure inherited his father's distinguishing traits of character.

Young Cullop in his boyhood worked, went to school and studied. In the common and high schools of his section he prepared himself for college, and at the age of twenty-one entered Hanover college, Indiana, and graduated with honors in 1878. From the first, after graduating, he had decided to make law his life profession, and, as preparatory to that end, engaged in teaching for a time and accepted the position of principal of the Sanborn schools, from which he entered the Vincennes university as professor of natural science and mathematics, a position which he held for two years, when he entered the law office of Hon. Thomas R. Cobb as a law student. In selecting Mr. Cobb as a preceptor, Mr. Cullop was specially fortunate. Mr. Cobb was not only a profound lawyer, but a statesman as well. As a member of the state senate and of congress Mr. Cobb was a man of ripe experience and stood in the front rank of judiciary jurists and statesmen, and was in all regards one of nature's noblemen.

Mr. Cullop's aptitude in mastering the principles of law may be inferred from the fact that after one year's study he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Hon. George W. Shaw, the firm name being Cullop & Shaw. This partnership continued until the spring of 1888, when Mr. Shaw was appointed judge of the circuit court. For three years prior to this occurrence, Clarence B. Kessinger had been a member of the firm of Cullop & Shaw and upon the retirement of Judge Shaw, the law firm of Cullop & Kessinger was formed and still continues, and has always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and is recognized as one of the strongest law firms in southern Indiana.

As a lawyer Mr. Cullop has won distinction from the first. In the preparation of his cases he is thorough to exhaustion. He goes into court to champion the cause of his client, hence as a trial lawyer he has few if any superiors. Before a jury he is clear, logical, forceful and convincing. He knows his case and the law applicable to it. He knows his clients' rights and whether addressing judge or jury, states facts, law principles and decisions with such consummate force that doubts disappear and he not only wins his case, but the admiration of his associates of the bar. His mind is of that peculiar construction that sophistical bubbles are quickly punctured, nor do tricks in word jugglery and mere technicality meet with any more favor, and if the rights of his clients have been cloven down by faulty rulings, he pursues his case to a higher court and acquiesces only when a final decision has been rendered.

WILLIAM A. CULLOP.

As prosecuting attorney of the Twelfth judicial circuit Mr. Cullop met every requirement of the position, and the state's interests were protected, and persons indicted for infraction of the laws were taught that honesty is the best policy.

In politics Mr. Cullop is a Democrat, eminently worthy of the title. The needle to the pole is not truer to its mission than is Mr. Cullop in his fealty to the Democratic party, and the party twice honored him with a seat in the general assembly of the state—in 1890 and in 1892. He declined the proffered honor of the speakership of the house, preferring a free lance on the floor, and was made chairman of the committee of ways and means, and became the recognized leader of the Democratic side.

As a legislator Mr. Cullop won merited distinction. He proposed and advocated measures for the welfare of the people which had the ring of true statesmanship, such as requiring corporations to pay their full share of taxation to enable the state to meet its bonded indebtedness at maturity, and these wise, economic measures he advocated with such cogent arguments that they became laws, under the operation of which the fiscal affairs of the state were at once placed on a wise, economic and prosperous basis. Mr. Cullop was honored by the Democratic state convention, as one of the delegates to the national convention which nominated the Cleveland and Stevenson presidential ticket, and was further honored by the national convention as the Indiana member of the notification committee to attend the great Madison Square Garden demonstration in the city of New York to notify Cleveland and Stevenson of their nomination for president and vice-president. And Mr. Cullop was further honored by his party by being made a delegate to the great Chicago convention of 1896, which nominated William Jennings Bryan for president. It is needless to say that Mr. Cullop is a strong man and a leader in the Democratic party of Indiana. He is a Man of Progress in every department of high endeavor. He is a man who has the courage of convictions, who disdains subterfuges, evasions and coverts. Broad in his views and manly in expressing them, everyone knows where to find him on all questions worthy of the attention of the people.

Mr. Cullop has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Kate S., daughter of Hon. Thos. R. Cobb, his first law preceptor. By this union one daughter, Caroline, was born. Mrs. Cullop died in 1888, and ten years later, in 1898, Mr. Cullop married Mrs. Artie Goodwin, a beautiful and accomplished widow of Chicago, and they now reside in the city of Vincennes, in a home the center of culture, refinement and elegant domesticity. Honored and respected and enjoying a large and lucrative practive, Mr. Cullop may trustingly contemplate a future of progress and prosperity.

SCHNEIDER, KARL JACOB. With the progress of civilization from most primitive and crude forms into the complex and manifold phases found in enlightened society, there has been a like development of one of its most important elements—music. From the tom-tom of the savage to the symphony of the highest civilization, in all ages and among all races, music has had a great influence. Its forms of expression have been as various as the emotions of the human soul. It has stimulated to heroic deeds; it has inspired hardened hearts with tenderness and charity; its tuneful cadences have lifted men into sympathetic touch with the sublime; its harmonies speak of order, symmetry and beauty. No wonder that the painters have pictured the angels with harps and that the good have thought of heaven as resonant with delightful music. It is, therefore, entirely appropriate to speak of a man who has been devoted to successfully teaching music as a "Man of Progress."

Karl Jacob Schneider, the distinguished conductor and teacher, who has done so much in Indianapolis to advance musical culture, comes from a musical family, among that great music-loving people—the Germans. His father, Conrad Schneider, was a school teacher and organist, so successful in his work that he was able in his advanced years to retire in comfortable circumstances. The maiden name of the mother of Mr. Schneider was Angelica Ruedinger. Karl first saw the light at Bubenheim, a small town near Mainz, on the Rhine, June 15, 1866. He had the advantage of careful musical training while he was quite young, from his father at home. Later he attended the Real gymnasium at Mainz and studied in Paul Schumacher's conservatory at Mainz. While at Mainz he also received instruction in counterpoint from the renowned composer, Fr. Lux. Later he attended the Royal conservatory at Leipsic (Ger. Leipzig), where he received the benefit of the tutorship of such eminent instructors in music as Carl Reinecke, S. Jadassohn, O. Taul and Rebling; next continuing his vocal studies at Vienna, Austria, with Prof. J. Hintersteiner.

Mr. Schneider came to the United States in September, 1890. The first position which he filled in this country was that of musical director of the Germania Maennerchor at Binghamton, N. Y. He was also proprietor of a school of music in the same city. Two years later he took charge of the Peace conservatory connected with the Peace institute at Raleigh, North Carolina, as musical director. The Peace institute is one of the largest colleges for young ladies in the south. At the time at which Mr. Schneider had charge of the musical curriculum, there were in all seven teachers of music giving instruction in the institution. After two years' work at Raleigh, Mr. Schneider went to New York city. In the metropolis he taught vocal music in Froelich's conservatory and at the same time filled the position of musical critic for the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, the largest German newspaper in this country.

The following year he received a call to become musical director of the Indianapolis College of Music, and came to Indianapolis in June, 1895. In 1897 he joined the Metropolitan School of Music as one of its directors and as principal vocal teacher. His connection with the Metropolitan school added great strength to an institution already enjoying a high standing.

Not only as a conductor and as a vocal teacher, but also as a singer, Mr. Schneider has been in demand and has sung before large and refined audiences in many of the largest cities of this country. His naturally rich baritone voice gives evidence of most skillful cultivation. He has visited Germany several times since coming to this country and taken prominent musical parts in the old country on several important occasions. He received military training from a year's service in the German army before he came to the United States, in which service he passed the officers' examination and received promotion. Mr. Schneider is a young man of attractive personality and quite a favorite socially.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the University club, the Portfolio club, the German House and the Indianapolis Maennerchor.

KARL JACOB SCHNEIDER.

A Protestant in religious faith he is not a member of any denomination.

In politics he is an independent Republican.

The success of one grand accomplishment in the musical life of Indianapolis is pre-eminently due to Mr. Schneider. He has given the city a symphony orchestra of which all citizens may well be proud. When he began this work something over three years ago, there were many who said that Indianapolis had not advanced sufficiently in a musical way to support a first-class organization of this sort financially. This organization, under his direction, was soon made an eminent success, considered from a musical standpoint; but it was necessary for Mr. Schneider to use his own money to sustain it until quite recently. By his pluck, enthusiasm and perseverance it has become the most important factor in the musical life of the city. Through it the people have had opportunity to listen to skillful renditions of works of great composers, only otherwise to be heard at May festivals. The success of this magnificent organization is proving a great benefit to Indianapolis.

Besides being conductor of the Indianapolis

Symphony orchestra, Mr. Schneider also leads the Amphion club, an American singing society of great merit. He has also made the music of the Tabernacle church choir, under his direction, a very attractive feature in the services of that church.

The musical compositions of Mr. Schneider, both words and music being his own, published by Edward Schuberth & Co., New York, have been received with favor by musical critics.

Mr. Schneider is an artist of the truest type. His ideals combine every excellency of music and melody. He regards musical attainments as divine endowments, elevating and sublimating all who come within its influence.

Those who admire a splendidly proportioned head, at once conclude that Mr. Schneider is mentally equipped to achieve great triumphs in teaching his favorite art, which develops the intellectual, moral and spiritual nature of its students and devotees.

Mr. Schneider is the recipient of numerous merited encomiums from appreciative writers who refer to him. As seen in the social circle, genial and complaisant, his brown eyes sparkling with enjoyment under the charms of companionship, but when under the inspiration of music, when the orchestra is in full play and symphonious sounds are blending in one harmonious and rapid movement, Mr. Schneider is completely transformed by the inspiring genius of his art. His soul fairly blazes in his eyes—lost to all surroundings he appears as an inhabitant of some other sphere.

Mr. Schneider's name and fame have gone far beyond the boundaries of Indiana, and composers send him their manuscripts for his criticisms and advice, and every indication favors the conclusion that the future has in store for him new and still more brilliant achievements.

SCHMIDT, William Henry, treasurer of Marion county, Indiana, is the son of Wm. Frederick Schmidt, who was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, and died October 12, 1872. His occupation was that of a butcher, and he was a man of moderate circumstances. His father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, while a young man, was appointed by the king of Wuertemberg overseer of the foresters in a certain district around Wuertemberg and held the position until his death.

Mr. Schmidt's mother, whose maiden name was Maria E. Feiertag, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America at the age of seventeen. They were married in New York city in 1845 and three years later moved to Edinburg, Indiana. Two years after this they moved to Madison, Indiana, where they resided until October, 1868, when they moved to Indianapolis.

W. H. Schmidt, the subject of this sketch, was born at Madison, Ind., September 21, 1857. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Madison and Indianapolis, which was supplemented with a more extensive training secured by actual contact with the world.

On January 1, 1871, he accepted a position as errand boy with the wholesale drug house of Kiefer & Vinton. From this beginning he occupied all the various positions in the house until January, 1884, when he was given an interest in the earnings of the institution, and name of the firm was changed to A. Kiefer & Co. He continued with this firm until the year 1894, when he sold his interest to A. Kiefer, the firm then becoming the A. Kiefer Drug company.

After withdrawing from active mercantile pursuits, Mr. Schmidt engaged in politics and was nominated in March, 1894, for the office of treasurer of Marion county and the city of Indianapolis. He was elected by about 3,500 majority over his Democratic opponent, and ran fully 1,500 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1896 he was renominated for the same position and was re-elected by a majority of 5,800 over his opponent, who was the same one he defeated two years previous. His present term expires January 1, 1900.

Mr. Schmidt is a staunch member of the

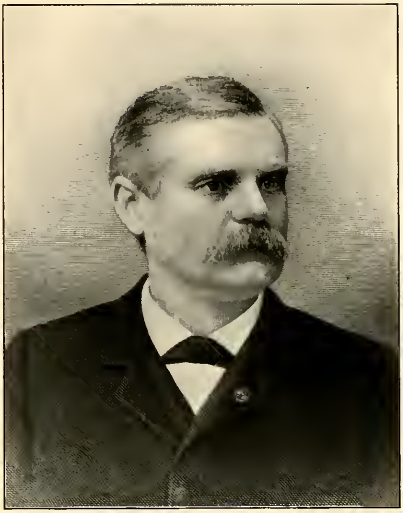
Republican party, and has always been an active and effective worker in its ranks. He is also an active working member of all the various Masonic orders of Indianapolis, and a 33d degree member of the Supreme council. At the time of taking the degrees he was the youngest 33d degree member of the order. He is an active member of all the Republican clubs of the city and takes special interest in the Marion and Columbia clubs of Indianapolis.

Mr. Schmidt was married February 9, 1898, to Sarah Curry.

FAIRBANKS, CRAWFORD, one of the most successful and enterprising business men of Terre Haute, Ind., was born in that city, April 25, 1843. He is the son of Henry and Emeline (Crawford) Fairbanks. His father was a native of Massachusetts and came to Indiana in 1835 and became a successful farmer. Later he settled in Terre Haute and was mayor of that city at the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. He was a man of great influence and was well and favorably known on account of his enterprise and ability.

The family is one of the oldest and best-known in the country. Jonathan Fairbanks was the original representative in this country. He came from Sowerby, in the West Riding, Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1633, and settled at Dedham, Mass., where he built the noted "Old Fairbanks Home," which is still in possession of his descendants.

Mr. Fairbanks worked on his father's farm during his youth and received his early education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He enlisted in the civil war in the 129th Indiana volunteers and was commissioned first lieutenant by Gov. Morton. His regiment took part in many important battles and was with Gen. Sherman in the famous march through Georgia. In 1865 he was mustered out and he immediately returned to Terre Haute, which has since been his home.


CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS.

For a number of years Mr. Fairbanks was engaged in the grain business. Later he entered the distilling business, and with Herman Hulman formed a partnership under the firm name of Hulman & Fairbanks. After a few years of successful organization he purchased the entire plant and organized the Terre Haute Distilling company. At that time this plant was the largest of its kind in the world, and to the individual efforts of Mr. Fairbanks is due the rapid growth of the institution. It has at all times under his direction and careful management maintained its prestige and grown steadily as the trade increased.

Mr. Fairbanks is not only connected with the leading business enterprises of Terre Haute, but he constantly enters new fields of activity, and at present he is connected with various business industries of different states. He is very successful in all his business ventures and has done much to promote the growth and prosperity of his home city.

In politics Mr. Fairbanks has always been a Democrat and has taken an active part in all county, state and national campaigns. He was a member of the national executive committee in 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was first elected to the presidency, and for a number of years has been an active and efficient member of the state executive committee. He was elected alternate delegate-at-large for the state to the national convention in 1888, and on that occasion acted in the place of the late Senator Voorhees. During the same year he was urged to make the race for congress from his district, and although a majority of the delegates to the nominating convention were pledged to support him, nevertheless he refused to allow his name to come before the convention. This was due to his large and increasing business relations which compelled him to refuse the nomination. He is a very careful business man and does not allow politics to interfere in his work.

Mr. Fairbanks is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Loyal Legion and Morton post, G. A. R., of Terre Haute. He is noted for public spirit and active benevolence, and he has rendered valuable assistance to many of the institutions in which the people are deeply interested. He was married Dec. 31, 1872, to Miss Clara Collett. They have one child, Sara, now Mrs. Bruce F. Failey.

WEIR, MORGAN H. Perhaps no law firm is better and more favorably known throughout northern Indiana than that of Weir & Weir & Darrow, located at La Porte and South Bend. This firm has an extensive practice in both cities and throughout that entire section of the state.

Morgan H. Weir, the senior member of this firm, was born at Elmira, Chemung county, New York, March 1, 1829. His father, John Weir, was a successful farmer. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Beckwith, and was well known on account of her excellent virtues and sterling qualities.

Mr. Weir received his early education in the common schools, where the foundation was given him for an extensive self-acquired education and a thorough knowledge of legal matters. He attended what was known as Barber's academy at Elmira, New York. This institution was about the same grade as the high school of our state, and as this was the last school attended by Mr. Weir, he never received the advantages of a college course. After he was seventeen years of age he taught school for several years, and the experience and training received in this line of work was, perhaps, of more value to him in after years than four years spent at a collegiate institution would have been. He came to La Porte county, Indiana, Nov. 17, 1852, residing the first two years at Michigan City. Dec. 14, 1854, he removed to La Porte, where he has ever since resided, and all the time been engaged in the practice of law.

He began the study of law with the firm of Diven, Hathaway & Woods, of Elmira, New York. This firm was among the most prominent ones in the state. He was admitted to the bar Sept. 20, 1852, at Cortlandville, N. Y. Two months later he came to Indiana and engaged in the practice of law, alone the first few years, but in 1858 formed a partnership with Hon. Mulford K. Farrand. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Hon. Daniel Noyes, who was subsequently judge of the Thirty-second judicial circuit for eighteen years. This partnership continued for about four years. In 1867 he formed a co-partnership with Maj. William B. Biddle, under the firm name of Weir & Biddle, which continued until 1881. Upon the dissolution of this firm the firm of Weir & Weir was formed, the new partner being his son Ellsworth E. Weir. This firm of Weir & Weir was dissolved in 1885, and the junior member went to Kingman, Kas. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Weir & Weir, the firm of Weir & Higgins was formed, the Hon. William E. Higgins still being engaged in practice here. In 1893 the firm of Weir & Higgins was dissolved, and his son, Ellsworth E. Weir, having returned from Kansas, the firm of Weir & Weir was reformed. Later Hon. Lemuel Darrow became a member of the firm and at present the firm is Weir & Weir & Darrow, and has an office at South Bend and La Porte.

Mr. Weir has been engaged in many important suits, and is known as an able and successful lawyer. The most important case which came under his supervision and direction was the contest of the will of Hon. John Reynolds of St. Joseph county, involving over a million dollars, and which was successful.

Politically Mr. Weir is a Democrat, but uncompromisingly anti-slavery. His first vote was cast for Franklin Pierce in 1852 under the pledge of the party of non-agitation of the question of slavery in or out of congress. In 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he supported the anti-Nebraska ticket of 1854. In 1856, Freemont and Dayton; in 1860 and 1864, Lincoln; in 1868, Grant; in 1872 he voted for Greeley. Then Tilden, Hancock, Cleveland and Bryan, and hopes that he may be able to vote for Bryan again.

Mr. Weir is well known as a politician, having held many important political positions, and done much political work. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney. He was elected to the state senate in 1856 and mayor of La Porte 1877 to 1879. In 1878 he was the Democratic candidate for congress against Hon. William H. Calkins, Republican candidate, and John N. Skinner, Greenbacker, and was defeated. He was re-elected to the state senate in 1884; was a member of the school board of La Porte from June, 1887, to June, 1890. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge.

Mr. Weir was married July 12, 1854, to Henrietta E. Teeple, daughter of John P. Teeple and Hannah Teeple (*nee* Wair), both of whom came to La Porte county in 1833, from Clark county, Indiana. John P. Teeple is still living, being past ninety-six years of age. He has voted for president nineteen consecutive times, and never missed voting either at the state or presidential election beginning in 1824.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir have two sons, Ellsworth E. Weir and Hamilton F. Weir. Both were educated at the University of Michigan, Ellsworth E. Weir being a graduate of the law department, and Hamilton F. Weir a graduate of the medical department. The doctor spent some time in Europe, in Vienna, Berlin and London, in completing his professional education.

MORGAN H. WEIR.

Mr. Weir believes that the conditions existing today affecting our country and its institutions adversely justify greater sincere alarm as to its future, than at any other period of its existence. In support of this belief he refers to aggregated wealth, enthronement of corporations, trusts and combines covering almost every staple article in use by the people, successful efforts of the wealth of the country to shirk its share of the burdens in payment of taxes, aristocracy of wealth, domination of the English government and its baneful influence upon the general policy of our country, the national financial policy, corruption and bribery as evidenced of late in every state where United States senators were being elected and based upon insane partisanship, diminution of the debt-paying power of property and labor, increased purchasing power of money and solvent credits, and the centralization of the circulating medium of the country at the great commercial centers for the benefit of stock gamblers. These are conditions, he thinks, to be dreaded more than all other evils combined.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

FAIRBANKS, Charles W., was born at Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852. His parents were Loriston M. and Mary Adelaide Smith Fairbanks. He graduated in the classical course at the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, O., in 1872. After graduating Mr. Fairbanks was appointed agent of the Western Associated Press at Pittsburg, by his uncle, William Henry Smith. While discharging the duties of this position he found time to study law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1874 Mr. Fairbanks came to this city as attorney of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway company, of which another uncle of his, C. W. Smith, later general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and of the Chesapeake & Ohio, had been general manager. The young lawyer proved so efficient and competent in the duties assigned him that he was soon made general solicitor of the corporation, a position which he has ever since retained under all the varying fortunes and changes of name of the property. He was one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Eastern Division of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western from this city to Springfield, and did most effective work in finally placing the entire property on its feet as a self-sustaining line, useful to a large area of country. Mr. Fairbanks is a director and general solicitor of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton system, in the management and control of which he has been prominent for a number of years past—also in the Fort Wayne, Dayton & Chicago, now consolidated with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Ohio Southern, and a number of other lines. He is the president and one of the principal owners of the Terre Haute & Peoria, also, which is rapidly developing into a paying and valuable road. Mr. Fairbanks ranks not only as one of the leading railway lawyers of Indiana, but of the entire west. He is thoroughly at home in all branches of railway and corporation law, to which branches nearly all his career as a lawyer has been given. He is also highly regarded as a railroad financier and director, to the discharge of which duties his position has frequently called him. In addition to his duties as a railway lawyet Mr. Fairbanks has been called into a number of important cases, in late years, in general practice in the higher courts. He is a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan university, his Alma Mater, a leading spirit in the Consumers' Gas trust, and other public enterprises of importance. In politics Mr. Fairbanks is a Republican, both by training and by inclination. There was a strong friendship between him and Judge Gresham, extending back for years, and there were no more earnest or able advocates of the judge's nomination for the presidency in 1888 than he. He was chairman of the Republican national convention held in St. Louis in 1896, and was elected United States senator in 1897.

Mr. Fairbanks is considered one of the leading and most influential members of the senate. He is chairman of some of the most important committees of that body, and is one of the leading members of the joint high commission, which has under consideration the boundary between the United States and Canada. His excellent qualifications from both an intellectual and business standpoint make him especially fitted for the most important office in the gift of the American people.

Mr. Fairbanks was married in October, 1874, to Miss Cornelia Cole of Marysville, O., daughter of a leading citizen of that place, and a fellow student at Delaware during his college days.

Mr. Fairbanks is the owner of a large farm in Illinois, and has a flourishing fruit ranch near San Fernandino, Cal. The farm he values more, perhaps, as a school in which to train his promising family of boys to habits of honest work than as a mere money investment.

ERNESTINOFF, Alexander. One of the marked tendencies and creditable characteristics of the American people is the willingness to recognize excellence and to seek the best from an infinite variety of sources. It is this disposition which has secured for our "conglomerate nation" so many of the most talented of the masters from Europe, in the older civilization of which greater attention has been given to specialties. In all European countries the capitals are really the foci of culture. As in the Roman republic and the Roman empire " all roads led to Rome," so in European countries now the roads to eminence have led to the capitals and in these capital cities genius has been most quickly appreciated. Testimonials of excellence from the sources there to be found are regarded as of highest value, and so are the institutions of education, severe in methods of mental discipline understood to be the best. As was Rome to the Roman empire so is St. Petersburg to the magnificent empire of the Russias, that great nation of the east whose sincere friendship for the great republic of the west has been so repeatedly attested.

It was in the city of St. Petersburg, Russia, that Prof. Alexander Ernestinoff, whose leadership in music in Indianapolis has had such a remarkably beneficial influence, was born January 14, 1853. His parents were Alexander and Clementine (Janoushkowska) Ernestinoff.

ALEXANDER ERNESTINOFF.

He was the only son among their three children. Reared in St. Petersburg, he was educated at the Royal gymnasium and later at the Conservatory of Music, graduating from each of these thorough institutions.

Quite early in life he gave promise of unusual talent in music. It was fortunate that, having naturally a splendid voice and a strong inclination amounting to enthusiasm, he could develop his natural talents under the superior training of some of the ablest teachers.

Berlin, as well as St. Petersburg, for many years has possessed great advantages for the devotee of music and to that city went Prof. Ernestinoff. At that time some New York gentlemen were in Berlin seeking a thoroughly competent man to take charge of the German opera for a complete tour of the United States. They met Mr. Ernestinoff, and being pleased with his extraordinary musical accomplishments, as well as with him as a gentleman, they contracted with him that he should take charge of the opera. For this purpose, accordingly in 1872, he crossed the Atlantic and for three years thereafter traveled throughout the United States with this company, making his home in New York city. In 1876 he was married to Miss Amelia Kinklin, a native of New York city. They have two children, Antoinette and Helen.

Entering into an agreement to take charge of the St. Louis orchestra in 1876, he accordingly located in that city. At the time that he had charge of this work he was also leader of two musical societies, the Germania and the Arion. Remaining in St. Louis until 1881, he was at that time engaged by the Indianapolis Maennerchor to come to Indianapolis. He was connected with that society for two years thereafter. The Lyra society was next placed under his charge. Later he accepted the leadership of the Meridian Street church quartette. For three years he successfully conducted this. He served twice as assistant conductor of the May festival. At the formation of that musical organization which has had no superior in Indianapolis, the Music Verein, the directorship was offered to him and he accepted the same. During the two seasons of its existence its concerts by a chorus of one hundred and twenty voices and orchestra of fifty-two musicians, have made it a very important factor in the musical life and development of the city.

For some time Prof. Ernestinoff has devoted most of his time to teaching. His orchestra is one of the finest in the city. His quartette also soon became very well known for the excellent music which it produced. The entertainments given by it in the various opera houses of the city have been largely attended, evidencing the hearty appreciation felt for it by those who are fond of good music.

As a teacher Prof. Ernestinoff has been a pronounced success. His methods have been received by a most hearty appreciation. Many musicians of high abilities have united in pronouncing him the best teacher of music in the state. Quite a number of the most successful teachers scattered throughout various parts of the country have been his pupils, and all who have studied under him speak in the highest terms of his musical knowledge and ability, and of his capacity to successfully cultivate in others the musical talent they may possess. He is regarded by his pupils with a respect akin to devotion.

The Russians are credited with being naturally the finest linguists in the world and Prof. Ernestinoff speaks French, Italian, and the language of his adopted country with remarkable fluency, besides remembering well the language of his native country.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, (the usual signature being Alexander Johnson), is a native of England, having been born in Ashton-Under-Lyne, Lancashire, January 2, 1847. He is now a resident of Fort Wayne and holds the honorable and responsible position of superintendent of the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Youth. His father, John Johnson, was a merchant tailor, and at the beginning of our civil war in 1861 was a well-to-do merchant, but was a bankrupt when the war ended owing to the cotton famine, and remained in straitened circumstances until his death. He was born in 1795 and his earliest recollection, when a child of three years, was of a "Church and King" mob attacking the house, intending to whip his father, who was a leading radical, and in the absence of the man they sought, amused themselves by abusing a feeble old man and two girls, his granduncle and sisters. The family have for generations past been natural reformers. John Johnson was one of the original Chartists, afterwards a member of the Anti-Corn Law league, and associated with such men as Richard Cobden, John Bright and Henry Villiers until, in his old age, after seeing all the reforms accomplished, which as a young man he had struggled for, he became somewhat conservative. Among the great reforms which occurred during his active life, and in each of which he had some share by voice, pen or vote, were the abolition of import duty on grain, the emancipation of negro slaves in the British possessions and of the child slaves in the cotton mills, abolition of compulsory church rates for the support of the State church, the abolition of religious test oaths as a qualification for office and for admission to the universities, the abandonment of much oppressive taxation, especially of the stamp tax on newspapers, which was the last of the so-called "taxes on knowledge," manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, practical free trade with all the world, and many others. He was a member of the Baptist church and for over fifty years of his life held office as deacon, superintendent of Sunday schools and lay preacher. He was married twice and had eighteen children, of whom only the subject of this sketch and two sisters, living in England, now survive. His second wife, mother of Alexander Johnson, was Miss Amelia Hill. Her father, Alexander Hill, a master baker of London, was Lowland Scotch by birth. All the family, while not distinguished people, were honest, God-fearing, industrious men and women of the middle class, the only one who has attained much eminence being another Alexander Hill, a first cousin of Alexander Johnson, who is now master of Downing college, Cambridge, and vice-chancellor of the university.

Alexander Johnson received his early education in private schools until twelve years of age, when his business life began. At the age of sixteen he went to Paris, France, where for six months he attended boarding school and also studied the art of cutting clothing under a distinguished professor. He then returned to his father's business in Manchester and studied in the evening classes of Owen's college, now the Victorian university. His education, however, has been principally the result of private study aided by a naturally good memory and a taste for reading, which included almost every kind of literature. At the age of nineteen, upon the death of his father, he took control of the business and carried it on, with moderate success, for three years. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to Canada, where he found employment in the clothing business as salesman and cutter in Hamilton, Ontario. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, where he was employed in the manufacturing department of a large wholesale clothing house. In 1879 he went to Cincinnati and engaged in the same business until 1884. During these years he filled his leisure hours with various studies, spending much time during the latter years in reading law.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

In 1881 Mr. Johnson became connected, as a director and volunteer friendly visitor, with the Associated Charities of Cincinnati. The new ideas in charity were just then sweeping over the country and were very attractive to earnest men. After three years' work as a volunteer, he was elected general secretary of the society and took charge of the central office on January 1, 1884. In February of that year occurred the great flood of the Ohio, and the bulk of the necessary city relief work fell to the share of the Associated Charities. About 20,000 people were made homeless by the rising water and 30,000 more cut off from employment by the same cause. All these had to be fed for over three weeks and many of them clothed and housed also. The opportunity for work was almost unparalleled in the history of charity, and it was embraced in a way to meet the approval of the general relief committee, which consisted of the best business men of Cincinnati, and to make for the secretary of the society, upon whom the duty of directing the work chiefly fell, a national reputation among charity workers. Two years later Mr. Johnson was called to Chicago to take the position of secretary of the Charity Organization society of that city, and in April, 1889, he was invited by Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch, who had known him for many years, to come to Indiana as secretary of the board of state charities, then just organized. Mr. Johnson's previous work in organized charity, and his wide acquaintance with the methods of boards of charities in different states, through his connection with the national conference of Charities and Correction, had prepared him for his new position, and the Board of State Charities of Indiana has had a successful and useful career from its inception. It has been of great value to the state and in some respects has been in the lead of similar institutions throughout the country. Mr. Johnson's success with the Board of Charities led to his election to the responsible position he now holds as superintendent of the School for Feeble-minded Youth, an institution which is now second to none in the country.

Mr. Johnson's connection with the national conference of Charities and Correction began in 1884. He was made chairman of the committee on organized charity in cities for 1885 and again in 1886. Since then he has been general secretary for three years, and has had charge of several important committees from time to time. He was president in 1897 when the Conference met in Toronto, Canada, and is a life member of the executive committee.

He was naturalized in 1878 and at first favored the Republican party, but for the last sixteen years has been voting with the Democrats. He has never been an active politician nor a strong partisan. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the grand lodge of Indiana, also belonging to the Encampment and the Patriarchs Militant. He is president of the Fortnightly (literary) club of Fort Wayne and is serving his fouth term as chairman of the Allen County Farmers' institute. He is a member of the executive committee of the Associated Charities of Fort Wayne and of the Allen County Board of Children's Guardians. He is vice-president of the National Society of Medical Officers of Institutions for the Feeble Minded, and president of the Allen County Audubon society.

Mr. Johnson belongs to the Congregational church and is a member of Plymouth church, Fort Wayne. He was married at Hamilton, Canada, in 1872, to Miss Eliza Ann Johnston. Seven children have been born of the marriage, four boys and three girls, viz.: Katharine D., Herbert Spencer, William Amyas, John Hill, George Alexander, Margaret Marion and Enid.

ROOTS, Francis T. It so happens that towns and cities, and even states and nations, have reputations, good or bad, according to the good or bad reputation of their inhabitants. It is an old aphorism, "Like people, like king," or, "Like king, like people," and it does no violence to the philosophy which maxims teach to say, "Like people, like town," and in this regard, the city of Connersville, in Fayette county, Indiana, is conspicuously fortunate. In an early day in the history of the town, it became the residence of Mr. Alanson Roots, the grandfather of Francis T. Roots, the subject of this sketch. His father was Philander H. Roots, a business man and scholar possessed of energy and integrity, public spirit and always abreast of this age of science and progress. Francis T. represents the third generation of the family in Connersville, and while fealty to fact might make it questionable to affirm that he stands at the head of the name in Connersville, it is nevertheless true that in his career the family name has lost nothing of good report of which it might rightfully boast. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Connersville, an inventor and a banker. He was one of the charter members of the First National bank of Connersville, and its president from 1872 to 1879. He was also one of the charter members of the Connersville Hydraulic company, of which he was president from 1865 to 1879. He was also a Christian gentleman and was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian church of Connersville, in which he occupied the honorable position of trustee and elder till his death, which occurred in 1879. It is seen that his son, Francis T., the subject of this sketch, who was born in 1857, inherited not only riches, but a good name. His education began in the city schools of Connersville and was completed in Chickering institute, Cincinnati, O., where he displayed exceptional intellectuality, making such progress that he won two gold medals, one for mathematics and one for science, besides, he was valedictorian of his year. The profession of law fascinated him and he began reading for active practice under Snow & Kumler, Cincinnati, and also attended the Cincinnati Law school. Owing to his father's death, he was required to leave Cincinnati and enter into active business life in his native town. At the age of twenty-two he was elected vice-president of the First National bank at Connersville, a position of responsibility, and requiring financial acumen. His business interests rapidly increased in magnitude, demanding more and more of his thought and time, but Mr. Roots was a student of that philosophy which John Howard Payne wove into his immortal song of "Home, Sweet Home," and on November 11, 1880, he married Miss Sallie Heilman, daughter of Hon. Wm. Heilman, congressman of Evansville, Ind. Having settled this important alliance, Mr. Roots, with more resolute energy than ever, embarked in business affairs, which, in his care, moved steadily forward, bringing success and large accumulations of wealth. He became president of the First National bank in 1892, also secretary and treasurer of the P. H. & F. M. Roots company. In addition, he became president of the Connersville Hydraulic company, and holds large interests in the Connersville Buggy company, the Connersville Furniture company, Roots & Barrows company, the Natural Gas company and a number of other business enterprises requiring capital and business energy.

FRANCIS T. ROOTS.

Since 1888 Mr. Roots has been connected with the Triple Sign company, having the ability to see that an investment properly managed would yield large returns from the capital invested, and the returns fully demonstrate the correctness of his estimate.

The rise of this business again demonstrates the checkered career of an investor. Mr. Theodore Heinemann, the inventor of this valuable sign, had solicited several parties in Connersville to interest themsefves, but each and every one discouraged him until finally he came to his old schoolmate, Mr. Roots, who saw its possibilities and encouraged the inventor to the extent of entering into a partnership with him. Both have amassed quite a fortune out of this business alone. The signs are known the world over, and besides large sales in the United States, one firm in England alone—Lever Bros., of Sunlight soap fame—have contracted for signs to the amount of $100,000.00.

Mr. Roots' home residence is palatial and luxurious, and one of the most beautiful and attractive in the town. He is a connoisseur in art, and his home is embellished with rare works of masters in painting and sculpture, including a copy of Murillo's Madonna and Raphael's Madonna of the Chair, also the birth of Venus, exquisitely carved in marble by Dieki. In politics, Mr. Roots is a Republican of the most pronounced type. He holds that politics is pratriotism in its highest sense, patriotism to the union, to the Republican party, but above all, to the state of Indiana. He is a personal friend of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and as enthusiastically and as disinterestedly as any other citizen, worked to promote the interests of the distinguished ex-president.

Mr. Roots served as chairman of the 6th district of the Lincoln league of the state of Indiana, and was elected as an alternate delegate to the Minneapolis convention in 1892, when Benjamin Harrison was nominated the second time; has served twice as vice-president of the Indiana state board of commerce; was chairman of the committee that framed the call for the first monetary convention held in Indianapolis in 1896, and was made a delegate to each of the conventions since that time. In 1896 he was elected as joint representative for Fayette and Henry counties, leading the ticket in the nomination; was again elected to the legislature in 1898, and represented Wayne and Fayette counties in the legislature of 1899, and during those two assemblies had the unprecedented honor of nominating two United States senators, viz.: Charles W. Fairbanks, in the legislature of 1897, and Albert J. Beveridge, in the legislature of 1899.

The services of Mr. Roots were highly appreciated by the legislature of 1897, for the reason he secured legislation concerning our insurance companies, which was of a nature to foster and protect home companies both as to fire and life. So much were these services appreciated that after the legislature adjourned he was presented with a silver loving cup, a gold-headed cane and an onyx clock, by the different citizens of the state, and the law which was passed in the last legislature authorizing the formation of old-line insurance companies to do business in this state, was taken almost bodily from his house bill, No. 519, and his substitute for Senator Hubbell's bill, No. 213. In the legislature of 1899 nine of Mr. Roots bills were passed by the house, eight of them becoming laws. Most notable of these were the forestry bill, for the encouraging of forestry throughout the state; second, the appointment of a commission to ascertain what is fair and just concerning the salaries of county officers, and report the same to the next legislature; third, for the sale of certain lands, which returned $100,000.00 into the state treasury.

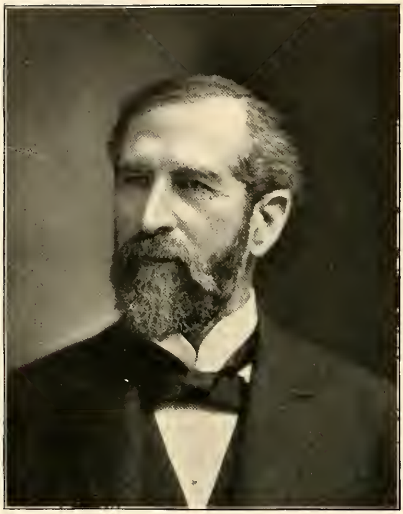
But the legislation which has given Mr. Roots more celebrity both in this state and other states, is the operation of a law which is known as the anti-junket law, of which he was the author and which was passed during the legislature of 1897. This law provided for the appointment of a commission by the governor, whose duties were to visit the state institutions and ascertain their financial and physical needs, and report the same to the legislature. The work of this committee was all done before the legislature convened, and the governor appointed Mr. Roots chairman, together with Senator Goodwine and Representative Herod, as members of the committee. The report of this committee was so complete in every detail that the finance committee and the ways and means committee of the house were enabled to make their report very much sooner than would have been possible otherwise, and most intelligently, and had the effect to stop forever the useless junketing trips. The Indianapolis *News*, speaking of the work of this committee editorially in their issue of January 27th, says: "Too great praise cannot be given to the work of Roots' committee, for the thoroughness of its business methods and the business-like directness of its report. It visited every state institution; it demanded explicit and detailed statements of every phase of its work and expenditures. It is safe to say that a more thorough, business-like and intelligent investigation of a state's public institutions was never made in any state."

The governors of other states have written for these reports and signified their desire that the same law shall govern in their respective states.

Mr. Roots is a candidate for lieutenant-governor, but many of his friends are urging that he announce himself for governor, inasmuch as it seems to be the general desire that we have a thorough-going business man to occupy that position, his large business interests would probably prevent, however, his acceding to their request.

In matters of education and religion, no more active and liberal promoter, or a more faithful defender than Mr. Roots can be found, and his views upon school and church are in strict accord with the best thought of the times. He is a devout Presbyterian and an elder in that denomination. He is justly regarded as one of the ablest financiers in the state and ranks with the best type of solid and safe business men in the country. Mr. Roots, in his early manhood, has won a prominent place in the social and business world, and his hosts of friends wish him long life and continued prosperity.

BELL, Milton. Among the capable lawyers of the state is Hon. Milton Bell, of Kokomo. He was born February 13th, 1835, in Clinton county, Indiana, the second son of Nathaniel and Nancy (Endicott) Bell. His paternal ancestors, though of Scotch descent, belonged to the southern branch of the Bell family, and his father was born in Ohio. His mother, a native of Pennsylvania, descended from an old English family. His boyhood was passed on the farm and in the store owned by his father in Michigantown. His education acquired in the common schools was supplemented by a single year of more advanced instruction. He entered Antioch college at Yellow Springs, O., when it opened auspiciously in 1853 under the presidency of the great Horace Mann; but on account of impaired health was unable to return at the beginning of the next year. He became salesman in his father's store and also engaged in teaching district schools. In the fall of 1856 his father became a member of the firm of Doherty, Franklin & Bell, in Cincinnati, wholesalers of silk and millinery goods, and Milton was employed as one of their salesmen. After remaining there some two years, he returned to Clinton county, Indiana, and entered into partnership with his father in the mercantile business. On account of ill-health he spent most of the winter of 1860-61 in the south, and witnessed the general uprising just preceding the war. He returned home, and in the summer of 1862 recruited a company for the 86th regiment, Indiana volunteers, of which he was elected and commissioned captain. He went into the army over the protest of his friends, who knew that he had suffered from pulmonary hemorrhages. His military service was entirely honorable and comparatively brief. His regiment went into camp at Lafayette, and was sent to the army of the Cumberland. Capt. Bell remained with the regiment until after the battle of Stone River, when he was compelled to resign because exposure had brought on his old malady, hemoptysis. He was thus incapacitated for field service, and indeed for several years subsequent to the war his physical condition was such as would not permit the least exposure without extreme hazard. While teaching school he had purchased and read a number of legal works, and some time after his return from the army, having chosen the profession of law, he entered upon a course of study in the office of the late Joseph E. McDonald and Addison L. Roache (McDonald &



MILTON BELL.

Roache), at Indianapolis. He was also a student in the law department of the Northwestern Christian university, conducted by Judge Samuel E. Perkins, from which he was graduated in 1865, in the class with Addison C. Harris and other lawyers of ability. Upon completion of his studies, a very advantageous partnership was offered him by McDonald & Roache; but after spending some time in travel he located in Kokomo, and became associated in partnership with Nelson Purdum, an old lawyer and a prominent citizen, under the style of Purdum & Bell. The senior member lived but a few years, and after his death Arthur S. Bell, a younger brother of the subject of this sketch, was admitted to a junior partnership, when the firm became Bell & Bell. Subsequently, and after the death of Arthur S. Bell, a partnership was formed with Millard McDowell, under the firm name of Bell & McDowell, which continued until 1881. In 1882, William C. Purdum, youngest son of its first head, became a member of the firm, and since that time the business has been conducted under the firm name and style of Bell & Purdum. Estimated by his associates at the bar, and by all members of the profession who know him and his power, Milton Bell is a lawyer of superior ability. Measured by his successes in *nisi prius* courts and the small percentage of cases in which appellate courts have failed to sustain his contention, he is entitled to high rank among the lawyers of the state. He has won his position by the most assiduous application. He is careful and painstaking in the examination of authorities and the preparation of cases. He must know for himself what the books say, and is willing to make the most laborious research in order to find out. His method of statement is candid, direct and straightforward. In presenting an argument, he never seeks to mislead the court or befog the jury. The strength of his speech lies in its candor and sincerity, no less than its clear, forcible presentation of the facts and the law. He therefore enjoys to an unlimited degree the confidence of the courts and the respect of opposing counsel. Always deferential to the bench and courteous to the bar, he is nevertheless firm in maintaining his own view of the law and unyielding in his convictions. Always a manly antagonist, he enjoys the personal esteem of the man whom he opposes; always fair and generous and regardful of the rights and opinions of others, he enjoys universal popularity. He summons to the conduct of an important case all of his intellectual and nervous forces, remaining keyed up to a high tension until the trial is concluded. He is equally effective in the argument of legal questions suggested by the pleadings and in the trial of causes before a jury. In both he is a high-minded lawyer, seeking to win on merit. He prefers legal practice to service on the bench and has not sought political office. He supported Stephen A. Douglas for president, and has ever since been connected with the Democratic party. Mr. Bell occupies the position of a leading citizen in the community. Enterprising, progressive and public-spirited, he has always advocated such measures as tend to promote the general prosperity and encouraged with large liberality the maintenance of schools, churches and industries. Unostentatious in manner, generous in disposition, genial in social intercourse, upright in citizenship, unselfish in devotion to the public welfare, he holds the universal esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was married February 26th, 1867, to Miss Belle Purdum, daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth (Black) Purdum, who is a leader in society and all charitable work. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have one daughter, Miss Mazy, who is cultivated, especially in music. Their home is noteworthy for its abounding hospitality and the completeness of its appointments.—(From the Bench and Bar of Indiana.)

SPADES, Michael H., is a retired dry goods merchant of Indianapolis, Ind., whose large wealth gives him rank as a capitalist. He is a citizen whose career, in his boyhood, youth and young manhood, has many of the charms of romance. He possessed those traits of character—pluck and patience, vigilance and industry, integrity and self-reliance—required in a poor boy to make headway in the world.

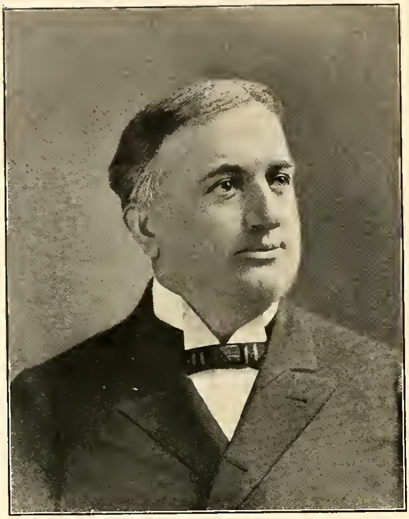
He is the son of Cyril S. Spades and was born at Cincinnati, O., February 15, 1845. His father was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, far-famed for its hot springs and beautiful scenery, and came to the United States when two years of age, and was reared in Ripley county, Indiana. He was educated for the profession of civil engineer, to which he devoted most of his manhood years, and "Spades Station," a pretty and thriving village on the Big Four railroad, which he founded, still perpetuates his name, a fitting tribute to his memory.

He was a man of superior attainments and justly noted for capabilities and unsullied integrity of character, and was universally esteemed. He was the father of three children, of whom the subject of this sketch alone survives. He led a useful life and died in 1849, when Michael was only four years of age, and without any patrimonial aid in soothing the road to success in life.

The rudimental education of Michael was completed in the public schools of Lawrenceburg, Ind., when he was thirteen, which was necessarily sadly deficient as an equipment for the battles of life. Such is the general conclusion, but Michael had made good use of his school opportunities, and it is just here that the boy's inherent qualities of mind force come into view. Poor, but industrious, loving and obedient, he went to work undaunted. He had never read the Latin proverb, *Labor omnia Vincet*, but at thirteen years of age he put the aphorism to its severest test by exhaustive labor in a brickyard, early and late, beginning in the morning while the stars were shining and continuing his task until they re-appeared to light his pathway home, receiving the opulent wages of $1.25 a week, or 25 cents a day, and this dreary task he pursued for three long years. The boy did not bemoan his fate. He was not troubled about divinities that shape our end. He had never heard of that one tide which leads on to fortune. He was heroic, and, graduating from the brickyard, he obtained a clerkship in a dry goods store of Lawrenceburg, at the princely salary of $8.00 a month. Such facts read like fiction, and yet, they have their compensations. They are the schools of experience. They teach patience and frugality, salf-reliance and determination to overcome obstacles in the pathway of progress.

When young Spades entered the Lawrenceburg dry goods store at $8.00 a month, he struck the Shakespearean tide that leads on to fortune.

To be a successful retail dry goods merchant, a man must be very much an artist. He must have refined tastes in colors and shades. His patrons are largely the devotees of fashion, and the presiding goddess, fickle and fastidious, rules her votaries with despotic sway, and Mr. Spades was equal to the emergency. He came to Indianapolis in 1864 and entered the large dry goods establishment of



MICHAEL H. SPADES.

James E. Robertson, in whose employment he served four years. They were years of uninterrupted advancement in the knowledge of the business, developing those qualities essential to mercantile success, and winning the unqualified approval of Mr. Robertson, who, referring to his business career while in his employ, and subsequently when at the head of a great dry goods establishment in Indianapolis, has only words of the highest commendation of his tact and ability as a salesman and judge of goods required to meet the requirements of the dry goods business. He says Mr. Spades was "exceedingly kind and courteous to all who visited the store, tidy and tasteful in his attire, he had evidently chosen the vocation for which he was peculiarly fitted. Mr. Robertson aided him in the purchase of his first stock of goods, which, says Mr. Robertson, "was the beginning of his most remarkable business career," and adds, "I have never been acquainted with any one who overcame so many obstacles in so short a time, and he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished."

From the day Mr. Spades began business in his own name, his career was one of phenomenal success. His store was constantly thronged with customers, the "common people" and the elite of the city. After one year, larger store rooms had to be obtained, and the capacious quarters in the Hubbard block were secured, where he remained for ten years.

In 1878, Mr. Spades purchased of H. B. Claflin of New York city the large commercial block, numbered 6 and 8, West Washington street, where for nine years he conducted his immense business, his sales aggregating from $400,000 to $500,000 a year.

In 1888, Mr. Spades retired from mercantile pursuits and became engaged in real estate transactions, in which his operations have been on a large scale, and he is now the owner of the magnificent Windsor block on Illinois street, directly north of the Bates house.

From the first, Mr. Spades has had faith in Indianapolis as a commercial and business center, and has invested large amounts of capital in the city, and is also the owner of large properties elsewhere.

Mr. Spades was married June 26, 1873, to Miss Hestor A. Cox, daughter of Jacob Cox of Indianapolis. Mrs. Spades is one of the sweetest singers of Indianapolis, whose rich and rare vocal endowments long since placed her in the lead of the lady vocalists of the city, indeed, it is doubtful if Mrs. Spades has her equal as a vocal interpreter of sentiment in the state. Mr. Spades is also a cultured musician, excelling in his mastery of the violin, an instrument which better interprets thought, sentiment and emotion, pathos, pity and joy than any other instrument known to our civilization, and which, in the hands of such renowned masters as Paganini, Vieuxtemp and Ole Bull, and many others, have made the world better by their achievement. Mr. and Mrs. Spades occupy a beautiful home on one of the most famous residence streets of Indianapolis, where the blending melodies of voice and violin make the path of duty as beautiful as if it were strewn with flowers, and where they entertain their friends with the most cultured and refined hospitalities.

In reciting the record of Mr. M. H. Spades, it is seen that from his boyhood to the present he has been a devotee of progress. Without means or influential friends, he has by a life of energy and integrity won a place in the front rank of the Men of Progress of Indiana.

He has never been a politician in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and has never aspired to official position, but he has always been mindful of the public welfare, and when the demand for parks engaged the public attention, with a liberality deserving of eulogium, Mr. Spades donated to the city ten acres of valuable suburban land for park purposes, which has been named "Spades park," and which will preserve his name fresh in the memory of the present and coming generations, as long as the seasons dress the sod in emerald beauty and robe the trees in shade-producing foliage.

Mr. Spades is still in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and has earned the right to such satisfactions of leisure and repose as wealth brings to the favorites of fortune, or those who win victories over impecuniosity by snapping their fingers in the face of fate and move on to higher elevations. With hosts of friends and a happy home, Mr. Spades is not required to lose sleep over the future, and need not give himself unrest over coming events.

McKAIN, Arthur Albert, is one of the most active and prominent business men of Indianapolis, the capital city of Indiana. He is the son of James McKain, a farmer in fair circumstances, in Miami county, Ohio, and Elvira (Smith) McKain, and was born on a farm near Troy, Miami county, Ohio, November 2, 1854. His mother, Elvira, was the daughter of Josiah Smith and a niece of Sol. Smith, who was in his time one of the largest theatrical managers in the country, having in his charge a theater in St. Louis, Mo., New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., besides he was an actor who had won special distinction. She was also the niece of Amor Smith, the father of Mayor Smith of Cincinnati, O. The Smith family were Vermont people and were of revolutionary stock.

The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather was a revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania, under the command of Gen. Morgan, who had greatly distinguished himself in battles which led to the surrender of Burgoyne, and still more distinguished by his battle at the Cowpens in South Carolina, where he defeated Tarleton and gained a notable victory over the British forces under Tarleton's command.

Three McKain brothers, about 1665, left Scotland to take part in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, and one of them, while there, married an Irish lady and became the progenitor of the American family of McKains.

Mr. McKain's early education was obtained in the common schools of his native country, with one term in the academy at Euphemia, O. At the age of twelve he left home to seek his fortune that lay along the pathways requiring hard work. But the boy had the native pluck for the emergency. He worked on farms and at any kind of labor he could obtain. Such a youth cannot be suppressed; he is built for storms—for uphill grades. He does not repine at fortune—he works and waits. After five years, and when he was seventeen, he went on the road selling fruit trees for a New York nursery firm, and to his credit it can be said that he had sufficient education to teach school at the age of sixteen. He followed the fruit tree business for eight years, after which, in 1876, he located at Manchester, Wabash county, Indiana, and engaged in the marble and granite business. This he continued till 1880, when he went to Chicago and established a wholesale marble yard for Redfield Proctor, now United States senator from Vermont.

ARTHUR ALBERT M'KAIN.

In 1881, when Mr. McKain was twenty-nine years of age, he migrated to Indianapolis and engaged in the monumental business for himself, and remained in the business for nine years, and in which he was eminently successful. This thing of building monuments is a work of art. In nothing are people more exacting than when ordering a monument. Symmetrical proportions are of supreme importance. They must be regular and harmonious from base to apex, and if there are to be sculptures, figures or other adornments of the chisel, they must be in harmony with the design and such as to please the eye. Mr. McKain met every requirement. He was a connoisseur in the business, and during the time in which he was engaged in the business he sold a large number of monuments in Indiana and contiguous states, including the elegant soldiers' monument at Winchester, Ind., pronounced by the best judges to be superior to any in the country, excepting the one at Indianapolis.

The Consumers' Gas trust was organized by Mr. McKain in 1887, which was an immensely important undertaking and won the overwhelming approval of the business men and of the citizens generally of Indianapolis.

Mr. McKain became associated with James Buchanan of Indianapolis in the manufacture of threshing machines, and the windstraw-stacker, now so universally in use—the invention of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. McKain conceived the idea of introducing it to the public, not only in connection with their own separators, but attaching it to any and all threshing machines, and accordingly secured the territory east of the Mississippi river. He organized a company and erected a separate shop for the purpose of supplying any new appliances which might be necessary during the time of experimenting with the working of the stacker. After a heavy outlay and the expenditure of any amount of patience in the work of perfecting the machinery and supplying defects, which could be discovered while the machine was in operation, Mr. McKain returned from his new field of experiments enthusiastically satisfied with results obtained, and consequently purchased from the inventor, James Buchanan, all the balance of territory and organized a new company for its manufacture, which was called "The Farmers' Friend." The company organized at the time still controls the business, all other companies manufacturing a "wind stacker" pay a royalty to this company. The organization of the American Buncher Manufacturing company, for bunching clover, has proven to be one of Mr. McKain's successful achievements. Said company was incorporated in 1895. Its factory is located in Indianapolis, at 408 to 414 S. Pennsylvania street, and Mr. McKain is its president.

In politics, Mr. McKain affiliates with the Democratic party, but is in no sense of the word a politician.

At the age of twenty, Mr. McKain was married at West Sonora, O., to Mary P., daughter of Jeremiah McClure of that place.

Mr. McKain has earned the distinction of being one of Indiana's Men of Progress. He has hewed out his own road to business prosperity and independence. From a boy of twelve years, he has been master of himself and of situations. In woof and warp, in will and energy, he is of the type of men that move forward and upward, and being yet comparatively a young man, he is likely to achieve still further distinction as a Man of Progress.

HOVEY, Alfred R., is the son of Goodwin S. and Salina (Weed) Hovey, and was born at Nunda, Livingston county, New York, November 6th, 1853. His father was born and reared and has always been a resident of the great "Empire state" of New York. It is not required to make comparisons between states or countries where citizens of the United States were born, and yet Scott sang—

> "Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said—
> This is my own, my native land."

Daniel Webster, when he was delivering in the United States senate his reply to Hayne, referring to Massachusetts, said, "There she is. Behold her and judge for yourselves. There is her history; the world knows it by heart." And a native son of New York may, with equal pride, point to the state of his birth and exclaim, "There she is. Behold her,"—from Champlain to Erie, from the Hudson to Ontario, from the whirling tides that flow by her great metropolis to Niagara, the great wonder of the continents, her Adirondack mountains and wilderness to her smiling valleys, and to the splendid genius of her sons who three-quarters of a century ago constructed the Erie canal and married the waters of Erie and the Hudson, one of the greatest artificial rivers in the world. Certainly, there is New York! Behold her in all of her imperial grandness. In this state, in the town of Dalton, Livingston county, the parents of the subject of this sketch still reside.

His father was a type of that class of men who prefer business to official position, and though often solicited to enter the arena where candidates contend for public office, remained steadfast to his convictions, except in so far as local affairs demanded his services to promote the welfare of his neighbors, when he consented to accept the office of township supervisor, a position which afforded him opportunities to render special services to the people and to which he was repeatedly elected. During all of his years he has been devoted to the cause of religion, believing that in the absence of its fundamental principles there could be no civilization worthy of the name—that the heart, as well as the head, should be educated—that moral and intellectual training should go hand in hand, and he illustrated his devotion to the cause of religion not only by his liberal contribution to the various churches, but for more than a quarter of a century has been a Sunday school superintendent. In politics, he was originally a Freesoil Democrat, and subsequently a Republican. Amid such refined and religious influences, Alfred R. Hovey grew up to young manhood and until he left home to enter college and thus begin the battles of life.

He may be regarded as eminently fortunate in the way of ancestry. If, as the Book of Books declares, that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," Mr. Hovey's inheritance responds fully to the idea of the wise man's dictum. His ancestors were distinguished men and women. His mother, Salina Weed, is the daughter of Reuben Weed, a relative of Hon. Thurlow Weed, one of the most eminent journalists and politicians of New York and of the country, whose large abilities won him national renown. His maternal ancestry in America dates back to 1635, the Weed family being of revolutionary memory, and his great-grandfather, as an officer in a Connecticut regiment, fought for liberty and independence when Washington commanded the continental army, and from Bunker hill to Yorktown blazed out a pathway of gloom and glory, such as the world had never seen. By this patriotic devotion to the cause of independence, Mr. Hovey is a "Son of the Revolution," a title which thou-

ALFRED R. HOVEY.

sands covet as being above any the crowned heads of Europe could confer. Not only in war, but in peace as well, Mr. Hovey's ancestors played a conspicuous part. Reuben Weed, his maternal grandfather, was a judge in Allegheny county, New York, and his great-grandfather was one of the early judges in Wyoming, in Eastern Pennsylvania, and his family were there at the time of the Wyoming massacre, perpetrated by the British and Indians in 1778—an instance of infernalism with scarcely a parallel in savage warfare, for which the British were responsible. Mr. Hovey's ancestors were Anglo-Saxons. In the seventeenth century three brothers emigrated to America. One located in Massachusetts, one in Vermont and one in Connecticut, and the Connecticut brother became the progenitor of the Hovey family of which the subject of this sketch is descended. They were a sturdy race, and, migrating from Connecticut, were the pioneers of Wyoming county, New York, known as the garden spot of the state. His maternal ancestors, with others, under the authority of the general government, made a trade in good faith with the Indians, by which they secured large tracts of valuable land in Cayuga county, New York.

This land they improved and upon which they erected buildings, homes, barns and fences. There could be no higher title to the land than the Indians could give, and yet the great state of New York sought to dispossess them, and finding the sturdy settlers defiant in the defense of their homes, proceeded, under orders of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, to overcome them with fire and burn their houses and homes. But the savage policy did not wrest from the possessors of the land their title, and Mr. Hovey has in his possession a letter detailing the burning of the farm houses on these lands, written more than a century ago by his great-grandfather. Mr. Hovey's ancestors were also prominently identified with the cause of education, his paternal grandfather, Alfred Hovey, having been the principal of the old Binghamton (N. Y.) academy, a position which he held for fourteen years and which he occupied at the time of his death. He was not only a professional educator, but a civil engineer of superior attainments, and had made surveys for several canals in the state of New York and of the Saginaw canal in Michigan, and he also made the first survey for the Erie railroad, west from Binghamton.

Mr. and Mrs. Hovey, the parents of Alfred R., had three children born to them—two daughters and a son. Of the former, Helen R. married Fernando Baldwin, a prosperous farmer living near Dalton, N. Y. Minnie L. was the wife of Lorenzo S. Gelser, one of the leading business men of Fillmore, N. Y. She died in December, 1894. The son is the subject of this sketch.

The early education of Alfred R. Hovey was obtained in the common schools in the neighborhood where his parents resided until he was fifteen years old. He then attended the Nunda academy for a term, and when eighteen entered Alfred university at Alfred, N. Y., and remained up to the senior year.

Young Hovey, like thousands of others,

worked on a farm in his boyhood, during the spring, summer and autumn seasons, from the time he was twelve up to eighteen years of age, and afterwards, in the summer, during vacations. As a result he developed a splendid physique and in athletics had few superiors.

After leaving the university, young Hovey taught school in his native state for two years and then migrated to Illinois and taught for a year at Sycamore in that state. He experienced no difficulty in securing a school. His credentials were such as to satisfy the directors that he understood his business, and his application was promptly rewarded with the necessary contract, following which he was informed that for a period of eight years no teacher had been in charge of the school for a term without being "thrashed" by the big boys who attended it. The information was not agreeable and the outlook was rather grewsome, and sure enough, the leader of the recalcitrant pupils concluded to test the metal of the New Yorker. The boastful "sucker" received a sound thrashing, after which he became studious and obedient, and after the battle the school took its place in the list of the best and Mr. Hovey received the congratulations of the directors, with the assurance that his employment as teacher was secure, should he apply again, and at a higher salary. True, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," but in this case war had a victory which demonstrated conclusively that the young teacher was born to command.

During his teaching years, Mr. Hovey was reading law, and in November, 1877, he came to Indianapolis and pursued his studies under the instruction of Hon. Lucien Barbour, one of the most eminent jurists the Indiana bar has ever had, and in May, 1878, he was admitted to the practice of his profession in all of the state courts and in the district and circuit courts of the United States. Mr. Hovey remained with Mr. Barbour until October, 1879.

The law firm of Harding & Hovey was organized in 1880 and still continues. The law firm of Harding & Hovey does a large and general practice and was engaged in the case involving the constitutionality of the act of the general assembly, by which it was attempted to reimburse the trustees of Marion county for public money lost by them by the failure of some of our banks. The firm defended against the suit brought by Mr. Spear, ex-trustee of Wayne township, against McClelland, trustee, to have a writ of mandate to require McClelland to repay moneys lost as provided in this legislation. The defense was successful, the supreme court holding the act unconstitutional. The firm also represented the trustees in a defense against repaying unused school funds back into the treasury, under an act passed in 1893, on the ground that the act was unconstitutional.

While Mr. Hovey was county attorney, he was interested in several important tax cases, among which was one involving the right to tax funds in the hands of the receiver of the Iron Hall. This was decided against the receiver and in favor of the taxing authorities.

Mr. Hovey is a Republican in politics, whose fealty to his party, its principles and policy knows no variableness nor shadow of turning. He is of that type of men who think before they act and who act upon knowledge and conviction. He has quick perceptions and superior analytical endowments, and as a result is not the victim of any of the vagaries rife in politics and religion, or other matters which are fruitful of empirics.

He is recognized by bench and bar as a sound lawyer, thoroughly grounded in the principles of law, and one who comprehends the science and philosophy of jurisprudence, and is of that superb mental poise so much needed on the bench.

Mr. Hovey was married in November, 1882, to Miss Sylvia M. Wade, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and of the union five children have been born—Maud, Helen, Harding Weed, and Alfred. His son Goodwin S. died some years ago.

Mr. Hovey was the first president of the

Marion club of Indianapolis, the most active and influential Republican organization in the city. He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In his church affiliations, Mr. Hovey is a Methodist and belongs to the Meridian Street M. E. church, and is a member of its official board, being one of the stewards of the church.

As a Republican, Mr. Hovey has not sought official position, but in 1892 he was the nominee of his party for elector in the 7th congressional district, a position which was unsolicited. Mr. Hovey was county attorney of Marion county, from December 1st, 1893, to January 1st, 1898, when he voluntarily retired from the office.

Unobtrusively, and by studious devotion to his profession, Mr. Hovey has by his integrity and attainments gained recognition in the community as a citizen whose influence is ever on the side of things of good report among men, and being still comparatively a young man, in the full vigor of intellectual maturity, has a right to anticipate a future of progress and prosperity.

GOODING, David Sanders. It is not an easy task to write a biographical sketch of Judge David S. Gooding, not even if one is content with arranging dates in the history of himself and his immediate ancestors. The Gooding family was from Virginia and then Kentucky, a state always boastful—and properly, too—of the chivalric character of her sons and beauty of her daughters.

David S. Gooding, the subject of this sketch, is a native son of Kentucky and was born in Fleming county in that state, January 20th, 1824. He is the son of Asa Gooding, a merchant in moderate financial circumstances, who migrated from Fleming county, Kentucky, where he was born, to Rush county, Indiana, in 1827, thence to Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana, in 1836, where he died in 1842. He was a Whig in politics and during his residence in Hancock county was elected school commissioner. He was the son of Col. David Gooding of Kentucky, who married Elizabeth Thomas. He was a captain in the war of 1812, as was also his brother, Cornelius Gooding, and throughout their service maintained the prestige of Kentucky soldiers for gallantry. It was believed by the company under the command of Capt. David Gooding, as also by himself, that at the famous battle of the Thames he took the scalp of Tecumseh, the great Indian chief and warrior.

The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Matilda Hunt, daughter of Lemuel Hunt of Kentucky. She was related to the Alexander families of that state. When her husband died in 1842, she was left a widow with eight minor children, and though her means were limited, she managed to rear and educate her children creditably. She continued a widow the remainder of her life—forty-eight years—dying at an advanced age in 1890. She was a woman of superior mental endowments, and to her fame it should be recorded that at one time she had five sons and one son-in-law in the union army, viz.: David S., Lemuel W., Gen. Oliver P., Judge Henry Clay, and Wm. H. Gooding, and Dr. Noble P. Howard, Sr., a surgeon.

David S. Gooding, the subject of this sketch, came to Indiana with his parents in 1827, when three years old. His early education was obtained in "subscription" schools at Moscow, Rush county, and at Greenfield, Hancock county. The school houses were of the primitive log cabin style, built of hewn logs, where the children of the neighborhood were taught the rudiments of an English education, the chief ambition being to excel in spelling and to master Pike's arithmetic as far as "practice," English grammar being unpopular by a large majority. In 1839, Mr. Gooding entered Asbury (now DePauw) university at Greencastle, of which, at the time, Rev. Matthew Simpson, afterwards bishop of the M. E. church, was president. Mr. Gooding, previous to his matriculation, having joined the Methodist church, at once formed an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Simpson and became greatly attached to him, recognizing him as a great and a good man, and now ascribes much of whatever is worthy of commendation in his subsequent career, to the teaching, preaching and influence of Dr. Simpson, who was greatly beloved by all the good students of the university. While at Asbury, Mr. Gooding was associated with students who subsequently became famous in various fields of high endeavor, as, for instance, United States Senator Harlan, of Iowa; Gov. Newton Booth of California; United States Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; Gen. David Reynolds; Gov. Albert G. Porter of Indiana; Rev. Thomas A. Goodwin, of Indianapolis; Rev. H. C. Benson, of California; ex-Senator Mark Smith, of Delaware county, Indiana; Rev. Reuben D. Robinson of the M. E. church; Judge Harvey D. Scott, of Vigo county, and others of later prominence in church and state.

While in college, Mr. Gooding became a member and was elected president of the Philological society of the university, than which, in a classical sense, there is not one more important, and he was chosen a debater on behalf of that society, indicative of the high estimate placed upon his scholastic attainments by his association. But, owing to the death of his father in 1842, he was required to leave Asbury to assist his mother in rearing his younger brothers and sisters, and therefore did not graduate.

Hon. Milton B. Hopkins, formerly superintendent of public instruction in Indiana, was an uncle of Mr. Gooding, being a half-brother of his mother, and Hon. Union B. Hunt, secretary of state, is a second cousin of Mr. Gooding.

Mr. Gooding has three sisters, viz.: Cinderella J. Howard, wife of the late Dr. Noble P. Howard, Sr., now deceased; Mary D. Gooding, deceased many years ago; and Elvira M. Gooding, unmarried, who is still living in and owns the old Gooding homestead in Greenfield, where she is loved and honored by all who know her, as an exemplary Christian woman.

The present residence of Judge Gooding is Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana, which has been his home town continuously for sixty-two years, from his boyhood to the present, and now, in the ripening years of stalwart old age, with every mental and physical faculty intact, he lives in the midst of scenes and associations embellished by the charms of memory, near the old home, where the halcyon days of his boyhood were passed.

Returning home from Asbury, Mr. Gooding chose law for a profession, having for an instructor in his studies Hon. George W. Julian, one of the most eminent men Indiana has produced. He soon mastered the rudiments of law and was licensed to practice by Judges Peaslea and Kilgore, in 1845, and was recommended for a license by a committee of which Simon Yandes was chairman. In his career as a lawyer, at the bar and on the bench, Judge Gooding has won his full share of distinction. As a lawyer he has prosecuted and defended in many important cases, in each of which he evinced a high order of ability, the most notable of which have been criminal cases, as follows: The case of the state vs. Thomas Kennedy, for the murder of his daughter. The case was an aggravated one. Mr. Gooding, as prosecutor, secured the conviction of Kennedy, who went to prison for life. The next case which Mr. Gooding prosecuted was that of Martin L. Coyner, indicted for murder, and though he was declared "not guilty," Mr. Gooding's effort before the jury attracted special attention, and Hon. Oliver H. Smith, referring to the case in his book, said, "In this case Judge David S. Gooding made the best speech I ever heard him make." In 1854, when the heretical epidemic of "know-nothingism" invaded the country, Mr. Gooding defended an Irishman at the Madison county circuit court, indicted for murder. The de-

DAVID SANDERS GOODING.

fendant was, however, convicted, but the address of Mr. Gooding before the jury presented such extenuating circumstances that the convicted man was pardoned by the governor. A notable case in which Mr. Gooding appeared for the defense was that of the trial of Harrison Kingan and his wife, for the murder of her brother. The case was tried in the Hancock circuit court and was hotly contested. A verdict of "guilty" was rendered, but on a second trial the indicted parties were both acquitted. Mr. Gooding defended W. H. Dunn in the Hancock circuit court. Dunn, who was a school teacher, was indicted for killing one of his scholars. It was shown to be a case of self-defense, and Dunn was acquitted and has lived an honorable and upright life ever since. In 1885, in association with Chas. G. Offult, Mr. Gooding defended Clinton Duncan and his brother in the Hancock circuit court for the murder of Clay Duncan, their cousin. The plea was self-defense. It was a close case, but the defendants were acquitted. In addition to these criminal cases, Judge Gooding has been, during his long practice, connected with many important civil cases, too numerous to mention, winning such distinction at the bar as to impress the people with the conviction that his legal attainments eminently qualified him for the bench.

Judge Gooding is scarcely more by profession a lawyer than he is by profession a politician. With him politics is a science, rising above party as mountains rise above foothills. Originally a Whig, he has been and is a Democrat, since 1850, because the political principles of the Democratic party, as applied to government, met with his approval; but party with him is valuable only as its measures represent the welfare of his country—of the whole people. From his early manhood Judge Gooding has been in politics. It is, as Grant would say, the "American way." There is scarcely an instance of men advancing to political eminence who did not enter politics in the days of their young manhood. Judge Gooding was a candidate for the legislature of Indiana in 1845, when a little more than twenty-one, and came within a few votes of securing an election, and in 1847, when only twenty-three, was elected to the legislature, defeating Dr. James W. Hervey. In August, 1848, Judge Gooding was elected county prosecuting attorney, defeating James Rutherford. In 1851 Judge Gooding was the Democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney of the circuit composed of the counties of Hancock, Shelby, Johnson, Marion, Hendricks and Boone, and was elected, defeating ex-Gov. David Wallace. In 1852 Judge Gooding was the Democratic nominee for common pleas judge in the district composed of the counties of Hancock and Madison, and was elected, defeating Judge John Davis. In 1856 Judge Gooding was the Democratic nominee for state senator for the counties of Hancock and Madison, for the term of four years, and was elected, defeating Judge H. H. Hall. In 1861 Judge Gooding was elected (to fill a vacancy for three years) judge of the common pleas circuit, composed of the counties of Hancock, Henry, Rush, Decatur and Madison, defeating Judge E. B. Martindale and carrying every county in the district, except Henry. Such a series of successes as marked the career of Judge Gooding from 1845 to 1861 is rarely recorded. For twenty-five years he never encountered a defeat, and he never failed to carry Hancock county in any election, when a candidate, from 1845 for forty-one years. As representative and senator in the general assembly of the state, as prosecuting attorney, advancing to the dignified and responsible position of judge of a common pleas court, Judge Gooding was seemingly the special favorite of fortune.

In stature he is commanding, independent, urbane and dignified, and in public addresses learned, logical, cogent and eloquent. Opposition, what there was of it, only served to arouse his latent resources, which bore him on to victory. In 1860, Judge Gooding was not a candidate for any office, but he was not politically idle. He took the field for Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic candidate for president, and for popular sovereignty in the territories, and performed yeoman service. In 1861, when the war of the rebellion was inaugurated, Judge Gooding did not hesitate about choice of places. The echo of the shot at Fort Sumter had not died away before Judge Gooding called a Democratic war meeting at the courthouse in Greenfield, offered resolutions of the true union ring, and made the first speech in support of the war and for the suppression of the rebellion that was made in Hancock county, and he continued this devotion to the union cause until the last rebel had laid down his arms, and the

"Flag of the free, hearts, hope and home,
By Angel hands to valor given,"

Waved in triumph over every square foot of land of a redeemed and restored union, and in the defense of the union cause.

Judge Gooding delivered more speeches in Indiana in support of the war for the union than any other man living or dead. In 1864, at the union state convention, Judge Gooding was chosen as one of the committee on resolutions, and on his motion a resolution was passed favoring Andrew Johnson's nomination for the vice-presidency as the running mate of Abraham Lincoln for a second term. By the same convention, Judge Gooding's name was placed at the head of the presidential electoral ticket for Lincoln and Johnson. That he might give his entire time to the campaign, Judge Gooding retired from the bench, and during the campaign made more speeches for Lincoln and Johnson than any other man in Indiana. During the war, president Lincoln tendered to Judge Gooding a United States judgeship in New Mexico, which he declined to accept. Judge Gooding, by his devotion to the union cause, had won national renown, and it was deemed eminently proper to recognize his remarkable patriotic services, and on January 10, 1865, he was unanimously recommended by a joint caucus of the union members of the Indiana legislature, to President Lincoln, for the office of minister to the government of Chili. In addition, all of the state officers and the judge of the supreme court joined in the recommendation, and still further, such eminent men as Gov. Oliver P. Morton, Gov. Baker, ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, Gen. (afterwards governor) Alvin B. Hovey, Gov. Dunning, Judge Hughes, Hon. R. W. Thompson, Jacob T. Wright and others, addressed letters to President Lincoln, setting forth Judge Gooding's unquestioned capabilities for the distinguished office, and commending in glowing terms his services and sacrifices in the union cause. But, before President Lincoln had time to act upon Judge Gooding's application, he was assassinated, and President Johnson, desiring, for many prudential reasons, to retain Judge Gooding in the country and in Washington, tendered him, by telegraph, the United States marshalship of the district of Columbia, an honorable position, and at that time involving many duties requiring tact and diplomatic skill. As marshal of the district of Columbia, Judge Gooding became officially identified with the trials of John H. Surratt for conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, and performed the duties in a way to give entire satisfaction to President Johnson and the country. At a later date he served the writ on Gen. Thomas, which led on to the impeachment trial of President Johnson. As marshal of the district of Columbia, Judge Gooding was brought into close official relations with President Johnson, and he has abundant reasons for knowing that the purposes of the president were patriotic, as much so as those of Mr. Lincoln, and that he assiduously sought to carry out Lincoln's policy touching the states, a majority of whose people had been in rebellion, and a volume from the pen of Judge Gooding entitled, "What I Know About President Johnson and His Administration," written in Judge Gooding's terse and graphic style, would be a most valuable contribution to the political history of the country.

In 1869 he returned from Washington, D. C., to his Indiana home in Greenfield, and in 1870 was the Democratic nominee for congress in the "old burnt district." Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, now an eminent lawyer of Washington, D. C., was his competitor. They held joint debates throughout the district; the official returns of the election showed Wilson elected by only four votes majority. Judge Gooding contested, claiming his election and that there had been an erroneous count of the votes cast. By a strictly party vote in the house of representatives Wilson held the seat. Again, in 1872, the same candidates were nominated by their respective parties, and Wilson was elected. In 1880, Judge Gooding, as presidential elector at large, headed the Hancock and English presidential ticket. In 1888 he was on a Democratic congressional district presidential electoral ticket. In 1896 he was a contingent presidential elector for the state at large on the Democratic ticket. His last office was that of president of the school board of the city of Greenfield. In the past he has made two speaking campaigns in the state of Ohio, at the request of the Democratic state committees, and one speaking campaign in the state of Maine, in 1888, at the request of the national Democratic committee.

Judge Gooding volunteered as a private soldier in the Mexican war and only escaped achieving fame in that struggle by the tardiness of the officers of his company in reporting for duty. When Gen. John H. Morgan, in 1863, invaded Indiana, Judge Gooding lost no time in repairing to the field of conflict, and as a private in a military company of Greenfield, marched to Lawrenceburg, where he was dangerously wounded, and this incident terminated his military career.

In 1844, Judge Gooding married Frances Maria Sebastian, daughter of William Sebastian of Greenfield, Ind. Judge Gooding and his wife lived together in Greenfield in great harmony for fifty years and until her death, which occurred January 6th, 1895. She was a loving and lovable Christian woman and wife, and died lamented by all who knew her. One child, a son, of the the marriage union survives—Marshall B. Gooding, a lawyer, now a resident of Indianapolis.

Judge Gooding is nominally a Methodist, but by no means a sectarian. He believes in the teachings of the Savior, not only in theory, but in practice. In other words, he believes in doing religion as well as in professing religion. He believes all churches are doing some good—some more than others, but none as much as they might. In brief, Judge Gooding believes in Almighty God, in Jesus Christ, and in eternal life beyond the grave. From the time that Judge Gooding began his public life, when twenty-one years of age, he has always been in the van of the army of progress. Tireless, vigorous, aggressive and patriotic, his ideals, political, professional and social, have been of the highest order—before a jury, maintaining his fealty to his clients; on the bench, dignified and just; on the platform, logical and eloquent; in counsel, prudent and influential; a patriot unswerving in his devotion to his country; a politician superior to the arts of the demagogue, whose record is untarnished by so much as a suspicion of corruption; with the moral courage to do right, as he saw the right; and, withal, generous in his judgment of his fellowmen, optimistic in his philosophy of life and its environments, approachable and companionable, Judge Gooding has ceaselessly sought to improve conditions, and as one of the professional men of Indiana, he stands, confessedly, one of the most conspicuous figures in the rank of the illustrious men of the state.

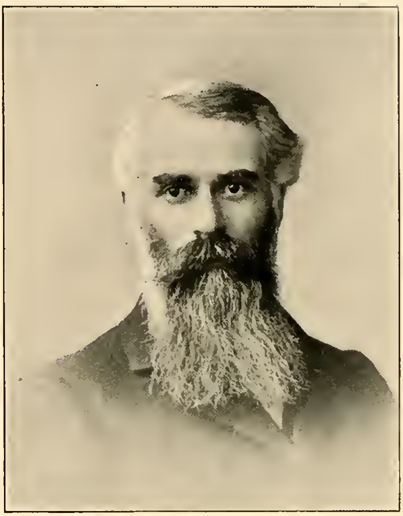
ATKINS, E. C. No industry in Indianapolis is better known the country over than the great manufacturing establishment of E. C. Atkins & Co., manufacturers of saws and saw makers' tools and supplies.

The founder of this extensive business, Elias Cornelius Atkins, was born June 28, 1833, at Bristol, Conn. The Atkins family came to America from England in the seventeenth century, Thomas Atkins having been the first to arrive in this country. The branch of the family to which E. C. Atkins belongs are descendants from Banoni Atkins, son of Thomas Atkins.

Rollin Atkins, father of the subject of this sketch, was a manufacturer in the same line that the son is now engaged in. He employed the first skilled sawmaker that came to America, and he came from England. After the death of Rollin Atkins, the business was conducted by the uncle and the brother of E. C. Atkins, and from them he learned the trade, beginning in the year 1845.

The maiden name of the mother of E. C. Atkins was Harriet Bishop and she was also of English descent.

Elias C. Atkins was educated in the common schools and academies of New England. He also attended the Connecticut Literary institution at Suffolk, Conn., finishing his studies at that place.


E. C. ATKINS.

Mr. Atkins came to Indianapolis in August, 1856, and began the establishment of his present business. He was married August 19th, 1865, to Miss Sarah Frances Parker, daughter of Addison Parker, D. D. The children of this marriage are Mary Dolbeare Gladding, Sarah Frances, Emma L. and Henry C. Atkins, and Clara Isabel Gates.

Mr. Atkins is a member of Marion lodge of F. and A. M., and is also a member of the following local organizations: The Contemporary club, the Columbia club, the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial club.

His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. Religiously, he is a member of the First Baptist congregation of this city.

Mr. Atkins has been at different times quite extensively engaged in the mining business. He organized the Hecla Consolidated Mining company, which has paid large dividends.

It is, however, in connection with the immense business of E. C. Atkins & Co., manufacturers of saws and sawmakers' tools and supplies, that Mr. Atkins is best known. Mr. E. C. Atkins established this business in 1857, and in 1860 and '61 occupied the present site south of Illinois street. Every year since the date of its establishment the business has witnessed substantial growth. Today it is recognized as the largest and foremost concern engaged in the manufacture of saws in the west. The superiority of its products has been evidenced by medals awarded by all the great and important industrial expositions held in this country during the last quarter of a century.

The works cover more than three acres, with substantial buildings, varying from two to five stories in height, and are equipped throughout with the very latest improved special machinery, much of which is the invention of Mr. Atkins and covered by patents. Their trade extends throughout every state and territory in the United States, and in foreign countries. Five hundred men are employed in the different departments. Branch houses are established at Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Minneapolis, Minn.

In 1885 the business was incorporated, and the officers of the company at the present time are: E. C. Atkins, president; H. C. Atkins, vice-president and superintendent; N. A. Gladding, secretary; J. W. Perkins, assistant secretary; M. A. Potter, treasurer; A. D. Gates, assistant treasurer; and F. C. Gardner, cashier.

GRIFFIN, Charles Fremont, resides in the city of Hammond, Lake county, Indiana. He is a lawyer by profession who occupies a high position at the bar of Lake county and throughout northwestern Indiana.

He is the son of Elihu and Melissa A. (Scott) Griffin, and was born in Henry county, Ind., June 10, 1857—an Indianian, native and to the manner born.

In the matter of ancestry, Mr. Griffin is fortunate. His father was a direct descendant of John Griffin, who was judge of Indiana territory at Vincennes, Ind., having been appointed and assumed the duties of that office at the same time that William Henry Harrison was appointed territorial governor. He was a also a relative of John Griffin Carlisle of Kentucky. He was a Quaker, a native of Henry county, Ind., and a lawyer. He was a Republican member of the Indiana state senate in the early history of the state and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. Mr. Griffin's father was also a Union soldier in the war of the rebellion, who, after about two and a half years of service, was wounded in a skirmish near Chattanooga, Tenn., the wound leading to his honorable discharge from the service with the rank of major. As a result of the wound he was a life-long paralytic, and died at Crown Point, Ind., from its effects in 1887.

Mr. Griffin's great grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 and one of his great-great grandfathers was a soldier in the revolutionary war. While secretary of state Mr. Griffin took an active part in the organization of the order known as "Sons of the Revolution." The organization of the society was effected in his office in the state house. Mr. Griffin declined the honor of being its president, and with genuine liberality suggested the name of Hon. Wm. E. English, who is a descendant of revolutionary stock.

Mr. Griffin has a right to feel exultant pride in such an ancestry. It is illustrious. It makes him a "Son of Veterans," and when in 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, an army of 150,000 members, there was not one of the number who could boast of a soldier ancestry of greater renown. Mr. Griffin's grandfather, Samuel Griffin, was one of the pioneer settlers of Indiana, moving from North Carolina to Henry county, Ind., in the early history of the state, and his maternal grandfather, William Scott, was also one of the pioneer settlers of Wayne county, Ind., and his mother, whose maiden name was Melissa A. Scott, was a native of Wayne county, where many of her kindred still reside. In this, it is seen that while Mr. Griffin may justly boast of a soldier ancestry whose deeds helped to make us and preserve us as a nation, it was an ancestry also which demonstrated that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that they engaged in laying deep and strong the foundations of an imperishable civilization of education, religion and law, that has conferred upon Indiana the "good name" which brightens as the years go by.

Mr. Griffin in his boyhood was fortunate in receiving a high school education which enabled him to begin teaching at the early age of seventeen, in which he engaged for three years, applying himself to the study of law mornings and evenings and during school vacations. Subsequently, he attended for one year the Quaker academy at Spiceland, Henry county, Ind., and at the age of twenty-one began the practice of law with his father at Crown Point, Lake county, Ind. Owing to physical disabilities, his father retired from the practice, which was continued by his son, who had been associated with him, until 1886, when he (Charles F.) was elected secretary of state on the Republican ticket, at the age of twenty-nine, the youngest man that had ever held the responsible office, and he was re-elected to the office in 1888, serving four years, retiring with an unblemished record. While residing in Indianapolis during his incumbency of the office of secretary of state, Mr. Griffin became identified with a number of important enterprises; notably that of the Kenwood addition to the city, which is now a beautiful suburb; also the organization of the Union National Savings and Loan association, of which he is president and general attorney. He also became interested in building the Cyclorama building of Indianapolis. At the close of his second term as secretary of state Mr. Griffin left Indianapolis, where he had temporarily resided while in office, and returned to Lake county and resumed the practice of his profession at Hammond, Ind., in partnership with Joseph G. Ibach, under the firm name of Griffin & Ibach, and in 1891 opened a law office in the city of Chicago.

In the summer of 1893 Hon. Walter Olds, then chief justice of the Indiana supreme court, resigned the position and entered into a partnership with Mr. Griffin in the city of Chicago for the practice of law in that city and at Hammond. The firm of Griffin & Ibach was then dissolved and the law partnership formed with Judge Olds continued until March 1, 1899, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Judge Olds taking the Chicago office and business, while Mr. Griffin succeeded to the office and business at Hammond.

Mr. Griffin is not only a lawyer and a politician but a man of affairs. Soon after moving to Hammond he organized, built and equipped an electric railway from Hammond into Chicago, under the name of the Hammond, Whiting & East Chicago Electric Street Railway company, and was elected its president. This railway was operated for three years and was then sold to the South Chicago City Railway company, which now operates it.

Mr. Griffin was one of the organizers and a stockholder and director of the Commercial bank of Hammond, and is also a stockholder of the First National bank of Hammond. He is president of the Lake Lighting company—consisting of his brother and one other gentleman—which owns and operates the electric lighting and power plant of the city of Hammond.

Such facts indicate that Mr. Griffin is a busy man and that he is awake to every requirement designed to promote the welfare of the city where he resides, keeping it abreast of the progressive spirit of this wonderfully progressive age. But Mr. Griffin has been active in other departments of endeavor which have conduced to the renown of Indiana. He organized at Crown Point a militia company which became a part of the old Third Regiment, better known as the 157th Indiana, during the Spanish war, and the state militia law of 1887, which was the first substantial recognition of the Indiana state militia, was drafted by Mr. Griffin and he was for eight years a member of the Third Regiment of the Indiana state militia, filling all the offices in line, from captain to and including lieutenant-colonel, from which position he resigned because of the pressure of private business.

During a law practice of twenty years, Mr. Griffin has had his full share of important cases in the courts, from inferior tribunals to that of the supreme court of the state, notably the constitutional cases, arising before the supreme court during the administration of Gov. Hovey, in the preparation and hearing of which before the supreme court Mr. Griffin, with others, represented the governor. During his practice at Hammond Mr. Griffin has been engaged in a number of important cases, involving, in some instances, millions of dollars. But, among cases of public importance, and to which public attention was especially directed, were those of the Roby prize fighters, in which Mr. Griffin, as special counselor of the state, appointed by Judge Gillett, prepared the evidence and papers for the arrest and prosecution of the defendants, resulting in the conviction of one (Costello) before a Lake county jury, and a verdict of two years in the penitentiary. Subsequently, all of the others pled guilty, paid fines ranging from $500 to $2,000, and agreed to quit the business in Lake county, which they did, and prize fighting in Lake county was effectually suppressed.

Mr. Griffin's career as a politician is eminently creditable to himself and to his party. In 1895 Mr. Griffin was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Indiana. There were twelve contestants for the prize, and as the balloting proceeded, Mr. Griffin was either in the lead or second for seven ballots. At the close of the sixth ballot, when his nomination appeared almost certain, some of the other candidates retired from the contest. Combinations were formed against Mr. Griffin, which nominated Gov. James A. Mount by a margin of 42 votes, Mr. Griffin being second with five other candidates before the convention. It was a defeat, but throughout the fierce contest Mr. Griffin's great popularity was continuously evinced, and that he had a strong hold upon the regards of the people was demonstrated beyond a doubt. Pending the meeting of the convention and during the campaign for nomination, the following just tribute was paid to the eminent qualifications of Mr. Griffin for the high office:

"Other men may ask the nomination, who are equally worthy and qualified, but of all who have been named, no one can be found more worthy, no one better equipped in any way, and no one with a better or cleaner record as a man or as an officer. With him as its candidate, there would be no scandals to suppress, and the party would not be weakened by the necessity of defending, excusing or explaining personal charges against the head of the ticket."

Mr. Griffin was twice chairman of the Republican campaign committee of Lake county. He has participated actively in every political campaign in the state of Indiana during the last fifteen years and has made speeches in every county and in almost every town and city in the state.

He was an alternate delegate from the 10th Indiana congressional district to the national Republican convention at Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and, in the absence of the delegate, a part of the time, Mr. Griffin voted in that convention for Mr. Blaine, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer.

In 1888, while secretary of state, he was selected by the Harrison managers to open and take charge of the Harrison headquarters at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, during the week preceding the national convention, and was one of the few men who were trusted with the management of the campaign there, which resulted in Gen. Harrison's nomination.

In 1892 Mr. Griffin was one of the four delegates at large from the state of Indiana to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, which nominated President Harrison for a second term. At that convention Mr. Griffin was one of the president's most trusted lieutenants, and, in connection with Gen. Michener of Washington, Senator Carter of Montana, and Dan M. Ramsdell, then marshal of the District of Columbia, participated in the active, inside management of Gen. Harrison's campaign and was made a member of the committee on platform—the most important committee of the convention. By request of President Harrison, Mr. Griffin went to Minneapolis prepared to and expecting to place him in nomination on behalf of the state of Indiana, but after arriving there, it was found that friends of Col. Richard W. Thompson of Terre Haute (not knowing the president's request) were urging that Col. Thompson make the nominating speech because of the fact that he was a national character and that by reason of his age this would be the last national convention which he would attend, and, after consultation with others of the president's managers who were on the ground, Mr. Griffin, in the interest of harmony, decided not to make the president's request to him known, and Gen. Harrison's name was presented by Col. Thompson. Rather than put in jeopardy the renomination of President Harrison by creating inharmony in the Indiana delegation, Mr. Griffin waived the opportunity of a lifetime.

Mr. Griffin was married in 1880 to Edith Burhans, of Lowell, Ind., who had been a teacher for several years and one of the most popular and efficient in Lake county. Two children have been born of this union—Ida, aged seventeen, and Karl, fifteen years of age. With tastes domestic and literary, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin live in an atmosphere of refined and cultured domesticity. Mrs. Griffin, in her repertoire, combines art and literature. She paints in a style to command approval of connoisseurs, and writes entertainingly in prose and has won a right divine to mingle in the society of the muses on Helicon. She is president of the Hammond Woman's club, and chairman of the literary committee of that club. With a home library of twelve hundred (1,200) volumes, by far the largest and best in the city of Hammond, life in the Griffin home must be worth the living, and a ceaseless benediction—a rich compensation for all the efforts made in its establishment and perfection. Nor is this all that lends a charm to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and their children. Mrs. Griffin, both children and Mr. Griffin are members of the First Presbyterian church of Hammond and spend a great deal of time in church work. Mr. Griffin, for twenty years, has been prominently identified in the work of the Presbyterian church in Indiana. He was commissioner from Indiana to the Presbyterian general assembly which met at Washington, D. C., where he took a prominent part in the heresy trial of Prof. Briggs, and voted for and advocated the acquittal of that eminent theologian, who suffered, because, with his telescopic eye, he had discovered in the heavens of truth a new fixed star which would aid

> "Poor wanderers of a stormy day"

to steer their barks to the final haven of rest.

Mr. Griffin is a charter member of the Columbia club and a member of the Marion club, both of Indianapolis, and a member of the Union League club of Chicago.

He is a 32d-degree Mason, eminent commander of Hammond commandery, Knights Templar, a member of the uniform rank of K. of P., and late commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans of the United States.

The record which Mr. Griffin has made is throughout one of superlative merit. In every position he has been equal to emergencies, and has shown himself to be a Man of Progress along lines of the highest ideals and noble ambitions. He is a man whom the people have delighted to honor, and as he is yet a comparatively young man, there are doubtless in store for him high places of trust and honor.

RADEMACHER, Right Rev. Joseph, D. D., is the bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Fort Wayne, Indiana. He is a native of Westphalia, Clinton county, Michigan, and was born December 3, 1840.

RIGHT REV. JOSEPH RADEMACHER, D. D.

Without reference to his early education, which was doubtless obtained in a parochial or parish school of the Catholic church, his parents sent him, at the age of fifteen, to St. Vincent's college, near Latrobe, Pa., a famous institution of learning, in charge of the Benedictines, an order founded by St. Benedict, whose learning and devotion has filled the world with their fame. In this institution young Rademacher completed his classical and philosophical course, and entered upon the study of theology in St. Michael's seminary at Pittsburg, Pa., and was promoted to the priesthood on August 2, 1863, when twenty-three years of age.

It is by no means an easy task to write a biographical sketch of Catholic priests for a secular publication. They are in the world like other men, but they are not of it like other men. True it is that they are required to mingle in secular affairs. They purchase land and erect buildings, churches, convents, cathedrals, school houses and priestly residences, but such transactions are always in the interest of the church. They are the custodians of large sums of money which they collect and disburse, always having in view the welfare of the church. They are, as a general proposition, men of learning in science, philosophy and literature. They have lofty ideals and ambitions. They are connoisseurs in art, painting and sculpture, but whatever may be their gifts and attainments, all—everything—is made to subserve the growth, power and influence of the church. It matters little to them what may be the land or the climate. They are found in frozen zones, and in lands of eternal flowers and summer. They are on the mountains and in the valleys. They build their domed cathedrals in the midst of wealth, luxury and refinement, but are as devoted and as true to their mission in an Indian's wigwam, and they build their little churches and surmount them with the cross, which symbolizes salvation, in savage, heathen and barbarous lands, utterly regardless of the form of government, and in defiance of death-dealing climatic diseases. In all of this the element of secularity is reduced to the minimum, if indeed it exists at all. Hence, in writing a sketch of a Catholic prelate for "Men of Progress," it is required to write of progress in matters pertaining to the church—to religion—to the spread of the gospel of love. There need be no reference to creeds and dogmas, rituals, etc.—simply, as in the present case, fidelity to vows and growth in ecclesiastical excellences, in which the life of the subject of this sketch supplies abundant data.

Manifestly, Bishop Rademacher was from his youth designed for holy orders. It is to be assumed that it was a parental decision—that the parents saw in their son those qualities of mind and disposition, which, properly trained and disciplined, would make him a priest worthy of the name. If such was the case, they made no mistake.

Immediately upon his promotion to the priesthood, the young priest, as is usual, was sent to a missionary field, in this instance to Fountain county, Indiana, having his residence in the village of Attica. In this field of endeavor he labored for six years. It was the beginning, the day of small things, so to speak. There were no cathedrals, no deep-toned, resounding bells to call the people to prayer. There were none of those adventitious conditions found in large cities, to aid the young priest in carrying forward the work assigned him. It was the field to demonstrate whether he possessed one or ten talents. For six years he wrought in his Fountain City circuit. "He cultivated the waste places. He made the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose." He organized, instructed and disciplined, and at the expiration of six years was promoted and transferred to Columbia City, Ind.

He was continuously under the searching eye of Bishop Duenger, who, observing his piety and patience and great intellectual endowments, promoted him to the important parish of St. Mary's in the Episcopal city, and to the office of diocesan chancellor. It will be observed that Father Rademacher was a priest of progress. His shibboleth was "Advance." To use a farmer's phrase, his priestly plow was constructed to reach the sub-soil of conscience—develop and cultivate the immortal faculties of the souls of men. In this sublime work he was exceptionally fortunate, and in 1880 he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, Lafayette, Ind., where he had a large and intellectual congregation that brought into prominence his great intellectual resources. It will be observed that Father Rademacher had been equal to every emergency. With learning profound and consecrated to the cause of religion, with a zeal that overcame every obstacle, with a faith that "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," he ever moved forward and upward, and on June 24th, 1883, he was consecrated bishop of Nashville.

Little more is to be said of Bishop Rademacher, except that in July, 1893, he was appointed by Pope Leo XIII., bishop of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was received by bishops, priests and laymen with every possible demonstration of affection and confidence.

The career of Father Rademacher from boyhood and young priesthood to the present, after fifty-nine years, is not only unsullied, but luminous with priestly progress and unwavering fealty to his chosen life-work. During these years Bishop Rademacher has found time to travel extensively, and in 1889 went on a pilgrimage to Palestine, where he saw the sacred mountains and shrines of the holy land. He saw Gethsemane, Calvary, the Mount of Olives. He saw the brook Cedron, the Jordan and the sea of Galilee. He walked along the pathways Jesus had walked and by the sea and on the mountains where He had taught. It was a panoramic pilgrimage, and the pictures impressed upon his memory must be, in contemplation, a source of exquisite delight.

Bishop Rademacher is one of the most learned prelates in his church in Indiana and the west. His executive abilities are of a high order, and as he is immensely popular with the bishops, priests and laity, and stands confessedly high at the vatican, it is not presumption to conjecture that still higher honors await him in the future.

COLERICK, Walpole G., of the city of Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was born, August 1, 1845, comes of families, paternal and maternal, pre-eminently distinguished for producing lawyers. His father, Hon. David H. Colerick, was not only one of the most distinguished lawyers of Indiana, but far-famed for the polished grace of his oratory and captivating eloquence, which gave him exceptional power in court, and before popular assemblages. It is an interesting fact that the six sons of David H. Colerick, following in the footsteps of their father, should all choose his profession, a record probably without a parallel in Indiana, or in the whole country, and that all of these six sons should evince in their young manhood unusual, and in many regards phenomenal, intellectual endowments which are regarded as essential to success

WALPOLE G. COLERICK.

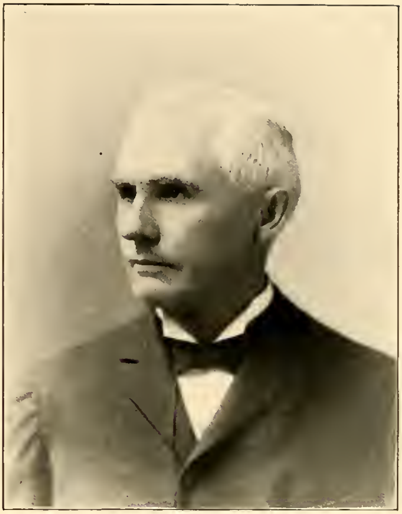
in the learned profession of law, becomes a matter of interest to the students of whys and wherefores in the fathomless philosophy of mind. These six sons of David H. Colerick, strange to say, were so impressed with the learning and eloquence of their distinguished father, that all of them chose law as a life-profession. Three of them, John, David and Thomas, especially the first two named, as they advanced in knowledge and the power which knowledge confers, and had begun to reap the rewards of merit and high endeavor, fell on the field of battle and passed on to a higher station, while the youngest, Thomas, when just entering upon a brilliant career, giving promise of the fulfillment of noble aspirations, laid down his armor and found repose in death. Of the remaining three brothers; Walpole G., Henry and Philemon B. Colerick, are successfully practicing law in Fort Wayne. On the maternal side not less than on the paternal side, the subject of this sketch inherited juristical proclivities. Three of his mother's brothers were lawyers. John G. Walpole was a lawyer of Fort Wayne when he died, many years ago, while Robert L. and Thomas D. Walpole earned distinction at the Indianapolis bar. In the matter of education, the record of Walpole G. Colerick may be said, all things considered, as unusual. In so far as schools were concerned, he was educated in his native city of Fort Wayne. These schools were of a high grade of excellence, and the education secured in them was supplemented by study and reading at home, where he received instruction from his father, whose learning was profound, and from a mother of ability, culture and refinement—and thus it happened that Walpole G. Colerick, one of the most eminent lawyers and jurists of Indiana, escaped graduation from a university, Greek fraternities, degrees, prize orations and football renown. He did not require instruction in any law school, because under his father's instruction he was made familiar with the whole curriculum of the colleges where the science and philosophy of law is studied, besides, under the guidance of parents eminently qualified for the responsibilities of their station, his readings in his youth were of a character to develop and invigorate his mind. As a result of this training, he mastered his law studies, was admitted to the bar and became a partner with his father before he reached his majority, and from the day when he began the practice of his profession, his march has been steadily onward and upward towards the goal of eminence, not only in his profession, but in the broader field of politics and statesmanship. As a practicing lawyer, Mr. Colerick is justly distinguished for his perspicuity in the presentation of his cases to court and jury. Possessing the required acumen to see the strong points in a case and to detect vulnerable defects, and knowing when he has all the testimony required to achieve victory, his mind eminently constructive in its operations, marshals and concentrates his proof, and then, with one mastering argumentation embodying law, maxim, logic and all the refinements of rhetoric, proceeds with convincing force to the satisfaction of his clients. He possesses that faculty—difficult of analysis—which at once impresses a jury with his sincerity, and that his supreme purpose in pleading a case is to enable them to arrive at an honest conclusion. This is not argument, it is not logic, nor eloquence, but a mind endowment which enables its possessor to know intuitively when his point is gained, in itself a victory. Mr. Colerick in 1878 was elected, in the Fort Wayne district, a member of congress, and was re-elected in 1880. It was in these political campaigns, conducted when Mr. Colerick was between the age of thirty-three and thirty-seven years, that he won state and national distinction. Great questions were up for debate, demanding for their discussion the foremost minds of the country, but the Democratic party, in nominating and electing Mr. Colerick, made no mistake. He was equal to the emergency. A student from his youth and an omnivorous reader, he was learned beyond his years in political questions involving the welfare of the nation. In these campaigns, as also in congress, Mr. Colerick met every expectation of the most exacting of his partisan constituents, and wrung from the opposition the applause of men who admired ability, regardless of party banners or shibboleth. In congress, Mr. Colerick was in the minority, but his uniform urbanity made him popular with the majority, and enabled him to obtain legislation of value to the state, and especially to Fort Wayne. Retiring from congress, he resumed the practice of his profession at Fort Wayne with uninterrupted success until 1883, when he accepted the responsible position of supreme court commissioner, which came unsought and without any advance notification of the honor to be conferred. The duties devolving upon a supreme court commissioner were in some regards as mighty and as responsible as those assigned to a supreme judge—requiring as much learning and as profound a knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. To this responsible office, Mr. Colerick brought legal attainments of such a high character, that his opinions met the most exacting demand that bench and bar could make and were monumental of high capabilities, tireless investigation and that judicial knowledge required to confer upon jurisprudence the dignity it claims, and to which it is justly entitled. Since retiring from the supreme court commissioner's bench, Judge Colerick, resuming his practice at Fort Wayne, has met with that success which is the reward of profound legal learning, popular address, integrity, public spirit and that magical influence of complaisance, accompanied with dignity, which makes hosts of friends and holds them with unrelaxing tenacity. The great city of Fort Wayne, though numbering among her citizens men of eminence in every department of the activities of this busy age, may indulge in prudent pride that it is its good fortune to have on its roll such a man as Walpole G. Colerick.

STOLL, John B., the posthumous son of Bernard Stoll, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, now an integral part of the German empire, in that portion of the kingdom known as the Black Forest region, March 13, 1843. His father, a large land holder, was drowned in the river Murg while watering his horses, several months prior to the birth of his son. This untoward occurrence was destined to exert a potent influence upon the fortunes of the unborn boy, who was not only bereft of a father's guidance and protection, but was subjected to the further misfortune of poverty and the afflictions which indigency entails. By a second marriage the large estate of his father was squandered and a removal from the old home became necessary. Fortunately for the boy, he found a home with his grandparents, and under the fostering care of his grandmother, his childhood years were exempt from the ills which all too often deprive childhood of their birthright satisfactions. He began going to school at six years of age. The school house was three miles distant from his home. In these early campaigns of education is disclosed a peculiar characteristic of later years—unwavering, conscientious fidelity to duty. The boy, in all of his school years, was never absent a single day from his school, nor was it ever known of him to omit a single lesson. It did not matter that the school was three miles away. It mattered little or nothing at all whether the days were unpleasant or inclement, the little boy went to school and mastered and recited his lessons and then went home. It is entirely natural that such a boy would keep in advance of his fellow pupils and stand first in his class, when excellence in studies was determined by competitive examinations. What was true of the boy has been true of the man; to stand at the head of his class has always characterized the ambition of John B. Stoll, and few men have achieved in that line a larger measure of success. It is said of the boy that when he had a more than unusually difficult lesson to master, and felt the need of help, when on his way to school, he would kneel down and pray for help from God. It requires no great tension of the fancy to picture the Black Forest road along which the boy trudged to school. There is the forest and the field, the rocks, the rills, the hills and dales, and there is the little boy with his books by his side, selecting a rock or a tree for an altar, asking God to help him solve a problem in his studies. He studied the way he prayed, and he prayed the way he studied, and it is doubtless true, that in after years, the man has recalled this beautiful incident of his childhood in the Black Forest pathway to school, and taken courage to go forward when some difficult problem in life has confronted him. In 1853, the subject of this sketch came to the United States with his mother and located at Harrisburg, Pa. But the new home, after two years, was darkened by sickness and the death of his mother, and young Stoll found himself an orphan at the age of twelve years. To find employment was the first thing to be considered. The boy was courageous and self-reliant. He had for two years been a student in the school of experience. He had learned his A B C lessons in trying to help his mother, and now, alone in the world, he saw that he must shape his own ends regardless of any divinity. He was a strong, robust youth. His muscular development was of the athletic type. He could work. He had power of endurance. He may never at this time have heard of the Latin legend, *Labor omnia vincit*—"Labor conquers everything"—but he was ready and willing to put the maxim to the test. He was not fastidious. He would set up pins in a bowling alley, go on the street and peddle such trinkets as his capital or credit could command. He worked on a farm and in a bakery, and finally landed in a printing office, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and *Der Vaterlands-Waechter*. If the gods had called a council to determine upon young Stoll's future employment, they could not have acted more wisely. From the day he entered the Harrisburg *Telegraph* he lived in a new world. Every dormant energy was aroused. He had found his place in the world's activities, and at once began preparation to fill it with credit to himself and usefulness to his adopted country. He mastered the English language. His intellectual faculties were of a high order. He was an omnivorous reader, and his capacious memory, in due time, was stored with useful information. He was a devout Christian and a faithful member of the Lutheran church, and so impressed the clergy of his church, that he was regarded by them as a proper candidate for holy orders, and to this end he was offered a studentship in Gettysburg college, but his presiding genius chose for him the tumultuous seas of politics rather than the placid nature of theology. He accepted the decision, all ideas of the pulpit were abandoned, and with knightly courage he entered the arena of politics. The period was favorable for a young man of brains and courage. It was a time of great mental activity. The mind forces of the country were being marshaled as never before in its history. Young Stoll was a Democrat, but he saw that the slavery question was dismembering and shattering the party, and while constitutionally conservative on the question, he opposed the extension of the system to states where the people were opposed to its existence. It should be borne in mind that when this Kansas-Nebraska question was up for debate and the Douglas and Breckinridge factions were contending for the mastery, young Stoll was scarcely more than seventeen years of age, and yet he was chosen a delegate from Cambria county, Pnnsylvania, to the Douglas state convention, and at the ratification meeting held in Johnstown, Pa., after the Baltimore convention had nominated Douglas, young Stoll was the only speaker, and for two hours held the attention of the largest audience that assembled in that city during the campaign. Taking into consideration the audience, the occasion and the great questions at issue, it will be conceded that the young orator must have displayed a thoroughness of information upon political questions, and a knowledge of men, of measures and conditions which could have been expected only of men of mature years and ripe experience, and that he must have swayed his audience by the force of logic and forensic power altogether phenomenal, is a foregone conclusion. He had, before his majority, won state reputation as a politician and as an orator. For a number of years he had found association with men older than himself congenial, chiefly because in reading and mental grasp he was far in advance of young men of his years, and he could not wait for laggards to catch up, and the fact was not discreditable to him. He accepted responsibilities of position with dignified modesty, and bore them as became one with faith in his own capabilities. From Johnstown he returned to Middleburg and resumed his position as journeyman on the *People's Friend*, and about the close of 1863, when he was twenty years of age, he purchased the paper, improved it and greatly increased its patronage, and when he was twenty-one he was elected a member of the Middleburg school board, and chosen its president, and in the autumn of the following year was elected an auditor of Snyder county, Pennsylvania. Young Stoll, now Mr. John B. Stoll, had fought his way up to an honorable position in life. At this supreme juncture, he will do to look at. He stands out an object lesson clearly and sharply defined. You see him an orphan at his birth, bereft of a father. You see him deprived of his patrimony in his childhood. You see him on his way to school wrestling with his studies and asking his God to help him. You see him at ten years of age crossing the ocean, with his mother, in search of a new home in a strange land. You see him bereft of a mother at twelve years of age. You see him struggling against the tides of adversity, always strong, patient and courageous, working always upward, a student of men, books, newspapers—with clean hands and a clean life, entering a newspaper office as his college, graduating from it with honor and securing all the prizes his Alma Mater could bestow, and every other for which he had contended, self-educated, self-poised, self-reliant and

JOHN B. STOLL.

ready for any tide that led on to fortune. Mr. Stoll came to Indiana in 1866, when twenty-three years of age, and on May 3d of that year began the publication of the *Ligonier Banner*, which dated an epoch, if not a new era, in Indiana journalism. Strong, physically and intellectually, one paper did not suffice to exhaust his resources. Three years later he established and edited the Laporte *Argus*. In 1873 he edited the South Bend *Courier*, a German paper, and there, too, gave full play to his prowess. He purchased the Elkhart *Daily* and *Weekly Democrat*, subsequently the Elkhart *Monitor*, in 1881. Mr. Stoll's abilities as a newspaper writer and publisher commanded attention from the first. He had lofty ideals of journalism. He regarded the newspaper as a moral as well as a political educator. He scorned the idea that the welfare of an individual or a party could be promoted by cinicism, and he early entered upon the task of reform in such matters. He organized a press association, the Northern Indiana Editorial association, and served as its president for six consecutive years, and on January, 1881, was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Democratic State Editorial association, and served as its first president, and has since that time been continuously officially identified with its operations. As a newspaper writer, Mr. Stoll, it may be said, created a new departure, in which cant, sophistication, word jugglery, invective, and the arts of demagogism, were eliminated, and logic and common sense substituted. Being optimistic rather than pessimistic, Mr. Stoll seeks for the good in everything, and never returns empty-handed from his quest. He adopts the Shakespearean philosophy, that a toad may have a jewel in its nose. His vocabulary is rich and his arguments never suffer for the want of the right word to clinch a conclusion, and the severities of his writings are founded on what might be termed parental flagellation, in which his words either whip his antagonists into silence or conviction. But, after all, it is doubtless true that Mr. Stoll's grandest intellectual achievements have been secured on the rostrum. In the best sense of the term he is an orator, and it is on the platform that his intellectual resources have commanded exceptional admiration. He is never flamboyant, his oratory is not of the coruscating, pyrotechnic style, but when the theme, the audience and the occasion combine to arouse his energies, the flow of his arguments is as resistless as a lava tide. Mr. Stoll has long been recognized as an intellectual leader in the Democratic army of Indiana, and from time to time the party has sought to confer upon him high official distinction, and if success has not attended their efforts in the past, it does not follow that deserved distinction is not to be secured in the future. Be this as it may, the past is secure. Men of the highest renown the state has produced have been proud to certify to his fitness for any position within the gift of the government, and such positions as have fallen to his lot have been filled with that unflagging fidelity that has secured for him universal approval. Mr. Stoll is the editor and proprietor of the South Bend *Times*, a Democratic paper, which, though published in a Republican stronghold, is a successful business enterprise and commands the respect and patronage of men of all parties. Aside from the newspaper publishing business, Mr. Stoll has engaged in some other enterprises, which have claimed a share of his attention, the profits of which have contributed to his financial well-being and have placed him in a position in which his philosophic temperament and genial disposition may contemplate surroundings with composure. Mr. Stoll was happily married in 1861, and of this union eight children were born, of whom four are living—Ella C., Eva B., Edgar A., and Elmer Roscoe. Of the four who died in infancy, John B., at the age of four years, succumbed to diphtheria while his father was absent from home on a campaign tour. He was a precocious child, and his death was a great family affliction. Mr. Stoll, now less than three-score years of age, and in the full enjoyment of all his mental and physical faculties, and surrounded by hosts of friends, has a right to indulge the hope of still living many years in the enjoyment of rest and all the satisfaction to be derived from a beautiful and well-ordered home.

NEBEKER, ENOS HOOK, is one of the eminent citizens of Indiana. His paternal ancestors were Germans, whose home was in that section of Germany watered by the river Rhine, which, from its source throughout most of its course, is celebrated for scenery grand and beautiful, unrivaled in Europe and scarcely paralleled in the world. From this far-famed land of learning, romance and chivalry the ancestors of the subject of this sketch journeyed to America to build homes and rear families and perpetuate their name. And it would be not only natural, but eminently in keeping with that almost universal sentiment of love of ancestral lands and homes, if the American Nebekers, in fancy, at least, should often visit this scenic land of the Rhine, where their ancestors lived, and when perhaps the name is still known in the old Fatherland. Hans Nebeker, the progenitor of the Nebeker family in America, emigrated from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and located near Wilmington, Del.; Lucas, the son of Hans Nebeker, and the grandfather of Enos H. Nebeker, married Hannah Morris, a daughter of a distinguished family of the revolutionary period, and emigrated from Delaware to western Pennsylvania in the closing years of the eighteenth century, where he engaged in farming. Remaining a few years in Pennsylvania, the family, following the star of empire, removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, and thence to Fountain county, Ind., in 1823. Enos H. Nebeker's great-grandfather was Hans Nebeker, his grandfather was Lucas Nebeker. George Nebeker, the son of Lucas, married Mary Steeley, and of this union Enos H. was born June 26th, 1836, on a farm near Covington, Fountain county, the second of four sons. His grandparents and parents were Indiana pioneers. They were among the first settlers. In fact, the Nebekers had been pioneers from the days when Hens Nebeker located near Wilmington, Del. Lucas Nebeker seemed to like primitive surroundings. When he arrived in Indiana, the state was only seven years old. It was a land of unsubdued forests, uncultivated prairies and unbridged streams. The pioneers of Indiana were heroic men and women. They built homes and churches and school houses, cleared away the timber for farms, plowed and planted and reaped. They could not see coming events, but their ears were attuned to the harbinger notes of advancing civilization, and they blazed out and hewed out in the wilderness, new pathways of progress. Of this type of men was Lucas Nebeker, the father, and his son, George, the father of Enos H. Nebeker, had a taste of this pioneer life. He was a man of large capabilities of education and culture, a farmer and a banker, whose business prosperity designated him as one of Indiana's most progressive and useful citizens. His


ENOS HOOK NEBEKER.

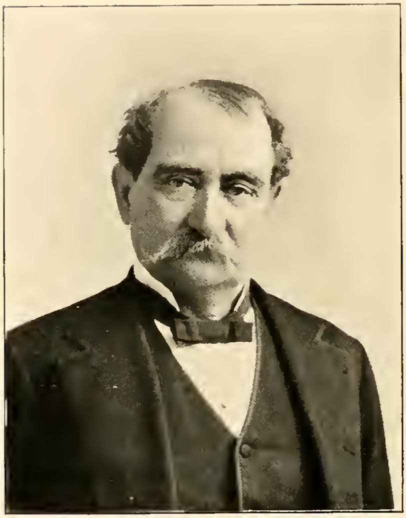
son, the subject of this sketch, inherited his father's distinguishing characteristics. His boyhood was spent on the farm where he was born, and his education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by one year's study at Asbury (now DePauw) university. His education was substantial and practical, rather than classic and ornamental. The problems he was to solve related to farming and finance. He was to help in developing the wealth of the state, leaving to others the professions of law, theology, medicine, education and politics, not that such questions did not interest him or that he ignored them, but rather that they were not subjects that inspired his ambition. Always a Republican, Mr. Nebeker has been in sympathy with the principles and policy of his party. His grandfather was a Whig, when that party could boast of such illustrious names as Webster, Clay, Wm. Henry Harrison, and hosts of others scarcely less conspicuous in the history of the country, and at an early day, in Fountain county, became one of the associate judges of the circuit court. His father was also a Whig, and then a Republican, who also served several years in a judicial office; besides, in 1862, he was appointed collector of internal revenue, and later was appointed commissioner of enrollment for the draft. It would be strange, indeed, if under such home influences, Mr. E. H. Nebeker was not prominently identified with the Republican party, and in his early manhood years did not seek political preferment. In 1870 he was elected auditor of Fountain county, alike complimentary to his standing in his party, to his integrity and popularity in his native county. But it was his first, last and only elective office. Still, his party had in store for him other honors, and in 1880 he was a delegate to the great national Republican convention at Chicago, a convention which dated an epoch in the history of the Republican party, where giants wrestled for the mastery, where the banners of such men as Grant and Blaine went down in defeat, and the star of James A. Garfield ascended to the zenith. In that fierce contest Mr. Nebeker voted for the "plumed knight," while there was a shadow of a chance for the great American statesman, and then voted for Garfield, the boy of the "towpath," the scholar, orator and statesman, and whose death at Elberon, where ocean's billows moaned his requiem, constituted one of the saddest and most gloomy pictures to be found in the archives of the centuries. Meanwhile, from 1880 to 1891, Mr. Nebeker had developed along lines of banking and financiering to an extent, that, in 1891 President Harrison conferred upon him the distinguished and responsible position of treasurer of the United States. In this appointment President Harrison made no mistake. Mr. Nebeker was thoroughly equipped for the position. He handled millions as if they were units. Receipts and disbursements aggregating millions indicated the grasp of his mind, and accuracy, integrity and ability illuminated his record. On October 3d, 1865, Mr. Nebeker married Miss Mary E. Sewell, only daughter of W. C. B. Sewell, an old and worthy citizen of Fountain county, and of distinguished ancestry of English origin, and for two centuries conspicuously identified with the history of Massachusetts, bearing upon its rolls eminent scholars, doctors of divinity and civil engineers. Of this union two children were born, Miss Grace, a highly accomplished daughter, and Sewell, who was his father's private secretary while treasurer of the United States, and now in business at Indianapolis, Ind. In every department of business in which Mr. Nebeker engaged, success has attended his efforts. In this there has been nothing fortuitous—in no sense a matter of chance or luck, but rather of intelligent efforts along lines approved by judgment, and the combination of intelligence and integrity. Fortunate in his patrimonial inheritance, and still more fortunate in mental and physical gifts, Mr. Nebeker has improved every opportunity and advantage that has been presented during his life campaign, and now, with ample means, with hosts of friends, cheerful and urbane, with an unblemished character, and living in a beautiful home, amidst the most cultured and refined domesticities, where he dispenses elegant hospitalities, Mr. Nebeker's present is "a state of serene contentment, and his future full of promise of well-earned repose."

CRAVENS, John R. It is not an easy task to write a biographical sketch of a truly eminent man, because all too common, only the external, the public side of his character is seen and dilated upon, while the internal, domestic, the home and social phases of his character, are overlooked—the best half is omitted. This, as a general proposition, holds good and takes on the form and substance of an axiom—and for the busy world around us may be sufficient—but it may be contended that in writing biographical sketches of "Men of Progress" of Indiana, something more is required. In Mark Antony's oration on the death of Caesar, whom Brutus thought was the incarnation of ambition, the populace heard with delight the statements that Caesar had a heart and thought of the poor, that he believed the maxim, *Omnia vincit amor,* was as fruitful of victories as war with its swords, spears and battleaxes.

The public knew Hon. John R. Cravens as a lawyer of consummate ability, a man profoundly versed in jurisprudence, the science and philosophy of law, one who had studied the constitution of his country and his state, who knew their limitations and the rights of the people which they shielded and protected, but the public knew little or nothing at all of those studious habits which enabled him to solve problems of law as if the arduous work resulted from intuitive knowledge or was accomplished by some good genius who presided over his destiny. Mr. Cravens stood in the front rank of Indiana's orators. It is doubtless true that oratory demands vocal organs specially adapted to the art, and yet, he is only a great orator who has a great intellect. There is not one exception from the days of Demosthenes to the present. Mr. Cravens, the subject of this sketch, was not a great orator because he had a splendid voice with animated and graceful gesticulation, but rather because his mental faculties, schooled and disciplined, enabled him, aided by a fervid imagination, to embellish his themes with the choicest flowers of eloquence, which strengthened rather than weakened his arguments—a fact which gave Daniel Webster his pre-eminence as the greatest of American orators.

Mr. Cravens was one of Indiana's foremost statesmen. And here it is well enough to remark that the best statesmanship of any period that may be named, is not always found in parliaments and congresses. Beyond their limits and often far above and in advance of them, is found a statesmanship unrecognized, or, if observed, is all too often ignored, but which, nevertheless, shapes events and ultimately dictates conditions. As an instance, the abolitionists, once derided and defamed, in their day, firmly grasped, as Wm. H. Seward said, that "higher law" of righteousness, which must ultimately prevail, clung to it through storm and shine, until block and whip, and chain and pen were swept away forever—when it was found that abolitionists, though scorned and condemned, were the real statesmen of the age.

Mr. Cravens was the son of Dr. Robert Cravens, a distinguished physician of Madison, Ind., and Sarah Grover (Paul) Cravens, daughter of Col. John Paul, and was born in the city of Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, November 22, 1819. Col. Paul, his grandfather, was one of the founders of the city of Madison and participated in the great Vincennes and Kaskaskia campaign at a period when it was important to rescue the northwest territory from the grasp of the British and Indians. Col. Paul was a



JOHN R. CRAVENS.

man of immense wealth and of great public spirit, and was the first senator from Jefferson county after Indiana was admitted into the union, and participated in framing and passing the first laws of the state. It may be inferred that as a boy Mr. Cravens possessed remarkable aptitude for learning, since at the age of nineteen, in 1837, he graduated from the state university at Bloomington, Ind. He was a scholar of superior classical attainments, which, in his public addresses, he used with marked effect.

After his graduation he chose law as a profession and studied under the instruction of that justly celebrated jurist and orator, Hon. Joseph G. Marshall, who was confessedly, in his day, the foremost lawyer, orator and statesman in Indiana. A student of the temperament and aptitude of Mr. Cravens, under the direction of such a master as Mr. Marshall, could not fail of catching inspiration from his towering genius, and the subsequent life of Mr. Cravens as a politician, lawyer, orator and statesman indicates very conclusively that his instructor's ideals had made a deep impression upon his mind.

Mr. Cravens, for a time, in his early manhood engaged in the milling business in the city of Madison, which was interrupted by a disastrous fire and thus ended the enterprise, after which he became the vice-president of the Madison and Indianapolis Railway company and the manager of the property. But Mr. Cravens was more of a politician than a business man, in the ordinary sense of the term. His mind was active and fertile. He liked the arena where giants contend for the mastery, the resounding clash of ideas, when arguments, facts and logic are in battle array, and for a time he entered the newspaper arena and edited the Madison *Banner,* an organ of the grand old Whig party, the party of Webster, and Clay, and Harrison, and a host of other illustrious men. At the time of the demise of the Whig party, political affairs became chaotic. Men drifted away from old moorings and formed new political associations, and Mr. Cravens became affiliated with the Republican party, with which he acted until 1872. He was a member of the Indiana state senate during the sessions of 1856-57, 1860-61, 1866-67 and 1868-69—in all, eight years a member of the state senate, and for nearly the entire period served as president *pro tempore* of that body and was accounted one of the best parliamentarians that ever filled the responsible position. Mr. Cravens was a member of the senate during sessions when questions were up for debate which required first-class statesmanship for their settlement. The greatest war for the greatest principle known to the ages was in progress for a portion of the time, and when peace came, the problems of government to be solved, as a result of the war, were scarcely less grave than those presented during active hostilities. These exigencies brought into commanding prominence the brainy men of the state, and in their discussion, Mr. Cravens was in the front rank. It was there that his great power as a thinker and an orator found full play. He had acted with the Republican party when the battle and the storm were on, but when the war flags were furled and peace came, he became a liberal Republican, and, approving the position of the Democratic party upon the great question of reconstruction, and kindred subjects, entered the ranks of the Democratic party, where he remained to the close of his brilliant career.

During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Cravens served as paymaster with the rank of major, the duties of which he performed with that exactitude characteristic of his methods in private affairs.

He was a candidate in 1872 on the Democratic ticket for lieutenant-governor, and it was in this campaign that his great abilities and thorough knowledge of governmental affairs attracted the widest attention, and though he did not succeed, there are thousands who remember his trenchant blade and chivalric prowess. He was a man of unquestioned courage, physical and moral. Without a taint of bravado, men were taught that his integrity and good name could not be assailed with impunity, and his courage of conviction was known throughout the state and nation. Once having settled in his own mind what was right, he pursued his course regardless of the opinions of others. It is the one trait of character which more than any others that can be named establishes on an enduring basis what the world calls fame, because without it there can be no renown worthy of the name.

Mr. Cravens made an upright judge of the Jefferson circuit court. It was a position in which his great legal learning, in alliance with integrity, commanded not only the approval of bench and bar, but of the people as well.

Judge Cravens was an ardent friend of education, particularly of the common schools, and served the city of Madison as school trustee for a number of terms, and declined the appointment of trustee of the Prison South because it would interfere with his duties as school trustee, and in addition, he was one of the trustees of the state university, his Alma Mater, and also of Hanover college.

He was awake to every enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of his native city.

On February 1st, 1844, Judge Cravens married Miss Drusilla Lanier, second daughter of J. F. D. Lanier, banker and capitalist, whose patriotism prompted him to advance large sums of money to Gov. Oliver P. Morton to carry forward the state government because the legislature had failed to make the necessary appropriations. It was an act that won the gratitude of the people of Indiana and made "Lanier" a treasured name in the memory of every patriotic citizen of the state. Subsequently, Mr. Lanier became a celebrated banker and financier of the city of New York, whose fame became national, and where he accumulated a vast fortune.

Of the marriage of Judge Cravens and Miss Lanier, eleven children were born, nine of whom, and their mother, survive. Mrs. Cravens, the widow of Judge Cravens, is of that beautiful type of womanhood that delights in relieving the indigent, and especially old ladies who have seen better days and whose declining years would be devoted to lamentations and gloomy forebodings were it not for the thoughtfulness and care of Mrs. Cravens, who finds, in doing good, a source of exquisite satisfaction.

Judge Cravens' great heart stood still on March 26th, 1899. On that day the silver cord was loosed and one of Indiana's most distinguished citizens yielded to the inevitable. Had he lived until the 22d of November, 1899, he would have been an octogenarian.

He was the friend and co-laborer of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, who was born September 7, 1819—his senior by something more than two months—but who preceded him to the spirit world fourteen years. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, another great Indianian, born August 29th, 1819, died in 1891, passing the boundary line of the "great divide" nine years in advance of his friend; and now, he who wrote the obituaries of Hendricks and McDonald and has been on the road since February 10, 1819, has the sad satisfaction of writing a sketch of another "nineteener" who has passed "over the river to rest beneath the shade of the trees."

Judge Cravens was a man of religious convictions and profession, having joined the Second Presbyterian church of Madison in 1858, at thirty-nine years of age, when every intellectual faculty was matured, and which must therefore stand as an act evincing his profound conviction of the truths of revealed religion.

Taking him all in all, Judge Cravens' career is alike honorable to himself, his state and country. Living at a time when the storms of faction lined the strand with wrecks, when the blandishments of temptation swerved multitudes from the pathways of integrity to wander the remainder of their lives suspected and shunned by their fellow-men, Judge Cravens was equal to every emergency, no matter how fiercely the battle raged around him, no matter how dazzling were the prizes to be seized if integrity would yield to temptation, he passed every ordeal with an escutcheon unstained and has left to his children and children's children the priceless heritage of a good name.

WILSON, Charles E., holds the responsible position of private or confidential secretary of Gov. James A. Mount. During his incumbency of this office, the exacting duties of which the general public know little or nothing at all, he was commissioned military secretary, with the rank of colonel. These two offices—private secretary and military secretary—when the war with Spain was declared and a call upon Indiana for troops was made, imposed upon Col. Wilson numerous onerous duties, well calculated to tax his mental and physical resources. Indiana's historic reputation for promptness in responding to the call of the country for troops was to be maintained; the chivalric prestige of the state upheld and preserved, and her burnished renown, won in the war of the rebellion, made, if possible, still more resplendent. In this patriotic work, Col. Wilson's energies were made notably conspicuous and won universal approval throughout the country. Gov. Mount, like Gov. Morton, at once loomed up as a "war governor," with this advantage over Gov. Morton: Gov. Mount had been a soldier. He knew the wants of soldiers. He had been in camp, in bivouac and battle. Under the administration of Gov. Mount, Indiana was the first state to have her quota in camp and ready for duty. The military secretary met every emergency, not only in the preparatory camps when the soldiers were mustered into the service, but every other responsibility devolving upon him as the confidential helpmeet of the governor—whence, then, Col. Charles E. Wilson. He comes into notice as a printer. He belongs to the Ben. Franklin and Horace Greeley type of men. He learned the printers' trade, a trade that has produced great philosophers, statesmen, scientists and men of affairs, in every department of high endeavor, as, also, great writers. It is a trade that has unlocked and unbarred more doors to advancement than any other trade, since Noah navigated the ark—since the Greeks founded their schools of philosophy or the first soldier slain in battle mounted to "Fame's eternal camping ground. Col. Wilson became a printer. What then? What more natural than that he should become an editor and a writer? It is always interesting to chronicle incidents in the boy and young manhood life of self-made men. The term "self-made" is somewhat vague, but it is understood to include those inherent qualities and forces of will-power and self-reliance which enable their possessor to move on, when others hesitate, to work when others are idle, to be hopeful when others are despondent and to be cheerful when others are gloomy. These were the characteristics of young Wilson. The printer became a newspaper owner and writer, all the time increasing his equipment as a writer, until he reached the position of editor of the Lafayette *Daily Courier,* one of the most influential newspapers in Indiana, a position which he held for nearly ten years, a period sufficiently extended to test to the utmost fitness for the position—an arena in which truth and error are forever battling for supremacy, and when defeat is inevitable, unless the contending champions are armed and panoplied for the contest. Col Wilson won renown as the editor of the Lafayette *Daily Courier,* and the approval of the great party in whose interest he labored. It is needless to say that he is a Republican whose fealty to his party is as true as the needle to the magnet. He believes in its principles and its policy, and in their support his judgment and conviction are in alliance.

On more than one occasion his services have been recognized. President Hayes commissioned him postmaster of the city of Lebanon, Ind. He was placed in charge of the newspaper bureau at Chicago, at the western headquarters of the national Republican committee, after the St. Louis convention, and flooded the country with Republican campaign literature which was printed in the Republican press. So well was this task performed that he won high commendation from Chairman Mark Hanna and other members of the national committee. It was not, however, Col. Wilson's first venture in that line of campaign work. He had years before inaugurated a "literary bureau" for the Republican state central committee and had published a "Political Handbook of Indiana," of which more than five thousand copies were sold.

As an intelligent, aggressive and tireless political worker, Col. Wilson has few superiors. He is sanguine and enthusiastic. Whatever his hands find to do, he does with all his might, and it is not, therefore, surprising that Gov. Mount voluntarily selected him for his private and confidential secretary. His experience in the various positions he had held had given him a wide acquaintance with distinguished men of the party, and when writing was to be done, few were better equipped for the work. He was one of the organizers of the Indiana Republican Editorial association. For several years he was its secretary, and in 1896 was elected its president—the highest compliment his fellow editors could confer.

CHARLES E. WILSON.

Fraternally, Col. Wilson is a member of the order of F. and A. M., a member of the Indianapolis Press club, the Columbia club, and other organizations.

Such is a brief outline of the life-record of Col. Charles E. Wilson, who is yet a young man with a future before him full of promise of still higher achievements as a politician and a writer. As a Man of Progress, and few there are in Indiana upon whom the designation could be more worthily bestowed, he is entitled to take rank with those who cherish high ideals and are inspired by noble ambitions. Mr. Wilson is married, but has no children. His wife was formerly Atha May Rodefer, daughter of one of the most prominent business men of Boone county.

JOSS, **Frederick Augustus**, one of the leading lawyers and Republicans of Indian-

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS JOSS.

apolis, was born at Centreville, Mich., May 5th, 1867.

His father, John C. Joss, was born in Antwerp, Belgium, of German parents, living there for political reasons. He was a student at the university of Halle and Heidelberg. On arriving in this country, he immediately enlisted as private in Co. G. 2d Michigan volunteers, in the war of the rebellion, and served four years. He lost his left leg at the battle of the Wilderness, which terminated his service, retiring as captain and acting major. After the war he located at Centreville, Mich., where he was clerk of St. Joe county for sixteen years, and interested in manufacturing enterprises in that locality. He had the assurance by the Garfield administration of consul generalship at Frankfort-on-the-Main, when he was killed in a railway accident February 2, 1881, at Niles, Mich., the same place where he first left the railway when he came to this country. He left a large estate.

Mr. Joss' mother, whose maiden name was Mary Moore Merrell, was born at Sinclairville, N. Y. She belonged to the well-known Beardsley and Norton families of New York state, and was a highly educated and cultured lady, whose special care and pride was the education of her two sons.

Mr. Joss received his early education and training at home, and when nine years old entered Centreville grammar school and graduated in Centreville high school in the year 1882. He immediately entered Ann Arbor high school, which is a preparatory department of the university of Michigan. He was president of the senior class of 1885, and entered the University of Michigan in the fall of the same year. He was a member of the *Chi Psi* fraternity.

Mr. Joss spent one year in a mining venture in Canada and at the expiration of that time began the study of law. He visited his college friend, Hon. Braden Clark, at Frankfort, Ind., and while there read law in the office of Samuel O. Bayless. He devoted his time faithfully to the study of the law and was materially aided by Mr. Bayless, who is one of the leading attorneys of the state, and at present assistant general counsel of the Big Four railroad system. Mr. Joss was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Mr. Clark, which continued until June 12, 1892, when Mr. Joss removed to Indianapolis.

Mr. Joss came to Indianapolis on offer of employment by his present partner, Hon. Ovid B. Jameson, and worked for him until January, 1895, when the present partnership of Jameson & Joss was formed.

Politically, Mr. Joss is and always has been a staunch and active worker in the Republican ranks. He is regarded as one of the leading Republicans of the state, and has held many important positions in that organization. He is at present state senator from Marion and Morgan counties, and served in that capacity during the legislative session of 1899. He was considered one of the leading members of that body, and served his constituency with ability and distinction and entire satisfaction to all, regardless of politics.

Mr. Joss is one of those who think that good citizenship requires every man to take an interest in politics. So believing, he has taken an active part in political affairs in this state with marked success. An intimate personal friend of the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, he was one of the first to realize the availability of Mr. Beveridge for the United States Senate and was prominently connected with the recent successful movement to elect Mr. Beveridge to that position. He was untiring in his efforts and labors to that end and was the acknowledged leader of the Beveridge forces in the caucus. He also made the speech nominating Mr. Beveridge in the senate.

Mr. Joss is a prominent and leading member of different organizations and clubs of Indianapolis. He is chairman of the elections committee of the Columbia club, ex-secretary of the Marion club, a member of the University club, a 32d-degree Mason and a Shriner. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of America.

He was married September 2, 1891, to Miss Mary Q. Hubbard. They have two children, Mary Hubbard, and Lucianna Hubbard Joss.

Mr. Joss is not old in years, but he possesses a degree of ability and superior knowledge of law which has already won for him a reputation the equal of many who have spent a lifetime in the legal profession. He has already been called upon to serve his constituency in many high and responsible positions, and so faithfully and well has he performed his duties, that the future will, no doubt, crown him with still greater success.

KELLEY, John William. Probably no city of its size in the state of Indiana can boast of a more intelligent class of lawyers than Portland, and certainly no member of that bar is more widely and favorably known throughout that section of the state than the subject of this sketch. Although young in years, he ranks as one of the leading attorneys of that bar, and has gained this reputation through hard work and successful practice.

JOHN WILLIAM KELLEY.

John William Kelley, the subject of this sketch, was born November 18, 1873, at New Corydon, Ind. His father, George Henry Kelley, a marble and granite dealer, and farmer in fair circumstances, is one of the most influential and respected citizens of his community. His mother, Nancy A. Kelley (*nee* Evanson), is of Irish descent. His grandparents came from Ireland almost seventy-five years ago.

Mr. Kelley received his early education in the common schools, from which he graduated. He received a fairly good education in these schools and he was surrounded by good influences. He attended the Tri-State normal at Angola, Ind., during the years of 1889-90, and the Ohio Normal university at Ada, O., in 1891-92.

Following the same course that the majority of lawyers, who have made excellent reputations and great success in their chosen profession, have pursued, Mr. Kelley began teaching school in the winter, at the same time reading law. He taught for four years in the country schools, at the same time devoting all his spare time to the study of law.

In August, 1894, he entered the restaurant business at Geneva, Ind., and in June, 1895, lost everything he had by fire. He came to Portland, Ind., in July of the same year, and entered the law office of Snyder & Bergman. He remained with this firm until January 1, 1896, when he entered the profession alone.

Mr. Kelley has assisted in many of the most important cases, appearing before that circuit. He assisted in the defense of Albert Musser for the murder of Louisa Stolz, and was highly complimented for the masterly manner in which he conducted the case.

Politically, Mr. Kelley is a Democrat, and firmly believes in the principles of the party platform as set forth by the Chicago convention of 1896. He is a tireless and effective worker in the party ranks, and is regarded as one of the rising politicians of his part of the state.

Mr. Kelley's successful career as a lawyer furnishes an inspiration to all ambitious young men who are without financial means, for the prosecution of their studies. From the first he made his own way, and fought his own battles. At the age of fourteen he began working in a hoop factory, and attended school in the winter. He saved enough money in two years' time to enable him to attend college, and in later years he began teaching and soon had money enough to complete his education. His successful career and bright prospects for the future emphasize the oft-repeated saying that there is no such word as "fail" to those who have ambition, health and a determination to succeed.

MYERS, DAVID ALBERT, one of Greenburg's most talented lawyers, was born in Logansport, Ind., August 5th, 1859. It is a noticeable fact that most men of prominence are sons of farmers, and Mr. Myers is no exception. He is the son of Henry C. and Mariah Myers (*nee* Bright).

Mr. Myers was fortunate in having the best educational advantages. The foundation of his education was obtained in the country schools and also in the public schools of Logansport. Desiring a higher education and broader culture, he attended the Central Normal college, and later Smithson college. After having thoroughly equipped himself for almost any profession he might choose, he selected the law as his chosen life work, and entered the law school at Albany, N. Y. He completed the course at this institution, graduating in May, 1881. He began the practice of his profession in the following September at Greensburg, Ind. He was very successful in his early practice, and was city attorney of Greensburg for a term of three years.

To the young lawyer, the office of prosecuting attorney is a great step forward, and Mr. Myers for four years held this office for the 8th judicial circuit of Indiana. The next step in the history of this ambitious and enterprising man was from the office of prosecuting attorney to the bench, being appointed to that position upon the death of Judge Miller in March, 1898. This position he has held until the present time. The circuit is composed of Rush and Decatur counties.

In a judicial convention each of these counties has an equal number of delegates and the result of the balloting in the last convention to select a nominee for judge was a deadlock. Several hundred ballots were cast and a majority of the Rush county delegates refused to vote other than under the unit rule for their county. All propositions offered by Decatur county were refused by them, and none offered in their stead. The result of this state of affairs was, that after the convention had been in session two days, a motion by Decatur to adjourn and meet again at Rushville was opposed by the Rush county delegates. This motion was lost, the chairman (a Rush county man) casting the deciding vote. The Decatur delegates finally withdrew, and no nomination was made. Mr. Myers proposed to withdraw his name from any further consideration, but the delegates would not allow him to decline the use of his name, as it was not so much a question of candidate at this time as a county fight. His proposition might have been considered had Rush county been willing to make some concession, but this it refused to do.

The true politician, who works for the best interests of the party of his choice, should be willing to sacrifice his own ambition, if necessary, in order to promote the interests of his party, and Mr. Myers proved his loyalty in this respect, when he attempted to harmonize the strife and feeling which existed between the two counties. He made a proposition to the chairman of the Rush county Republican central committee that the delegates of each county be called together in convention again and for Decatur county to present no candidate for judge. This proposition was also rejected by Rush county, and the result of this failure to come to some amicable settlement of the differences, was the election of a Democrat to the office.

Mr. Myers retired from the bench and again began the active practice of law in Greensburg, where he is at present located.

The successful man is usually the one to whom his chosen field of labor is pleasant, and it is no exception in this case. Mr. Myers is devoted to his profession and is deeply interested in all branches of the law. He is well equipped for the practice of his profession, and is justly proud of his extensive law library, which is one of the finest in the state. In politics, he is an ardent and determined Republican, but is not a narrow partisan. Although loyal to the party of his choice under all circumstances, he is liberal-minded, believing that persons of other political views have a right to their opinions as well as himself, and recognizing this right, he seldom talks politics.

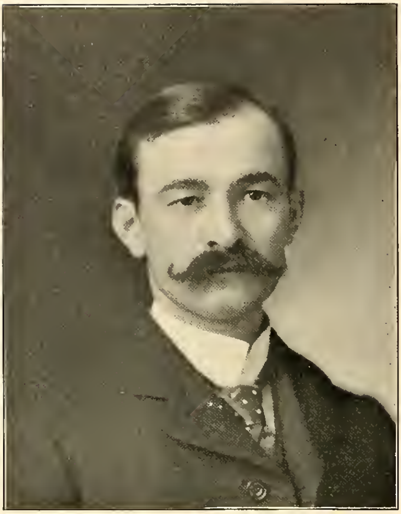
Mr. Myers is a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis, and a firm believer in secret benevolent orders, and has been honored with some important offices in the orders to which he belongs. He is worshipful master of Concordia lodge, No. 476, F. and A. M., of Greensburg, now serving his third term. He is also a 32d-degree Mason and a Shriner. He holds a membership in the K. of P., I. O. O. F., and Muscovite lodges, and takes a great interest in athletics and field sports. He is president of the Trap Shooters' league.

DAVID ALBERT MYERS.

He was married to Miss Laura Hart, daughter of James and Mary Hart, of Greensburg, Ind., in 1880. She died in 1883 and he has not since married.

EICHHORN, William H. Probably no one is better or more favorably known among the members of the bar of northern Indiana, or as a leader of the Democracy of the state, than W. H. Eichhorn, of Bluffton, Ind. He is a young man of great ability, and one who is destined to occupy high and honorable position in the affairs of state.

Mr. Eichhorn was born October 6th, 1866, in Wells county, near Markle, Ind. His father, Frederick Eichhorn, was a farmer in ordinary financial circumstances, and was well known on account of his liberality in all things pertaining to the advancement of his



WILLIAM H. EICHHORN.

community. He died when the subject of this sketch was about four years old. Mr. Eichhorn's mother's maiden name was Mary W. Behner. She was born in Germany and came to the United States when four years old. She is still living. He is of German extraction, his ancestors on both sides of the house coming from that country.

Mr. Eichhorn attended the common schools until fourteen years old, when he entered the Bluffton high school. He graduated in 1885, and attended the state normal three spring terms, teaching country and village schools in winter. He studied law in the office of Martin & Vaughn, of Bluffton, a short time, then attended law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., during the year 1890-91, where he became a member of the *Phi Delta Phi* fraternity. While in school in the spring of 1891, he was elected county superintendent of Wells county, in which capacity he served one full term until August, 1893. In May, 1893, he was admitted to the bar of Wells county, and in August, 1893, resigned the superintendency and formed a partnership in the practice of the law with Hon. A. N. Martin, then congressman from the 11th Indiana district, Judge Vaughn, his former partner, having been appointed to the bench. During almost two years following, his partner was constantly in congress at the special session of 1893 and regular sessions following, and his work as an attorney was very hard, having had no experience. This partnership has continued ever since.

It is very probable that Mr. Eichhorn's success in his profession is due, in a large measure, to the fact that he was thrown on his own resources, on account of the absence of his partner, it being absolutely necessary for him to answer all questions of law arising in his practice. His constant study and investigation thoroughly equipped him with a knowledge of legal points, and as a result he is considered one of the leaders of his profession.

Mr. Eichhorn is known all over the state as a leader in politics. He has always been a Democrat. In 1896 he was elected to the 60th general assembly and re-elected in 1898. He served with ability and distinction in both sessions of the legislature, and was the leader of the Democratic side of the house. He did much to advance worthy legislation, and was one of the foremost to oppose legislation which was not in the interest of the people of the state. On account of his thorough knowledge of the law, he could readily detect flaws in the bills which were presented for passage by the opposing forces, and by his clear analysis and forcible argument many injurious bills failed to become laws. In November, 1897, he was appointed to the board of managers of the Indiana reformatory, and in March, 1898, was re-appointed for four years by Gov. Mount.

Mr. Eichhorn is a member of the University club of Indiana, Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, and Masonic lodges. He was married July, 1894, to E. May Foltz, of Marion county, Indiana, daughter of Joseph Foltz. They have no children living.

MORRIS, NATHAN. Among the attorneys of Indianapolis no one is better versed in the intricacies of corporation and commercial law than Nathan Morris. It may be said with equal truth that Mr. Morris is well posted in all departments of his professional work, although he particularly excels as a corporation and commercial lawyer. This pre-eminence he has gained by close study and diligent work. The firm of Morris, Newberger & Curtis, of which Mr. Morris is the senior member, has a larger practice along this line than any other in Indianapolis, and has held this place in the fore front for several years.

Nathan Morris is one of the children of Joseph S. and Leah Cohn Morris. His father came from Kitzberg, on the Prussian border, and his mother from England. They were married in London in 1845, and, emigrating to America in 1847, located in New York city. On the discovery of gold in California, Joseph S. Morris was one of the first to reach the gold fields of the Pacific coast. He and his wife took passage around Cape Horn and located in California in 1849. He was industrious, careful and economical. He settled in business at Coloma. Engaging in mining and in merchandising, it was not long until he had accumulated a considerable fortune. Coloma was a thriving mining town and has long held a prominent place in the memories of many of the "original '49-ers," and of many who sought the California gold fields later.

Nathan Morris was born at Coloma, May 31, 1857. His parents afterwards removed to Virginia City, Nevada. His first education was received in the public and private schools of Virginia City. Education was not as carefully looked after in Virginia City in those days as were some other subjects. Virginia City was then a rushing mining town. Later Nathan was sent to New York city, where he attended school until 1870.

Joseph S. Morris had been favorably impressed with Indianapolis, and in 1871 he located in this city and continued to make it his home till his death. He died in 1877, respected as one of Indianapolis' best citizens, but without means, having been unfortunate in his business undertakings. His wife survived him eighteen years, dying in 1895. Shortly after coming to Indianapolis, Nathan Morris entered the service of McKean & Co., wood engravers, and remained with them until 1875, when he began the study of law in the office of Gen. George H. Chapman, and took the course in the Central Law school, graduating therefrom with credit. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began the practice in Indianapolis, associated with Gen. Chapman until his death, when he formed a law partnership with Louis Newberger. Later, Capt. J. B. Curtis was admitted to the firm as the third member, the firm name being now Morris, Newberger & Curtis.

NATHAN MORRIS.

Politically, Mr. Morris is a Democrat. He never held any office save that of United States commissioner, and this he resigned shortly after entering upon the duties. He is a member of the Commercial club, the Hendricks club, the University club, Country club, and other organizations.

In manner, Mr. Morris is sociable and affable, and has a large circle of friends, being able to put off the cares of business and enter upon the enjoyment of social diversions among his friends in a manner which is helpful to the strength of a tired professional man. But when he is at work on some case, then all energies are upon the matter in hand.

The firm of which he is a member enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

POWELL, Nathan, is a son of Jacob Powell and Elizabeth (Howard) Powell, and was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 14th, 1814. His father was of Welsh descent, his paternal ancestors emigrating from Wales in early colonial days and settling in Maryland. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, which made the subject of this sketch a "Son of the Revolution," a title now regarded of great value, and which descends to his sons and to their sons to remote generations. Nor are the daughters less fortunate, as they may have the title of "Daughters of the Revolution."

Mr. Powell's parents removed from Maryland to Indiana in 1820, when Nathan was six years old, and were pioneers in a settlement which subsequently became the City of the Rising Sun, then in Dearborn county, but now in Ohio county, Indiana.

The early and only schooling Nathan had was obtained in the country schools, where he received no degrees, nor had he an opportunity to join a Greek fraternity, and yet, at the age of fifteen, he accompanied a friend of his father's to New Orleans as book-keeper and manager of a line of steamboats. Returning at the age of seventeen, he was able to build his father a barn and otherwise promote the welfare of the family, a filial duty which he performed with satisfaction. After several years of successful business enterprises in and near New Orleans, he returned to Indiana and began his business career in Madison in 1839, at the age of twenty-five, since which date he was a resident of that city up to the time of his death, and one of its foremost business men and successful financiers.

He displayed in his young manhood years those inherent qualities of mind that enabled him to grasp in detail and entirety large enterprises, and for many years he engaged in the flour and pork business upon a large scale. His name was always the synonym of integrity and honorable dealing, his word having all the force of a bond. He was the embodiment of industry. His prescience was phenomenal in business affairs. He saw the end from the beginning. He possessed a clear and penetrating mind. He read men and motives, character and capacity, as if they were open books. He had the intuitions of a seer. He solved mercantile and banking problems in a way that left no doubt in his own mind, and which established confidence in the minds of others, and as a result—cities having character as well as individuals—he gave to the city of Madison an enviable prominence as a business and financial center.

In 1848, Mr. Powell organized the Madison Life, Fire and Marine Insurance company, and in 1865 he established the National Branch bank of Madison, serving as president of both institutions until his death in 1882, when sixty-eight years of age.

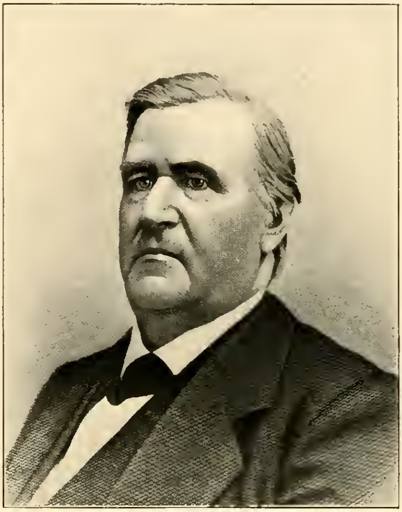
Mr. Powell was intensely patriotic. He loved his country and its institutions with a devotion that inspired him, in the dark days of the rebellion, to supply the government with large quantities of quartermasters and commissary stores, besides lending the government a large sum of gold to enable it to "save the union."

Mr. Powell was nominally a member of the Republican party and long enjoyed the personal friendship of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's great "war governor," but in the strictest sense he was not a partisan, casting his vote for men he esteemed best qualified for office and most worthy of public confidence, a quality of mind exhibiting moral courage of the highest order.

Mr. Powell was a public-spirited citizen who aided every enterprise designed and calculated to promote the general welfare of his fellow-citizens. He was quick to comprehend the useful and the beautiful. He did not forget his own struggle to obtain a limited education, and permitted no opportunity to pass which afforded him the pleasure of promoting education by liberal contributions for the improvement of the common schools, and the higher institutions of learning, and many men prominent in business affairs in Madison owe their start in life to his aid and early encouragement.

In 1846 Mr. Powell married Miss Mary Frances Watts, daughter of Dr. Howard Watts of Madison, and of the happy union six sons and two daughters were born, of whom W. H. and F. L. Powell are now in charge of the business interests founded by their father.

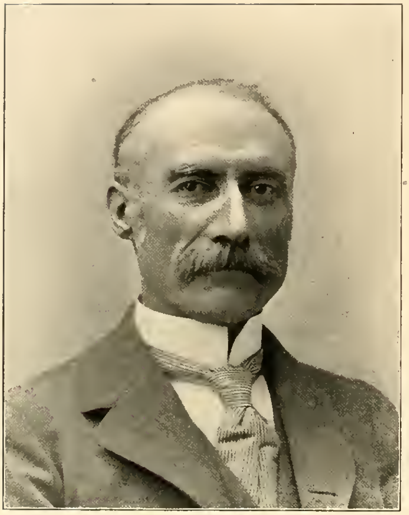
Mr. Powell was never connected with any church organization, although he attended the Presbyterian church. Bound by no creed, he recognized the mission of the church and sought, by liberal contributions to the various denominations, to promote the usefulness of their mission, his own life bearing eloquent testimony that the churches, in their endeavor to educate the heart as well as the head, are factors of unquestioned value in carrying forward our Christian civilization.


NATHAN POWELL.

Mr. Nathan Powell, the subject of this sketch, as the record shows, lived a busy, honorable and useful life. His ideals and ambitions were of a high order. He was pre-eminently the architect of his own fortune. He had the will-power and self-reliance for achieving success in pioneer days, which few of the present generation comprehend. The early days of transportation on the Ohio and other western rivers by flat-boat, keel-boat and steamboat, to those who remember them, have all the charms of romance. Only heroic men were equal to the demand, and it was in these pioneer days and in such robust pursuits that Mr. Powell began laying the foundation of his fortune. They were days when every pathway was full of obstacles and strewn with temptations. Mr. Powell's will-power overcame the obstacles, and his integrity was superior to temptation. Always true to himself and to the standards of the highest probity, he built up a great fortune and left to his children an unsullied name. He was a Man of Progress in the best sense of the term, and contributed his full share in giving to Indiana the proud position she now occupies in the ocean girt sisterhood of states. "Nothing succeeds like success," but "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," but when conjoined as in the case of Mr. Powell, the Ultima Thule of ambition is achieved.

DAY, Thomas C., was born on the 28th day of February, 1844, of pure English stock. His father, Thomas Day, was from a prominent family of Devonshire, England, and owners of the Stoke mills. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Gould.

For twelve years Mr. Day's father, Thomas Day, was employed in the famous wholesale grocery house of H. & S. Budgett & Co., of



THOMAS C. DAY.

Bristol, England. The founder of this house was the hero of the book written by the Rev. Wm. Arthur, entitled "The Successful Merchant." Young Day rose rapidly from an inferior position to the head of the spice department. In 1848 he brought his family to the United States and settled near Milwaukee, Wis. Some years afterward he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and removing to Minnesota, settled at Red Wing, twenty miles below St. Paul. Here Thomas C. Day, the subject of this sketch, entered the preparatory department of Hamline university, now located in a beautiful spot midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The young student was making good progress when the crash of '57 and '58 carried away his father's property and left the boy confronting the necessity of supporting himself while attending college. Being rather delicate in health, he found the task of maintaining himself by teaching while keeping up with his class too great for his physical strength, and after completing the freshman year he left college to engage in business.

His only brother enlisted in the civil war about this time and he himself was anxious to go, but was dissuaded from doing so by his parents, on the ground that he was not sufficiently robust to undergo the hardships of army life. Later, however, the Sioux war broke out in Minnesota, and young Day promptly enlisted in the cavalry and served in that branch of the service until the Indians were subdued.

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Day was sent to England by a publishing house in Hartford, Conn., where he remained for twelve months. Returning to this country, he engaged in the life insurance business, in which he had marked success and was made the state agent for Minnesota by the Aetna Life Insurance company. Later he and his brother formed a partnership and were made general agents for Wisconsin, Minnesota and northern Iowa. In 1872 he was given charge of the Chicago office of the Aetna, which agency also controlled the northern half of the state of Indiana. While in Minnesota, Mr. Day had induced the Aetna Life Insurance company to make some loans on farm security. These turned out well, and the company's experience had also been favorable in this line of securities in the state of Illinois, shortly after taking the Chicago agency. Mr. Day induced the Aetna to loan to the farmers of Indiana. The bringing of cheaper money into the state was hailed as a great relief by the farmers, who were then paying from eighteen to twenty-four per cent. per annum. Other corporations followed the lead of the Aetna in this class of securities, and the rate of interest rapidly fell.

In 1877 Mr. Day came to Indianapolis to give his entire attention to the loaning of money upon farms in Indiana. Since that time his firm has brought into Indiana twelve millions of dollars, which has been loaned upon farms in forty or more counties of the state. The placing of capital in the hands of farmers at moderate rates of interest has contributed largely to "the building of the state."

In 1882 Mr. Day formed a partnership with Wm. C. Griffith, and the business was thereafter conducted under the name of Thomas C. Day & Co., until Mr. Griffith's death in January, 1892. In 1895 George W. Wishard of Indianapolis was taken into the firm, who removed with his family to St. Paul, Minn., to take charge of the firm's business in that state.

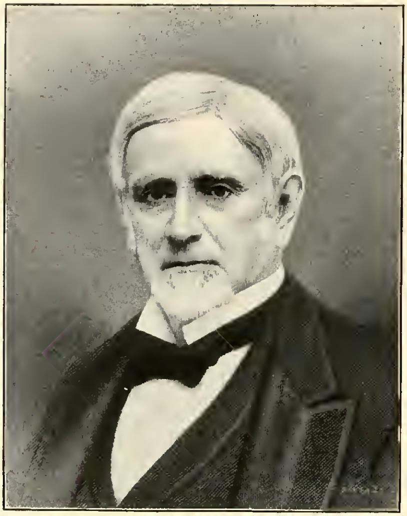
On September 10, 1873, Mr. Day was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Huntington, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. P. Huntington, and niece of Bishop Huntington of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Day have been active members of the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis for many years. Mr. Day was made a ruling elder of this church shortly after his connection with it. For three years he was president of the Young Men's Christian association of Indianapolis, and it was during his administration that the present building of the association was erected. He has been actively interested in the charitable organizations of Indianapolis. For two years he was president of the Boys' club. He has been for many years a director of the Dime Savings association in connection with the Charity Organization society. He has been a member of the board of trade of Indianapolis for many years, and is a charter member of the Commercial club, the Columbia club, Marion club, Contemporary club and University club. He was also one of the organizers of the Union Trust company of Indianapolis, and has been a member of its board of directors since its organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Day have five children—Miss Florence, who graduated from Smith college, Northampton, Mass., in 1897; Dwight Huntington, now a senior in Yale university; William Edwards, now a freshman in Yale university; Frederick Huntington, and Helen Huntington.

JAMESON, Patrick H. Dr. Patrick Henry Jameson was born in Monroe township, Jefferson county, Indiana, April 18, 1824. His parents, Thomas Jameson and Sallie Humphreys Jameson, were Virginians. They were more than ordinarily intelligent, and, like many of the pioneers, much devoted to religion. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent, and on the maternal side of English descent. His father was a thrifty farmer and his ancestors on both sides for several generations were respectable Virginia planters. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Jameson, was born in Ireland, but came to America when a child, and lived a short time on the Susquehanna river, New York. The family soon thereafter moved to Virginia. His maternal grandfather was William Humphreys, the son of John Humphreys, the son of Louis Duke Humphreys, who came over from England about 1710 and settled in Virginia. While partly self-taught, Dr. P. H. Jameson acquired, for the times, a pretty liberal education, especially in the sciences. His parents having died, at the age of nineteen he went to Indianapolis, then a town of less than 3,000 inhabitants. He taught school in the rising young capital for four years. While thus engaged, in 1846 or '47, he was a member of a common school convention of teachers and educators of the state, which was presided over by Judge Blackford, and which was the initial movement for the establishment of Indiana's splendid system of free schools. Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Terre Haute is the only other surviving member of this convention, so far as he knows.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. John H. Sanders of Indianapolis. He attended his first course of medical lectures at the University of Louisville during the session of 1847-48, his second course being taken the next year at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, which conferred on him the degree of M. D., in March, 1849. Soon thereafter he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Sanders, who died the following year. Thus left in charge of so extensive a practice, for one so young his position was one of great responsibility. But he sustained himself so well that he alone the second year



PATRICK H. JAMESON.

did more than the firm had done the first. He consequently came early in life into a large practice, which, afterwards, yet further increased, he maintained for over forty years. Dr. Jameson has been very successful in his practice. He has been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his profession and kept fully abreast of the progress made in medical science. He has probably done more professional work than any other practitioner in Indianapolis. During the early years of his practice, among the diseases he encountered were Asiatic cholera, a pernicious form of anaemia peculiar to women, and a fearful epidemic of dysentery. Within a few years he witnessed the departure of these epidemics, as afterwards he did of spotted fever, which prevailed extensively in the sixties. Malarial fevers were common during the first twenty years of his practice. These, too, have almost entirely disappeared. The doctor is one of the few surviving charter members of the Indiana State Medical society, organized in 1849. Among his published writings are numerous reports of the state benevolent institutions, memoirs of eminent physicians with whom he formerly associated, an address on "Scientific Medicine in Its Relations with Quackery," and (in 1858) a report on *Veratrum Viride* in the treatment of typhoid and puerperal fevers. He has also contributed much to the local papers on topics of general interest, over his own signature and anonymously.

In 1861 Dr. Jameson was elected by the legislature a commissioner for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and was re-elected in 1865. In 1869 the legislature elected him president of the state board of benevolent institutions. He was twice subsequently re-elected for a term of four years each time.

Largely through his efforts the capacity of the Hospital for the Insane was much increased and its management brought to a high standard of excellence.

Continuously from April 19th, 1861, to March 1st, 1866, he was a surgeon in the military service. He organized the first post hospital at Camp Morton, assisted in starting the general hospital; was in charge of all unassigned troops quartered in Indianapolis, and established and conducted the post hospitals at Camp Carrington and Ekin barracks. He was ranking surgeon in charge of the Fort Donelson prisoners confined at Camp Morton in 1862. No one ever complained of his treatment of them. From 1861 to 1869 he was physician to the Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. From '63 to '69 he served as a member of the common council of Indianapolis and took a leading part in its affairs. As chairman of the committee on revision of ordinances he made a complete revision of the city laws, which were then in confusion. The city published this revision in book form in 1865. From 1865 to 1869 he was chairman of the committee on finances of the council, an arduous and responsible position. He found an empty treasury and the city badly in debt, doing its business on depreciated orders, twenty-five per cent. below par. Although about $500,000 had to be raised to relieve the city from draft and to aid the families of soldiers in the field, these orders were soon brought to par. Upon his voluntary retirement from the council May 1, 1869, the debt had been reduced to $100,000, and there were $260,000 in the treasury. He was also chairman of the board of public printing and the board of police. In 1866 he drafted and procured the enactment of an ordinance establishing the city hospital. Under this plan it has since been conducted. Aiding in preparing a law in 1865, revising the city charter, as affecting street improvements, he procured the insertion of a clause assessing the cost of street crossings against the abutting property on the lines of the streets. This charter the legislature passed, but two years later it was repealed on other grounds, no objection being made because of this provision. This feature was re-enacted by the legislature of 1893. Associated by an act of the legislature of 1873 with Gov. Hendricks and other state officers, he was made *ex-officio* a member of a provisional board for building a hospital for insane women, with a capacity for 900 patients, which was to cost Indiana $700,000. The board made him its treasurer and a member of its building committee. In these capacities he did excellent service. During his extended service as commissioner for the Hospital for the Insane, and later as president of the boards, he persistently advocated, through his reports, etc., better provisions for the care of the insane. It was largely through his untiring efforts that the legislature made appropriations for the enlargement and completion of this institution, so creditable to the state. In 1861, when he became connected with the management of the asylum, its appointments were poor and its capacity was for less than 300 patients. On his retirement, in 1879, there was room for 1400 patients, with every needed appliance. No man in the state ever labored so long and so effectually for the help of the insane.

In 1876 he wrote for the press a series of articles against extravagant expenditure and taxation in the city, clearly demonstrating the feasibility of a large saving, which led to a material reduction in the tax rates and to the formation of a citizens' committee, of which he was chairman, to procure suitable legislation, to limit the power of city councils and school boards and prevent excessive taxation or expenditure. This committee secured the passage of an act limiting the amount of debt for cities to two per cent. of their taxables *ad valorem*, and the annual rate of taxation to nine-tenths of one per cent. for the support of schools. It is still in force, and has been in part incorporated in the state constitution. On the discovery of natural gas near Indianapolis in 1887, an attempt was made to monopolize its sale, but Dr. Jameson, by his timely appeals through the press, did much toward the successful establishing of the Citizens' gas trust, which has since furnished abundant cheap fuel. He has been for over thirty years a director of Butler college and was the sole agent for the sale of its large realty holdings in Indianapolis and the erection of its buildings in Irvington. He was a prime mover in the recent organization of the University of Indianapolis, which has in all departments about 80 instructors and nearly 1,000 students.

His home life has been very happy. He was married in 1850 to Maria, daughter of Ovid Butler, a prominent lawyer and the founder of Butler university. They have two daughters living, Mrs. John M. Judah, and Mrs. Orville Peckham, of Chicago, and one son, Ovid Butler Jameson, a well-known attorney of Indianapolis.

Dr. Jameson is regarded as being well versed in all branches of medicine. In his earlier years, when specialists were not to be had, it was necessary for him to treat all kinds of ailments, but more recently he has referred to specialists such cases as pertain to their several branches; still he holds that the highest medical skill consists in the ability to treat a dangerous case of acute disease so as to give the patient the best chance for a speedy and perfect recovery.

His manner and bearing are quiet and unobtrusive, kindly and agreeable. He has never lost a day from business on account of sickness. He continues actively in business more because of active habits than of necessity, as he has long enjoyed a well-earned competence. As a physician and a citizen his life has been one of many good works.

GRAHAM, Thomas Andrew, is a physician in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice in the city of Jeffersonville, Clark county, Indiana. The doctor is a native Indianian and was born near New Washington, Clark county, Indiana, March 6th, 1847. His father, William Graham, was a farmer in easy circumstances, and was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and came to Indiana with his parents, who settled near Madison, Ind., In 1823. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and was widely known as a man of inflexible integrity and philanthropic spirit, and for the assistance he rendered to the poor when their wants were known to him. He died in 1873 at the age of fifty-six, universally loved and lamented. His mother, Catherine Patterson Graham, a descendant of Maj. Giles, a soldier of revolutionary fame, was born near Bethlehem, Ind., in 1823. She became a member of the Presbyterian church in her girlhood by uniting with Pisgah church, which enjoys the distinction of being the first Presbyterian church organized in Indiana. She was married October 13th, 1840, and is still living. To them were born eight children, viz.: Jennie, wife of H. C. Allison, editor of the Franklin *Jeffersonian*, Franklin, Ind., who died in 1865; Robert L., a prominent farmer and stockman of Maxson, Osage county, Kas.; Thomas A., the subject of this article; James M., a farmer and stockman of Maxson, Osage county, Kas.; John A., a leading druggist of Jeffersonville, Ind.; Ella G., wife of Dr. J. L. Reeve, of Edwardsport, Ind., who died in 1884; Emma D., wife of Frank R. Allen, a wholesale grocery merchant of Jeffersonville; and Oliver P., one of the most promising young physicians in the city of Jeffersonville and vicinity.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, James Graham, came from the province of Ulster, Ireland, to America in 1815 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he engaged in the mercantile business. Subsequently he moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and from there to Madison, Ind., in 1823. He was a strict Presbyterian, being a member of that branch of the church known as "seceders." He died in 1836, leaving a family of seven children, which were raised and cared for by his oldest son, William Graham. The paternal grandmother of Thomas Andrew Graham, Sarah Cavin, was born in Hagerstown, Md., and was married to James Graham in 1816, and came to Indiana with her husband in 1823. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and one of the self-reliant pioneers of southern Indiana, where she performed her part as an early settler, and died in 1875.

Robert Patterson, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Graham, was born in Scotland in 1788, and came to Bethlehem, Ind., in 1816. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1825. Dr. Graham's maternal grandmother was Mary Giles, born in North Carolina in 1790. She came to Georgetown, Ky., when a small child, with her parents, and to Indiana in 1820. She was married to Robert Patterson in 1821 and died in 1873. They were both pioneer Presbyterians of southern Indiana.

Dr. Graham's boyhood, and up to the age of nineteen, was spent on his father's farm, where he learned to handle the plow, the mysteries of soil and the value of fertilizers, and how to raise stock; indeed, the whole curriculum of the farm university, from which multiplied thousands of our distinguished men in all departments of high endeavor have graduated. He received a common school education, after which he matriculated in and graduated from Hanover college. Subsequently, in 1868, he began the study of medicine under Drs. F. M.

Carr and David S. Armer of Oregon and New Washington, Ind., and then, in the fall of 1868, entered the Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated in 1871. He continued his quest for medical knowledge, and in 1872 completed a course in the medical department of the University of Louisville, and in 1890 took a course of study in The New York Polyclinic. Since 1871, except three years, from 1887 to 1890, when engaged in practice at Wichita, Kas., Dr. Graham has pursued his profession at Jeffersonville. Dr. Graham has been an exceedingly active man in his profession. He served as secretary of the county board of health from the date of its organization until 1885, and as physician to the state prison South from 1885 to 1887, and in the meantime was elected and served as a member of the city council for two years, from 1882 to 1886. In the line of his profession, Dr. Graham is a member of the Jeffersonville Academy of Medicine, the Clark County Medical society, the Indiana State Medical society, the Tri-State Medical society, the Southwestern Kansas Medical society and the American Medical association. He is also medical examiner for the New York Life, the New England Mutual, Pennsylvania Mutual, Connecticut Mutual, the Germania, the Knights of Honor, Knights of Labor, and of several other organizations. Besides, Dr. Graham has taken of late years an active part in state politics and was a successful candidate for the legislature in 1896 and in 1898, and has served his immediate constituents and the state at large with marked ability. As a member of the committee on medicine, health and vital statistics, his influence in securing needed legislation, regulating the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, was more than that of any other member of the legislature. Dr. Graham is a close and intelligent observer of public affairs, particularly those which pertain to the welfare of Indiana, and he never hesitates to give any question worthy of consideration his prompt and energetic approval. In May, 1871, Dr. Graham was married to Miss Dora B. Haymaker, daughter of J. W. Haymaker, a prominent merchant of Eminence, Ky. He is a member of the Christian church, a Mason and a Knight Templar, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Dr. Graham is a citizen who enjoys in a high degree the confidence and the respect of his fellow citizens who know and appreciate his professional attainments, his integrity, public spirit, as also his uniform urbanity and courteous demeanor.

THOMAS ANDREW GRAHAM.

WHITESIDE, Isaac F. Shakespeare is credited with saying, "All the world's a stage," and that "one man in his turn plays many parts," a declaration of Avon's immortal bard that holds good in the varied occupations and enterprises in which the subject of this sketch has been engaged. He is a native of Indiana, the son of William S. and Rebecca A. Whiteside, *nee* Friend, and was born at Jeffersonville, Clark county, Indiana, July 16th, 1858. In tracing his lineage, it is found that "Whiteside" is a north Ireland name, and that of "Friend" is of German origin. His ancestors

ISAAC F. WHITESIDE.

on his father's side, in coming to America, settled first in the Carolinas, whence they removed to Virginia and thence to Kentucky, and his grandfather, Whiteside, was born at Danville, Ky. On the maternal side, his ancestors came from Germany and first settled in Virginia. Moving from Virginia, they located in Ohio and then migrated to Canada, his paternal ancestors seeking a home in the west, while, on the maternal side, the north had the preference. In both instances they were pioneers, and whether going north or west, were following, as they thought, the pathways of civilization. I. F. Whiteside for ten years sought an education in the public schools of Jeffersonville, his native city. Early in his young manhood he became enamored of histrionics, and became a member of the theatrical company at MaCauley's theater at Louisville, Ky., and remained in the business for three years. That he made rapid proficiency in the profession is shown in the fact that during the time he was thus employed, he supported such stars as Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough, the elder Southern, as also Mary Anderson in her first appearance on the stage. And it goes without the saying, that had Mr. Whiteside made the stage a life profession he would have achieved success and histrionic fame. But he chose a widely different avocation, and in 1880 began the retail grocery business, which he conducted for a brief period, and in 1891 disposed of his retail stock and went into the wholesale produce and feed business. He then started a small bakery in Jeffersonville. This was a successful venture, and, the business increasing rapidly in volume, he was compelled to move the plant to Louisville, Ky., where, in 1895, he built a large factory. At present Mr. Whiteside is the senior member of the firm of I. F. Whiteside & Bro., and sole proprietor of the Whiteside bakery. Mr. Whiteside, in politics, is a Republican who cast his first vote for Garfield. He is a prominent member of his party, and, withal, a strong and popular leader. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Jeffersonville and served four years in that office. He was also the Republican candidate for congress in the 3rd congressional district, a Democratic stronghold, and was defeated by Judge W. T. Zenor of Corydon. Mr. Whiteside was married in 1878 to Louise F. Smith and two children were born of the union, William S. Whiteside, aged 18, and Nora D. Whiteside, aged 13 years. Mr. Whiteside's first wife died in 1887, and for his second wife he married Katherine G. Beatty of Louisville, Ky., in 1889. Two children have been born, Sue May, aged 7, and Katherine Whiteside, aged 3 years. Mr. Whiteside is justly recognized as one of the progressive men of the state. He is a successful business man of high character and intellectual force. He is public-spirited and liberal and watchful of all questions relating to the public weal.

PERRY, ELMER ELLSWORTH, secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Indianapolis, was born on a farm in Delaware county, Ohio, September 9th, 1862. His father, Norman

Dewey Perry, was eighty-five years of age November 26, 1898, and has retired from active business pursuits. He was actively engaged in business until eighty-three years old. His father and Commodore Perry were first cousins. Mr. Perry was one of the guests of honor of the governor of Rhode Island at the unveiling of the Perry monument at Cleveland several years ago. As his name indicates, his mother was a Dewey, and, as family records reveal, she came from the same ancestors as Admiral Dewey. He was a paper manufacturer. Mr. Perry's mother, Mary Ann Perry (*nee* Christ), was born near Reading, Pa., November, 1826. She was of German parentage.

E. E. Perry, the subject of this sketch, received his early education from the common schools of his native county, attending the district school from 1868 to 1874, when he removed to Columbus, O. He passed through the public schools of this city, gaining for himself an enviable reputation as a student of history. The schools of Columbus, at that time, were rather inferior, and the student was given no incentive to reason for himself. However, Mr. Perry proved himself to be an apt student, and made a splendid record in all branches of study.

Owing to business reverses, his father was not able to give him a complete college education. He attended the Ohio State university for two years, a member of the class of 1884.

After leaving college, Mr. Perry secured a position with the Columbus Buggy company, where he had learned the trimmers' trade during school vacations. He worked at this trade during the vacations from 1878 to 1880, earning money enough to pursue his studies at school. He left college June, 1881, and secured a position at the buggy works in the shops. The following winter he was given a position at a desk in the office and remained there until November, 1882. At this time he was made a book-keeper of a fire insurance company, and after two years was elected assistant secretary, doing some field work at the same time.

ELMER ELLSWORTH PERRY.

August 1, 1886, Mr. Perry came to Indianapolis to accept a position with a local insurance company, having Ohio and Indiana as his territory. Early in 1889 he severed connection with the company, and organized the Indiana Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance company of Indianapolis. He was elected secretary and treasurer, a position which he still holds. At the time of the organization of this company, Mr. Perry was but twenty-six years old.

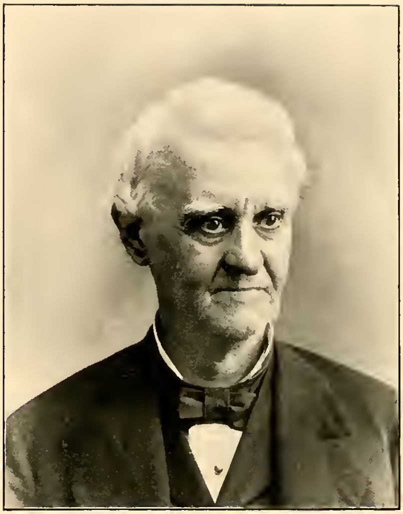
This company, started in a small way, is at the present time one of the strongest insurance institutions in the state, having assets of nearly $450,000. Its phenomenal growth and development is due, in a large measure, to the excellent management of Mr. Perry. He organized the company, managed it, and as a result, it has saved its policy holders large sums of money, and is a good tax-paying institution.

Mr. Perry is also secretary of the Winter Wheat Millers' league, the largest millers' organization in the United States. He took an active part in the campaign of 1894 to secure the election of congressmen from all milling states, who would favor reciprocity. He has done much in extending the markets for American flour abroad. He is correspondent for the *Northwestern Miller* of Minneapolis, a weekly milling journal of a very high order.

Mr. Perry is a consistent member of the Republican party. He is a member of the governing committee of the board of trade, a member of the Commercial club, of the Columbia club, and of the Marion club.

He was married May 19th, 1887, to Hannah Miles, of Columbus, O. They have one child, Nancy, seven years old.

THOMPSON, RICHARD W. The likeness confronting you, reader, is, as you would not suspect from it alone, that of a man who long ago compassed the promised span of life—three-score and ten years. Since passing that limit, indeed, he has done work which in quantity, and in large part in quality, would make a goodly monument; and yet it has served this veteran as pastime merely, to amuse his leisure and keep his faculties bright. But it is not with these achievements—not at present at least—we have to do. Other pens fitter for the task have dealt with these, and others yet, at fitter season, may again. It is of his personality, mainly, rather than his performances—of which latter history will, with more or less veracity, take account—we have to do. So, kind reader, close your eyes and try to picture this face and figure with sixty-odd years lifted off them. Even yet, as you easily perceive, face and figure are full of a noble vivacity; but with these years lifted, what, in fancy, do you see? And here it is we may help you. A young fellow of two-and-twenty; in height, five feet ten; straight as the proverbial arrow; lithe and sinewy—not stalwart, but well knit; clean of limb; eyes black and penetrating as a hawk's, but full of kindly lights, and manifestly not difficult to provoke to aspects of laughter; a voice, if he would but speak to us from back there, strong, resonant, full of witching cadences; beyond doubt, attuned to that divine mode of speech named from of old, "eloquence," "oratory," and destined to charm three generations of American men and women; to the last, penetrating and resonant, as no other voice in these generations shall be. This afternoon—for we are dealing with an afternoon of the year 1831—the young man is on horseback, as he has been for some days. Some time ago he started hitherward from Culpepper courthouse, in the brave old commonwealth named "Mother of Presidents and of States." Mother of many things she is in fact, the least of which is not this youngster, whom she has just lost, as she has lost and must lose many another, to the measureless gain of her daughters now setting up for themselves, and in much need of young cavaliers to guard their hearthstones. Through mountain-passes, across sparkling streams, to the Ohio river at Pittsburg; thence by boat, through valleys fair as the sun kisses in his circuit around this planet, to Louisville; thence, after some pause, through darkling forests, scarcely broken, here and there, and in which the dying echoes of savage war-whoop are yet faintly audible to attentive ears; alone, but with heart buoyant, and nothing doubting, in search of new home and larger destiny, on the outposts of civilization he has come. For the star of empire beckons all enterprising and adventurous souls westward, and ever westward in these days. And our hero is at his journey's end, when we first see him so. The village of Bedford, in Lawrence county, straggles loosely about a common center, as is the wont of villages aspiring to be seats of justice in these early days; careful to get itself constructed in such loose-jointed fashion about the public square, in the midst of which rises the rude but conspicuous Temple (called) of Justice. For justice was dispensed, and not dispensed with, there; by earnest men, too, bent on founding a state on such pillar; while girding, as if guarding temple and square, run ropes from post to post where tethered horses stand, one hip dropped, cogitating, haply, on the hard lot of pioneer beasts of burden. Not always saddled, these; sometimes sheep-pelted, rather; while their owners dicker ginseng, coonskin and other sylvan products for coffee, calico and other needfuls, in the stores hard by; or too often exchange their scant good silver for strong waters at the inn, yonder. For, close to courthouse, as law allows, boniface builds, the better to accommodate the staid old judge and his retinue of brethren, riding circuit. High old days, these, and in more senses than one, sometimes a high old company, this judge and his nomadic retinue, now but a pathetic memory. At the little inn our traveler draws rein and dismounts, having with one quick but sufficient glance (one fancies) taken in courthouse, straggling village, girding ropes and tethered, ruminating horses; not an overly promising outlook, he confesses, mutely, but a wide, free state, beyond these, with so much needing to be done, and glad to welcome willing hands, backed by hearts bent on achievement. No doubt many thoughts are busy under the black hair and behind those seeing, dark eyes. Some, of friends left back yonder in the mountains and vales of the mother state; some of the future; dim enough, these, as thoughts of the future must forever continue to be to all but the elect; the seers, or foreseers, then as now, pretty much extinct in these latitudes, we believe. After such manner and not otherwise, does our young Virginian, known to history as Richard W. Thompson, to his early friends as "Young Dick Thompson," to his later compatriots as "Our Uncle Dick," make entry on this Hoosier stage. Ample stage, and destined to be great enough for all manner of dramas and world-tragedies, by and by, and on which our new arrival is to play well in many parts, some larger and some smaller, as we reckon parts, but all really great if well played and with high purpose. Tradition, attested by still living witnesses, gives us to understand that young Thompson, come hither to achieve a career, did not despise the humbler vocations of teacher and merchant's clerk. But in the first of these he has often been heard to confess himself ill-qualified, an opinion, in which it seems his patrons did not share, for when he resolved to resign the mastership of the struggling young academy there, they protested vigorously, leading us to suspect that the colonel has disparaged his qualifications unduly. Besides, within the past year, two of his pupils of those days—Judge A. B. Carleton and the Rev. B. F. Rawlins, of the M. E. church—have borne public testimony to his qualities and qualifications in pedagogy. But himself believing that he was wanting in facility to properly impart instructions, he persisted in his resolution and quitted the school. But even this short apprenticeship saved him from singularity, for the early lawyers of this state, almost without exception, indeed quite without exception, so far as known, had, either here or before coming here, served as teachers, a service valuable to themselves at least, and no doubt valuable, in most instances, to their patrons; wherein much besides book-learning, much no printed

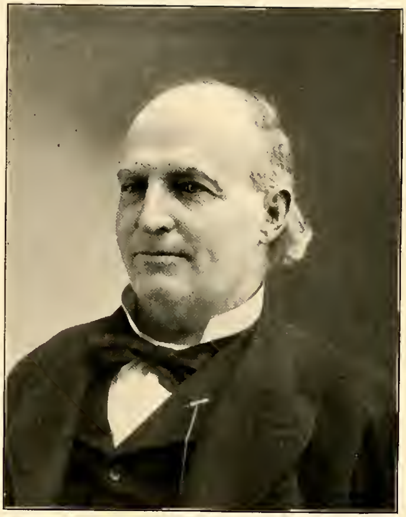

RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

book contains, is acquired, enriching the lawyer to a degree—self-control, patience with dullness, with forwardness, being not of the lowest of these acquirements. Young Thompson next engaged in service as merchant's clerk. How many pioneer lasses fell victims to those seeing, dark eyes flashing across counters, tradition does not advise us, a pretty sure pledge that none suffered wrong at the hands of the gallant young Virginian, for that would inevitably have set all tongues babbling and filled tradition full enough of it. One thing the present writer does know from tradition got on the ground; young Thompson was the favorite of man, woman and child in all that region, beloved for his never-failing good-nature and politeness to all, and his manly gallantry to women, whether of high or of humble estate. He possessed, withal, so this same tradition tells us, and in high degree, that quality so essential in those earlier days, personal courage, namely. So, insuring the respect of that large contingent not yet wholly extinct, perhaps never to become quite so, who render homage to personal courage and physical prowess, and willingly, to nothing else. While teaching and while clerking, he reads law, for the law can be studied so, and to effect. Let no young man despair; if he cannot find means to go to a law school, let him found one, no matter in what humble chimney-nook. Some of the soundest lawyers in this land never saw inside a law school, never so much as had a preceptor. But it may well be supposed a young man with such gifts of person, and above all, with such noble gifts of speech, would not be suffered to pursue any even tenor of private life. Politics inevitably lays its imperative vocation on all such; sometimes, though happily not in this instance, to the ruination of such, at least their ruination for all other uses. For this course in our country, lures men to all lengths, sometimes hellwards, with ever increasing velocity. Mr. Thompson had scarcely begun the active business of the law before he was called by his party into the political arena. At this date it needs not to be recorded how brilliantly he shone there. He was elected a member of the general assembly, served there with distinction and ever-increasing distinction and usefulness; in all, in house and senate, four years, and until he declined to serve longer. For two years, during the term of Hon. David Wallace as governor, he was acting lieutenant-governor. Meantime, on the 5th day of May, 1836, he was married to Miss Harriet Eliza Gardiner. Of this union were born eight children—May G., who is unmarried and resides with her father and manages his household; James William, who died in infancy; Frederick S., who is married and resides in Terre Haute; Richard W., Jr., who, with his family, resides at present at Los Angeles, but regards Texas, where he has lived for many years, as his home; Catherine B., who died in childhood; Charles Dewey, who died in 1883; Harry G., a bachelor, and the constant, faithful companion of his father, at home and abroad; and Virginia, wife of Hon. David W. Henry, judge of the superior court of Vigo county, and who lives in the near neighborhood of the father, and whose two children, a son and daughter, are, when their grandfather is not engaged in literary work, his pretty constant companions. And it is surely a delight to witness the mutual tender affection of these little ones and this sage of eighty-five. The venerable and gracious wife and mother has passed on, and is waiting, no doubt, with holy longing for the coming of the husband, with whom she journeyed for more than fifty years. She departed (one does not like to write died) on the 25th of March, 1888, and almost two years after the aged couple had—their children and the whole town present at their beautiful and ample home—celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage. In the year 1841 Mr. Thompson was elected a member of congress by the Whigs of the district of which Lawrence county was a part. He was not a candidate for re-election, but removed to Terre Haute not long after his term of service expired. There he entered anew upon the practice of his profession, and from thence forward, for almost a generation, was engaged as counsel and advocate in nearly every celebrated case arising in southern, central and western Indiana, and in many in eastern Illinois. While the country at large knows him and of him chiefly as a "stump-speaker," he was, in his prime, famous as an advocate, or what is popularly called a jury lawyer, too. In 1848 he was elected to congress from the Terre Haute district, having for competitor in the race Hon. Joseph A. Wright, afterward governor of the state, and later minister of the United States, for some years, to the court of Prussia. While he was in congress, the question of an appropriation to promote experiments in telegraphy came up, meeting in many quarters, and in high quarters, with opposition, even with scoffing and derision, such as befall most new truths and discoveries. Many members, not themselves wholly skeptic, perhaps, were yet so afraid of the scoffs and jeers of such as were, that they had not the courage to vote the small sum asked for. But not so Mr. Thompson. He had taken the trouble to look into the claims of the inventor for himself; had, in a limited, but with his quick penetration, in sufficient measure, witnessed the workings of the wonderful contrivance. Once fairly satisfied of the feasibility of Morse's claims, and foreseeing, but how dimly none knows better than himself, the possibilities of such invention, no skeptic sneer could deter him; he voted for the appropriation. The other day he had the pleasure, while sitting in a hotel in Terre Haute, to converse with a gentleman sitting in a room in New York city with as much ease and with as clear an understanding of what was said as if both had been in the same room, face to face. While serving in congress, he met and knew most of the great men of that era of great men —Clay, Calhoun, Webster and other lights, brilliant and far-shining, but too numerous to catalogue here. A Whig of the Whigs, he was, as is well known, friend and supporter of the gifted Clay, and, like that great leader, Mr. Thompson was ever and always for compromise and concession when differences menacing the peace and perpetuity of his country were rife and hotheads of either side were ready to scatter fire-brands. Like his great compatriots, Clay and Webster, he has suffered criticism in some quarters for this course and temper, but it is believed and hoped that he is proud of the stand he took in those times of peril. If it was indeed true that offenses must need come, let the woe be to them by whom they come, not to those who sought to avert their consequences. When the civil war was impending, and perhaps inevitable in the nature of things, and not to be averted by human agencies, he spent months trying to effect an accommodation between the sections, knowing—as it required no prophet to foresee—that once the blow should be struck, such war must ensue as the sun had not looked down upon for ages, if ever, in all the tract of time. When the war did come, he took his stand with those who were for sustaining the integrity of the union, rendering such services as those in authority set him to perform, wisely, discreetly and well. Though not at the front as a soldier, the services he rendered were as necessary, even more trying at times, and requiring as large a measure of discretion and wisdom as actual soldiering in the field, and often as much courage. As provost-marshal of a large district, he had supervision of the raising of troops, whether by draft or voluntary enlistment; had command of camps; had the delicate and difficult duty—how delicate and difficult those of a later generation can scarcely imagine—of repressing the impetuous and inflammable partisans on all sides, who, without such repression and by skilled hands, too, were liable to precipitate riot and bloodshed at any moment. What a season of nightmare, full of all manner of hideous, unclean spectres, that period from '61 to '65, in one aspect of it; in another, what a lofty, heroic, far-shining stretch of years. The war ended, Mr.

Thompson resumed, in some measure, the practice of law, mainly thenceforward as counsel of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad company, and later of that and the "Vandalia," or rather of the two roads under the latter name. However, it should be noted that he served for a time, by appointment of Gov. Baker, as circuit judge, to fill a vacancy, but at the end of the term he declined to be a candidate, voluntarily retiring from that as he has from every public service to which he has been called, never having failed of an election when a candidate. He was never an office-seeker. He declined the office of minister to Austria, tendered to him by President Taylor; that of the office of recorder of the general land office, tendered him by President Fillmore, and a judgeship upon the bench of the United States court of claims, tendered to him by President Lincoln. In March, 1877, he was invited by President Hayes into his cabinet, and became secretary of the navy. He brought to this service the same scrupulous, painstaking industry and integrity that has everywhere, and in every station, characterized his public service. It is extremely doubtful, the time and circumstances of his service considered, if the country ever had a fitter secretary of the navy. It is certain it never had a more economical or honester; and in saying this, the writer quotes, nearly literally, what he heard a high naval officer say of Col. Thompson and his services in that high place. Having meantime been tendered the presidency of the American board of the Panama Canal company, he resigned the portfolio of the navy in December, 1880, and accepted that great trust, continuing in that service until the French catastrophe involving that world-famous enterprise put an end to it and the existence of the American board. The whole world is familiar with the pall and paralysis produced by the scandals leading to the catastrophe. It is only proper to record here that after the most searching investigation by a congressional committee not the slightest shade of doubt or suspicion of his perfect integrity was cast upon the president of the American board or on any act of his, and though at first certain friends of Mr. Thompson suspected, no doubt wrongly, that at least some of the committee were willing to find somewhat for which to blame him, its conclusions completely exonerate him from all blame. At the end of this service, Mr. Thompson retired to the quiet of private life. There, in his beautiful home on South Sixth street, in Terre Haute, surrounded by children, grandchildren and by hosts of friends, he is spending the evening of his life; but not idly, far from that. At every recurring political campaign he comes forth from his seclusion, and with an enthusiasm almost youthful, mounts the rostrum, and with that still ringing, resonant voice, which has hardly abated a jot of its marvelous powers, stirs anew the ardor and zeal of his party friends, young and old. It is said that during the recent campaign—that of 1894—he presided and spoke at every meeting of his party held in the city of Terre Haute, and they were many. Nor has his versatile pen been idle. He has written several books, these: "The Papacy and Civil Power," "History of the Tariff," "Footprints of the Jesuits," and "Personal Recollection of Sixteen Presidents." Of these, we predict his "Personal Recollection of the Presidents," while requiring no such research, study and reflection as the others, or as any of them, will be the most widely read in our country and by the present generation; possessing, as it does, in large measure, the elements of autobiography, and clothed in the familiar style of conversation. It is indeed a fairly fascinating, or, at lowest, an extremely interesting work. But it is not the purpose within our limited space to enter upon any examination of the literary productions of this remarkable man, it must suffice to mention them. But such mention were inadequate, if nothing were said of the frequent lectures which he prepares for schools, societies and lecture courses; always ready and gracious when requested to appear before such audiences. Eighty-five years! But did not certain of the ancients live hundreds? So it is recorded. And yet, in every sense, but that of mere span of years, how much longer has this veteran lived than they! He has dwelt with all people and times; been contemporary with the philosopher of Greece, with the orators and thinkers of pagan Rome, has conquered Gaul with Julius Caesar, heard Cicero in the forum, has held converse face to face, as with familiar friends, with the fathers of the Christian church, has looked with awful reverence into the great heart of Augustine, as that glorious saint, sitting in stern judgment upon himself, turned it inside out. Nay, he has witnessed with his own eyes achievements more and greater than all the generations of any previous thousand years or recorded history beheld; and still the times are in travail of yet greater events and achievements. May this venerable, benignant and beloved patriarch live to witness the birth of many of these. —From the Bench and Bar of Indiana.

CHILCOTE, Mordecai F., one of the leading lawyers of the Rensselaer (Ind.) bar, is of Scotch-English extraction. He was born November 4th, 1840, in the town of Polk, then Wayne county, now Ashland county, Ohio. His father, Mordecai Chilcote, was a carpenter and was born February 26th, 1811, in Fairfield county, Ohio. He was a man of sterling character, great enterprise, and one of the most influential citizens of his community. He died in 1891.

His mother, Elizabeth A. Chilcote (*nee* Cuthbertson), was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 8th, 1813, and is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-six. She is of Scotch extraction, while his ancestors on his father's side were English.


MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE.

Mr. Chilcote moved with his parents and settled at Charlotte, Mich., in 1852. Here he received his early education and training. He attended the common and private schools of that city. He was always considered an industrious and bright pupil, and had no trouble in standing at the head of his classes. After he had completed a course in the common and private schools, he entered Olivet college, at Olivet, Mich., then under the presidency of Minor W. Fairfield. The same enterprise and industry followed him through his college course, and he was known as one of the leading students in that institution.

Mr. Chilcote came to Rensselaer in 1860, and entered the profession of teaching. This he continued for one year, when he enlisted in the civil war. His war record is one of unusual interest. He enlisted in Co. G, 9th Indiana infantry, on the 19th of April, 1861. He served as a private for three months, when he was stricken down with typhoid fever. He was sick for several months. When he recovered he enlisted in the 48th regular infantry of Indiana, as the 9th had reorganized and gone to the front during his illness. He participated in many battles of the war, and was always considered a brave soldier and an efficient officer. He was in the battles at Buchanan, Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford, and many others in West Virginia. He was in Sherman's army and participated in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, siege of Vicksburg, Champion hill, Jackson, Raymond and others; was at Missionary ridge and all battles fought during the Atlanta campaign, and Sherman's march to the sea. He was in all the engagements in which the 15th army corps, "Logan's," participated. He was in all the battles around Savannah and through the Carolinas up to the surrender of Johnson's army, and then marched north and participated in the great final review of the entire army at Washington. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 15th, 1865, as captain of Co. K, of the 48th Indiana infantry, having been promoted from private along the different ranks. He was promoted from second lieutenant to captain.

Mr. Chilcote's army record is one of special merit. No one in the entire army was a more faithful or braver soldier than he. No one was more efficient in the officer's ranks, and he was held in the highest esteem by all who came in contact with him.

Mr. Chilcote is a Republican in politics, although he is not a politician in the ordinary sense of that term, and certainly not an offensive partisan. He was once nominated for representative in the Indiana legislature, but was defeated along with the ticket, when the farmers' movement controlled th campaign. He was chairman of his county central committee for ten years and was a delegate in the national Republican convention held at Minneapolis which renominated President Harrison.

In his home city, Mr. Chilcote is a man of great influence and is regarded as one of its leading citizens. His opinions are always sought in all matters pertaining to the public interest. He has been a member of the school board for eighteen years. When he first became a member of the board five teachers were employed in the city schools; now they number eighteen. No one has been more instrumental in bringing the schools of that city to their present high standard than he, and no one takes a greater pride in all educational matters pertaining to his community.

Mr. Chilcote is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been an officer therein for twenty-five years.

He was married September 27th, 1865, to Lizzie Hammond, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel and Hannah Hammond. Dr. Hammond was one of the most prominent physicians of his day.

They have two children living: Fred L., born December 20th, 1867, and Gaylord H., born September 25th, 1869. Fred L. is cashier of the Commercial bank of Albany, Ind., and Gaylord H. is a teacher in the public schools of Los Angeles, Cal., where he has taught since 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Chilcote, in addition to their own children, raised five others born to her sister, Mrs. John Miller: Julia May, Edith A., Jennie L., Mary T., and Albion J. Miller.

Mrs. Chilcote died January 15th, A. D. 1895.

COOPER, John J., president of the United States Encaustic Tile works of Indianapolis, and one of the leading business men of that city, was born January 20th, 1830, in Ripley county, Indiana.

His father, James Cooper, was a farmer and miller. He was born in Virginia, moved to Indiana in 1825 and located on the Shawnee prairie in Fountain county, Indiana. He remained in this county but two years, when he moved to Ripley county. He lived here and in Jennings county until his death in 1871.

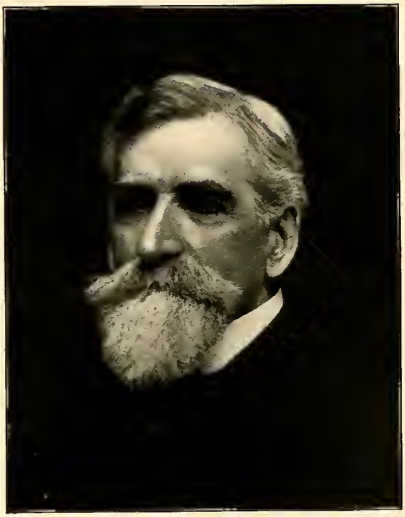
His mother, Virginia Dudwitt Cooper, was of French extraction, her father and mother coming from France with Gen. Lafayette in 1787. She was born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1798.

His grandfather, on the father's side, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, who went into the service as a sergeant and was promoted to a captaincy for bravery on the battle field. He was born in Frederick, Md., and his father came to this country from Scotland.

Mr. Cooper received his education in the common schools of his day. They were such as the pioneer attended in the early part of the century—the log school house, wherein were taught the common branches. He never attended college.

Mr. Cooper has always lived in this state. He worked on his father's farm and in his saw and grist mill until he was twenty-one years of age. He then ran a country store in Zenas, Ind., for six years. Then he moved to Kokomo, Ind., where he lived for six years, when he came to Indianapolis, where he has ever since resided. While in Kokomo, he was in partnership with his brother, Nelson Cooper, in the livery and stock business, until the death of his brother, which occurred in 1863. After moving to Indianapolis, he still continued the stock business in a large, wholesale way, and thus laid the foundation for his fortune. Since 1875, Mr. Cooper has been engaged in various business enterprises, real estate and farming. In 1886 he purchased a half interest in the United States Encaustic Tile works, of which corporation he has been president ever since his connection therewith. Jackson Landers and John Picken were associated with him in this enterprise until the death of the latter, which occurred in August, 1898. This institution is one of the largest manufacturing industries of Indianapolis. Here they manufacture floor, enameled, embossed and high-art tiling, and its trade extends to every state and territory in the union. Under the managment of Mr. Cooper and his associates, this industry has been highly successful and remunerative.

Mr. Cooper has always been a Democrat, one of the old school. He was the friend and associate of the great leaders of his party. He was always found at the council table, where sat such leaders as Hendricks, McDonald and Voorhees, advocating and maintaining the principles of Democracy. In the memorable campaign of 1876, he was his party's candidate for Sheriff of Marion county, but was defeated with his ticket. In 1882 he was nominated and elected treasurer of state. His administration of the affairs of this office was highly satisfactory to the citizens of Indiana, and he was re-elected in 1884, serving two terms with honor and credit, collecting and disbursing hundreds of thousands of dollars for the state of Indiana. At this time, while busy with his multifarious business interests, he always found time to lend his counsel and substantial aid to his party, which fact is universally recognized by all.


JOHN J. COOPER.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the board of trade, the Commercial club, the Country club, and the Hendricks club. He was married to Sarah F. Myers in the year 1852, the daughter of James Myers, a well-known attorney of southern Indiana. To this union were born three children, all of whom are still living: Charles M. Cooper, a well-known attorney of Indianapolis, who was the Democratic candidate for congress in 1896; Virginia, the wife of John M. Wiley, of Buffalo, N. Y., who represented that city in congress and who was consul of the United States in Bordeau, France, for four years, under President Cleveland, during his second term; and Caroline, wife of Earl M. Ogle, residing in Indianapolis.

Mr. Cooper is noted for his liberality and sterling worth in matters pertaining to the improvement of Indianapolis. His excellent business qualifications make him one of the most influential citizens in the city, and when matters of public interest are being considered he is always one among the first to be consulted in regard to their worth.

SHEERIN, SIMON P. It is doubtful if Indiana has a citizen within her boundaries who can more fitly be designated as a Man of Progress than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Thomas and Mary (Carbery) Sheerin, and was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 14, 1846. His father was a manufacturer in Dublin, and his mother was the daughter of John J. Carbery, a civil engineer.

His father was an Irish revolutionist and was identified with the revolutionary effort in Ireland in 1848.

The parents of S. P. Sheerin left Ireland for the United States in 1849 and landed at New Orleans. Later his father was requested to leave that city upon suspicion that he was an abolitionist. Such was doubtless the case. If he had visited a slave pen and witnessed a slave auction, and other scenes calculated to horrify his Irish soul, he could scarcely have refrained from giving vent to his indignation.

It is not surprising that Mr. Thomas Sheerin abandoned Ireland, after the revolution of 1848, to find a home in the United States. Nor is it surprising that upon reaching New Orleans he did not fall in love with the abominations of chattel slavery, or that he left the "Sunny south" for a northern residence, finally locating in the city of Dayton, Ohio, where Simon obtained his early education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in a commercial college. With this educational equipment, young Sheerin matriculated in a blacksmith's shop, mastered its curriculum in due time, after which, in 1866, when twenty years of age he moved to Logansport, Ind., where, for four years, he worked at his trade. But while engaged at the forge and the anvil, Mr. Sheerin was not neglectful of education. He was a student of books and of affairs. He possessed quick perceptions and was endowed with a full share of will-power and self-reliance—essentials of progress and success—indeed, without which, as a general proposition, advancement in any field of endeavor is rarely, if ever, secured.

In 1870 Mr. Sheerin was elected recorder of Cass county, Indiana. After serving one term as recorder, he was re-elected in 1874, and during his incumbency of the office, began a literary career by writing for the press. His capabilities as a newspaper writer were at once recognized. He liked the arena where ideas clash and where friction polishes and sharpens thought.

In 1875 Mr. Sheerin became the editor and part proprietor of the Logansport *Pharos*, one of the most important Democratic publications in Indiana. It was in all regards a happy alliance. Mr. Sheerin at once strode to the front rank of Indiana's editors. Familiar with state and national politics, and being profoundly versed in Democratic principles and policy, he handled a trenchant pen, which made him a valued exponent of Jeffersonian Democracy. He had the genius, the enthusiasm and the wit for which his race is renowned, and under his management the *Pharos* won merited distinction.

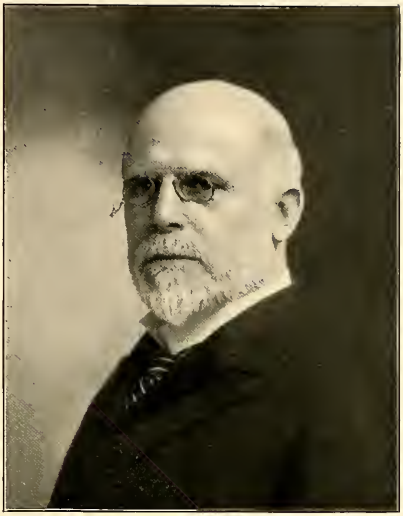
The career of Mr. Sheerin was always along an ascending grade. In 1880 he retired from the *Pharos*, and in 1882 was elected clerk of the supreme court of Indiana, a position which he filled satisfactorily to the Democratic party and the people, regardless of party name, but declined a renomination to the honorable office in 1886, to engage in important private enterprises.

As a Democrat, no member of the Democratic party of Indiana has won a more enviable position. He was a member of the state executive committee in the years 1884, '86 and '88, a position requiring the best material the party could command.

In 1888, at the Democratic national convention, held at St. Louis, Mr. Sheerin was elected a member of the national Democratic committee, and the same year, in Washington, was elected secretary of the national committee, and was re-elected a member and secretary of the committee in 1892, and was the secretary of the national Democratic convention in 1892. Mr. Sheerin severed his connection with the Democratic national committee because of the divergent views on the money question, but his fealty to the party has known no change. He is of the type of Democrats which defeat does not demoralize. He is the embodiment of poise, the same in storm and shine; serene and inflexible, he believes in the ultimate triumph of the principles of his party, which he advocates with his pen, and, when opportunity offers, defends upon the platform.

During recent years Mr. Sheerin has been identified with many large enterprises, notably those connected with natural gas and telephones. He is a director of the Marion Trust company; is president of the New Long Distance Telephone company, and vice-president of the New Telephone company. Mr. Sheerin is a member of the board of trade, of the Commercial club, of the Dutch house, and of the University club.

In 1883 Mr. Sheerin married Mary Agnes Doherty, daughter of Daniel E. Doherty of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Sheerin is a graduate of St. Mary's of the Woods, and of the union seven children have been born—three boys and four girls. The home residence is at 1010 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, where the parents, surrounded by their children, enjoy the blessings and refinements of culture and of a happy home.


SIMON P. SHEERIN.

It will be observed that Mr. Sheerin, from his boyhood to the present, has been a Man of Progress. He has had high ideals and noble ambitions. Industry and probity have been the chief factors in his steady advance, until his position in the ranks of men of unsullied character is such as to reflect the highest credit upon himself and add to the renown of the state of Indiana.

HAYS, Franklin W. The writer of biographical history, if in sympathy with the spirit of the stirring events of the present, is seldom more gratified than when his subject, though young in years, is old in knowledge; that is to say, one who, true to opportunities and mental endowments, has won eminence in his chosen profession before the years have whitened his locks, dimmed his eyes and traced their flight in wrinkles on cheek and forehead. In all of the so-called "learned professions," there is not one for which science and investigation have done so much for the amelioration of human suffering as that of medicine. To the young physicians of the present, when the achievements of science in medicine and surgery are productive of amazement and admiration, experience, in so far is it relates to years, is subordinate as a factor in the healing art, as compared to the wealth of knowledge acquired in colleges, hospitals, asylums, and infirmaries, and other means of information within their reach at the present time. Dr. Hays, the subject of this sketch, is a case in point. He is young in years, having been born in Eldorado, O., April 2, 1858, and yet his position as a physician and surgeon is confessedly in the front rank of the profession in Indianapolis, where he resides, and whose clientele, in number and station, compares favorably with the most successful practitioners of the city and the state. Dr. Hays is the son of James C. Hays and Sarah J. Hays (*nee* Clevenger), who removed from Ohio to Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, where young Franklin was reared until he reached the age of eighteen. His father was a prosperous merchant who traced his lineage back to old southern pioneers of Georgia and Tennessee, where they were prominently identified with public affairs in those two great commonwealths, representing them with ability in peace and in the civil war, where, on both sides, under the stripes and stars, and stars and bars, they were equally chivalric and distinguished for fidelity to the cause they had espoused. The ancestors of Dr. Hays' mother were of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, dating back to colonial times, an ancestry and progeny which has borne its full share of responsibility in founding the government, and in carrying forward all the grand enterprises of civilization and progress that have distinguished the country, many of their descendants having achieved distinction in peace and in war, since the time of the revolution, one of whom, Shubael Clevenger, won renown as a sculptor both in America and Europe. Dr. Hays' primary education was secured in the common schools, from which he advanced to the high school of Columbus, Ind., after which he entered the Kentucky university at Lexington, Ky. In this institution he devoted himself to literature, the classics and the natural sciences, but not to the sacrifice of other courses in the curriculum of the university.

While a student, he had chosen medicine as a profession, and, having completed his collegiate course, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Grove of Columbus. Later he was under the tutorage of Drs. Howard and Martin at Greenfield, Ind. Subsequently, he came to Indianapolis, where he received instruction from Drs. P. H. and Henry Jameson. He then entered the Medical College of Indiana, completed the college course, graduating with distinction in 1880. His aptitude and acquirements attracted attention, and while an undergraduate of the college, he achieved the distinction of being elected assistant to the chair of chemistry and toxicology. After graduation, Dr. Hays was continued as assistant to the chair of chemistry, and until 1883 was the librarian and registrar of the college, and in 1883 was appointed lecturer on dermatology and venereal diseases, and was also made superintendent of Bobb's Free Dispensary. But Dr. Hays belongs to that class of men who are never satisfied with one or a dozen achievements. Following his success as a student and graduate in the Medical College of Indiana, but prior to his appointment to the chair of dermatology in the institution, he took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and familiarized himself with the practice pursued in the great hospitals of Philadelphia and New York. The advancement of Dr. Hays in his chosen profession was scarcely less than phenomenal. His quick perceptions, large acquirements, energy and industry gave him commanding influence and were potent factors in the reorganization of the Indiana Medical college, which gave it a standing among the first institutions of its kind in the 'west, where students of medicine and surgery are educated in scientific methods by eminent professors. In this institution, three years subsequent to its reorganization, Dr. Hays was elected to the professorship in the faculty, succeeding the late Dr. Chas. E. Wright in the chair of *Materia Medica* and therapeutics, to which he added dermatology. In addition to these honors, Dr. Hays was made secretary of the college and faculty, positions which he filled with such signal ability as to win the esteem and regard of faculty and students, and all who had any connection with the institution. Besides, he has been honored by the alumni of the college by an election to its presidency for one term, and to its secretaryship for three successive terms. Dr. Hays takes an active and influential part as a member of the Marion County Medical society, the Indiana State Medical society and the American Medical association, and is on the consulting staff of the Indianapolis City hospital, the City Dispensary and St. Vincent's hospital, the last named of which he was for several years attending physician. The duties of these positions necessarily make Dr. Hays a busy man, but his life is so methodical, his health so perfect and energy so active, that his large local and consulting practice is not neglected. His cleverness and energy, culture and attractive personality make him a strong force and brought him the honor of being elected president of the Columbia club. It is not usual to find professional ability as a physician united with diplomacy and sagacity as a man of affairs. It is to Dr. Hays' planning and persistency in executing the plans, that the club owes much of its prosperity, and, in a large measure, the new club building. He showed an active appreciation of the possibilities of the club in the wider fields which have been lately opened to it. Not only was he able to convince others that the apparently impossible was possible, but to prove it practically and in an incredibly short time. He brought into co-operation the advice and support of such members as were peculiarly fitted to realize the highest aims of the institution. The brilliant success of the undertaking naturally gives unusual opportunities to Dr. Hays for political preferment, but he prefers to follow out the lines of his professional work.

FRANKLIN W. HAYS.

Dr. Hays is a man of high standing in Masonry and a member of many of its orders, including the Scottish rite and the order of the Mystic Shrine. Being a master of those refinements of address which adorn society, Dr. Hays is as distinguished socially as he is professionally. On June 25, 1884, Dr. Hays was married to Miss Louella Graves White, daughter of the late Thomas White, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn., widely known as a banker and planter.

Two sons, Busch Hays and Thomas Whitcomb Hays, have been born of the marriage, two boys who give joyousness to the home and are a source of parental pride. Dr. Hays is justly recognized as a physician, who, by devotion to his profession, has achieved merited eminence and one who keeps abreast of the advancing columns of progress, not only in his profession, but in all things calculated to promote the welfare of society at large.

WALKER, William S., is a physician residing in the city of Lafayette, Ind., where he

WILLIAM S. WALKER.

is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. He is the son of Lovel and Amanda J. (Howell) Walker, and was born at Morristown, Tenn., November 16, 1846. His father was a farmer and a minister of the gospel, and his ancestry is Scotch and Irish. It is doubtful if the people of the United States, those of them who take an interest in their lineage, can find a better blood combination than Scotch and Irish, having all the qualities and characteristics of virility, strength, will-power, self-reliance and tenacity of purpose, which are recognized forces and factors in Men of Progress in every field which demands intelligence and activity. The Scotch are indomitable and partake of the ruggedness of their highlands, and invincibility, which in the face of trial exclaims—

> "Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
> From its firm base as soon as I."

The Irish have enthusiasm and zeal. The harp symbolizes their national characteristics—sentiment and song, coupled with chivalric courage and love of the beautiful. Mingle this blood, and the product is a type of men who embellish civilization in all lands where it flows.

Without reference to primary schools, the subject of this sketch was educated at Panther Springs academy, and Mosey Creek (Baptist) college, both in Tennessee, where he obtained a classical education. This done, he chose the profession of medicine for his life-work, and to equip himself for its exacting duties, studied at the Miami Medical college and the Indiana Medical college, from the latter of which he graduated, prepared to administer to the wants of the physically afflicted, and in all of the learned professions not one occupies a higher rank, and it is therefore not surprising that the mythologists of ancient Greece placed medicine in the custody of a god.

Dr. Walker's first location as a practicing physician was at Colburn, Ind., in 1869, from which place he removed to Lafayette, Ind., in 1877, where he has since practiced his profession as physician and surgeon. Dr. Walker, in addition to his general practice, has served on the city board of health and as pension examining surgeon, besides, he has been a member of the city council, and a trustee of the Lafayette public schools.

Dr. Walker is a member of the Tippecanoe Medical society, of the State Medical society, and the American Medical association. He is physician to St. Elizabeth hospital, St. Joseph Orphan asylum, and is trustee of the Indiana Medical college.

Dr. Walker is a Democrat, in active fellowship with the party of his choice, and one who understands its history, its principles and its policy. He is a member of the Lafayette (social) club, and of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Lafayette. He has been twice married, first in 1867. His wife dying, he was again married in 1871, and has four children—three boys and one girl. He has a beautiful home in Lafayette, and with his interesting family enjoys a large measure of domestic happiness.

LIVENGOOD, Arista T., is the son of Solomon and Elizabeth A. (Day) Livengood, and was born on a farm near Hillsboro, Fountain county, Indiana, September 10, 1867. His father is a farmer and stock raiser of Fountain county, and is in easy circumstances, enjoying an estate valued at ten thousand dollars. He is a man prominently identified in local affairs, and has served his township in official capacities. Paternally, the ancestry of the subject of this sketch were Germans. His great-great-grandfather was born in Germany and came to the United States in the latter part of the last century and settled in Davidson county, North Carolina. His grandfather's name was Thomas Livengood, and his father, Solomon Livengood, was born in North Carolina and was the eighth of ten children, and came with his parents to Fountain county more than sixty years ago, when the country was a wilderness, abounding with wolves and other wild animals. They settled in the neighborhood where they now reside. They were pioneers. They belonged to that splendid type of men who are known as "Men of Progress." They were state builders and the promoters of a civilization which is today the chief glory of Indiana. They were the champions of the school and the church, education and religion—the alliance of head and heart in carrying forward the great enterprises of progress. His mother's parents emigrated from North Carolina and from the same neighborhood in which the Livengoods resided, to Fountain county, at an early day; and Valentine Day, her father, like Thomas Livengood, the father of Solomon Livengood, was a farmer, and the Day family now occupy a well-cultivated farm, made attractive by large and beautiful buildings, denoting thrift and wealth. The Livengood family is one of the oldest and most respectable in Fountain county, and, as might be expected, has given to the state a number of ministers, teachers, physicians and lawyers, men of education and force, who are accounted Men of Progress—and although pronounced Democrats, yielding to none, in fealty to the principles and policy of the Democratic party, have seldom aspired to official positions.

ARISTA T. LIVENGOOD.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the public schools of the township where he resided, and by attending the Summer Normal school at Waynetown and Veedersburg, Ind., his education was greatly improved. The public schools which he attended were the best, all things considered, in the county. They taught the value of studious habits—and in case of rivalry in securing marks of the highest excellency of attainments, which young Livengood encountered, he found to be of the greatest value. That his time and opportunities have been appreciated and utilized, it is only required to say that at the age of sixteen he was equipped as a teacher in the public schools, in which he taught for two years, and then entered the Covington high school and took a course of studies to increase his qualifications as a teacher. This done, he resumed teaching, and subsequently entered the Indiana Normal college, from which he graduated in 1886 with the degree of B. S. and the honors of his class. After graduation from the Normal college, Mr. Livengood began a systematic study of the law under his brother, V. E.

Livengood, but continued in the ranks of teacher and taught school at Hillsboro, Ind., which closed his career as a teacher. He then entered the Farmers and Merchants' bank of Covington as assistant cashier, Hon. E. H. Nebeker, then United States treasurer, being president of the bank. Subsequently he assisted in the organization of the Covington Banking company, a prosperous institution now in operation in Covington, in which he occupied a position on the directory.

In 1892 Mr. Livengood was admitted to the practice of law in the Fountain county courts and entered into a partnership with his brother, the firm name being Livengood & Livengood, and he is still a member of the firm, its practice extending over Fountain and adjoining counties and in the supreme court of Indiana. The practice of the firm includes the most important cases of Fountain county at each term of the court, and is prosperous and lucrative. Mr. Livengood has always been a Democrat, belonging to that type of Democrats who have faith in the party, its principles and its policy—that invincible class which defeat does not demoralize and which never deserts its standard or its flag. Mr. Livengood was for four years mayor of the city of Covington, his term expiring in 1898. During the incumbency of the office, he built the first substantial walks for the city—did the first paving, and, besides, reduced taxation. He is now a member of the state Democratic executive committee from the 9th congressional district, is a member of the county Democratic committee, and has been its chairman. He is a member of the University Extension association and was its first president. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Woodmen of the World and is now a director of the Covington Improvement company.

In religious matters, Mr. Livengood belongs to the Presbyterian church, whose ministers, educators and theologians stand in the front rank of men of letters.

On March 21, 1889, Mr. Livengood was married to Caddie L. Ludlow, oldest daughter of Samuel J. Ludlow and Laura E. Ludlow, of Veedersburg, Ind. Of the union one child has been born, Hazel Avolene. Mr. Livengood is yet, comparatively, a young man. From the age of sixteen, when he began the battle of life by teaching school, to the present, the record exhibits him as a busy man, watchful of the Shakespearean "tide that leads on to fortune," but waiting for no "divinity" to shape his ends, preferring to perform that service for himself—and, evidently, as the world needs men of mental resources, will-power and self-reliance, it has in store for A. T. Livengood higher honors than have yet been awarded for his studious and progressive career.

BREED, Richard E. One of the most thorough young business men of the state is the vice-president and general manager of the Marion Flint Glass company, Richard Edwards Breed. He has a beautiful home at 812 Spencer avenue, Marion, Ind.

The father of the subject of this sketch was also named Richard E. Breed. The mother was Martha Lyon Breed, from Nashville, Tenn. R. E. Breed, Sr., was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1837, resided in Covington, Ky., during the civil war and served in the 41st Kentucky regiment. Returning to Pittsburg in 1865, he amassed a large fortune in real estate operations, but lost his fortune in the panic of 1873. He moved to Washington, D. C., in 1880, and was engaged in railroad construction until 1885, when he removed to Chicago, Ill. From 1865 to 1880 he was prominent in Pennsylvania politics.

The subject of this sketch is of the ninth generation from Allen Breed, who was born in 1601, and who emigrated to America with Gen. Winthrop in 1630 and settled at Lynn, Mass. He is of the fifth generation from Jonathan Edwards, the eminent theologian, who was at one time president of Princeton college, and who was a grandfather of Aaron

Burr. His New England ancestors were prominent in the revolutionary war. Among these were Thomas Hooker; Timothy Edwards, who was elected to the continental congress from Massachusetts in 1777, his colleagues being John Adams and John Hancock; Robert Ogden, a member of the first continental congress from New York in 1765.

Richard E. Breed was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 17, 1866. He was educated in the common schools of Pittsburg, Pa., and in the high school at Covington, Ky. He came to Marion, Ind., in March, 1888, shortly after natural gas was discovered, and established a manufactory of glass bottles, known as the Marion Flint Glass company. Of this corporation he is now vice-president and general manager. Recognizing the necessity of legal knowledge in business affairs, he has made a systematic study of law for several years and was admitted to the bar in 1897.

He was instrumental in forming the National Association of Glass Manufacturers. Connected with the organization during its existence as one of its executive officers, for several years, Mr. Breed has been a member of the committee which adjusts the glass blowers' wage scale for the United States and Canada.

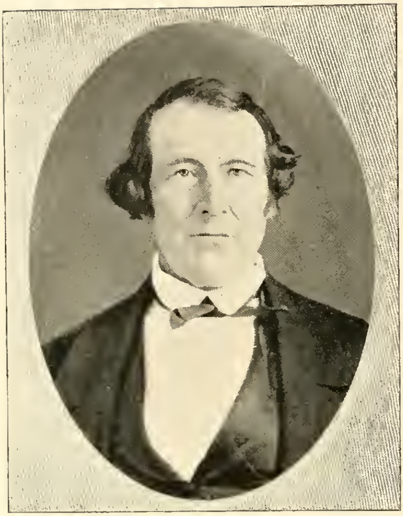
Since living in Marion, Mr. Breed has taken an active interest in politics in behalf of the Republican party. He has been identified with state politics as well as with city and county affairs. In 1895 he was appointed by the Marion city council to fill the unexpired time of a member who had resigned, and was elected for the long term in 1896. He is a member of the finance committee and chairman of the police board. As a member of the council, Mr. Breed has been a faithful and efficient advocate of all matters which pertain to the improvement of his home city. After three weeks of hard fighting, he succeeded in putting through the council the final action assuring the paving with asphalt of Washington street from Highland avenue to Thirty-eighth street, which is about four miles in length. This action established an asphalt policy in Marion which will result in more work of this character. As a result of this improvement, Marion will have the longest paved street in the state outside of Indianapolis.

RICHARD E. BREED.

He is a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis, a 32d-degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Breed is a member of the Presbyterian church.

March 27, 1889, he was married to Miss Cora Mark, whose male ancestors from Pennsylvania, including Col. Mark, a direct ancestor, were revolutionary soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Breed have only one child, Lucy Mark Breed, born in 1890.

BRADLEY, Henry, was the son of Thomas and Philadelphia (Ficklin) Bradley, and was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, about ten miles from the city of Frankford, July 7, 1795. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, but owned his farm and raised a large family of children. His



HENRY BRADLEY.

mother was twelve years old when Bryan Station, five miles from Lexington, Ky., was besieged by Indians. She was among the children detailed to carry water from the spring, where they were exposed to the fire of the Indians, relying upon the scarcity of ammunition among the Indians for protection, the savages preferring to kill men rather than children. Her brother was postmaster at Lexington, Ky., for many years.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were English, Scotch and Welsh. O. B. Ficklin, for several years a congressman, was a nephew of Philadelphia Ficklin, being a son of her brother.

The education of Henry Bradley was obtained in private schools. He was by trade a millwright, but was a farmer most of his life. He was a man who was greatly esteemed by his friends and neighbors for his many excellent traits of character.

He moved to Indianapolis September 6, 1821. He was for several years a justice of the peace and afterwards a merchant. He was one of the founders of Franklin college of Franklin, Ind. The idea of Franklin college was conceived by Henry Bradley of Indianapolis, Louis Morgan of Shelby county, Samuel Harding of Franklin, and Wm. Rees of Delphi carried forward the work with buoyant hopes for the glory of God and the advancement of the Baptist church. Henry Bradley was a devoted Baptist, and people of the Baptist persuasion, traveling through this section of Indiana, usually sought out his residence for rest and refreshment, instead of stopping at a tavern.

In connection with Rev. Isaac McCoy, he was somewhat interested in an effort to educate the Indians, and accordingly engaged in some missionary work of that kind. He was one of the nation's patriots and gave evidence of his love of country by serving in the war of 1812.

Mr. Bradley was a Henry Clay Whig, and in the high noon of the old Whig party's glory, no name stood for as much as that of Henry Clay. He was the "mill boy of the slasher," the one "Harry of the West," the "Great Commoner"—the one name to conjure with, hence the term, "a Henry Clay Whig," is eloquent of Clay's fame, his greatness as a statesman, orator, patriot and politician.

On March 25, 1818, Henry Bradley married Maria Jenkins of Scott county, Kentucky. Two children were born of the marriage—James L. and William H. Bradley, the latter having departed this life March 16th, 1848; the former still survives in the city of Indianapolis, an octogenarian. He is in the possession of all his mental faculties and free of the infirmities of old age.

BRADLEY, JAMES LEONIDAS, is the son of Henry and Maria (Jenkins) Bradley, and was born in Scott county, Kentucky, March 29, 1819, near the place known as the "stamping ground," where in early times, before the days of Boone, the vast herds of buffalo gathered for protection against the attacks of flies, which at a certain season of the year made buffalo life a ceaseless misery.

His father, Henry Bradley, was by occupation a farmer and merchant, in moderate circumstances, and a man of sterling qualities of head and heart, a devoted member of the Baptist church, than which, aside from any tenet, has been throughout its history, from the days of John Bunyan, the imprisoned author of the immortal allegory of "Pilgrim's Progress," the staunch defender of the rignts of conscience, and it was Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island and the city of Providence, the man who fled from Puritan persecution to find shelter in the wigwams of savages, who built the first Baptist church in America. Besides, Henry Bradley was the founder of Franklin college, a Baptist institution which still stands monumental of his devotion to the interests of the Baptist church in Indiana.

His mother, whose maiden name was Maria Jenkins, was in her young womanhood celebrated for her beauty and for her superior abilities as a housekeeper, which makes home attractive and domestic life a ceaseless benediction.

His paternal ancestors were of Scotch, English and Welsh origin, and his maternal ancestors were English, who came to America with Lord Baltimore, and were of the Catholic religion down to the time of his maternal grandfather.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in private schools, and his first schooling was under the instruction of Austin W. Morris, brother of Gen. T. A. Morris of Indianapolis.

He came to Indianapolis with his parents in 1821, when two years of age, who made the trip from Kentucky by blazed trees, there being no roads worthy of the name at that time. In 1821 the city of Indianapolis did not exist except in name, and scarcely that. It was in 1820 that the commissioners appointed by the state to select a site for the capital of Indiana, and in 1821 the selection of the site was approved by the legislature and the city received its name. It was simply a struggling village in a dense forest in which deer and wild turkeys abounded, facts which show that Mr. Bradley was in Indianapolis in its early dawn and has seen it grow and expand to its present grand proportions, the greatest inland city on the continent.

JAMES LEONIDAS BRADLEY.

The first business training of Mr. Bradley was in a store while a youth. At the age of twenty-one he made a trip through Iowa as a vender of clocks, which enabled him to see the country. Subsequently, he was engaged in the staging business, which brought him in contact with prominent men of Iowa. Upon the death of his brother, Wm. H. Bradley, he returned to Johnson county, Indiana.

Mr. Bradley has been a remarkably busy man, and his enterprises have included farming, merchandising and banking, and, in addition, he has been connected with railroad interests. He was at one time president of the Citizens' National bank of Jeffersonville, Ind., and president of the Bank of the State at that place, which was subsequently merged with the Citizens' National bank.

Mr. Bradley has always been a Republican, but never a politician beyond casting his vote to sustain the principles and policy of the party with which he affiliates, and is a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis.

Mr. Bradley is not a member of any religious denomination, but bears testimony of his faith that all the churches are doing good work, by his contributions, in bestowing which all are included.

On April 26, 1849, Mr. Bradley was married to Eliza Jane Bradley, who died July 29, 1852, and of this union one child was born.

On the 26th of May, 1865, he was married to Patience Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy, who died July 18, 1878. Three children were born of this marriage.

Mr. Bradley, the subject of this sketch, on March 29, 1899, reached the age of four-score years. The Psalmist says: "The days of our years are three-score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four-score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow." But Mr. Bradley's case is an exception. He is in the full possession of all his mental faculties, and in the enjoyment of vigorous health, the eightieth anniversary of his birth being the occasion of a delightful reunion of friends at his hospitable board, and a reception continuing for a week at his pleasant home in Indianapolis.

His sun is declining to the horizon in cloudless beauty, and when in reminiscent mood, he may contemplate with the charms which unclouded memory affords, the pathway he has traveled from youth to old age, and serenely await the summons which terminates an active, useful and prosperous career.

DIVEN, William S., was born at Anderson, Ind., September 8, 1855. His parents were George R. Diven and Araminta W. Diven. His mother's maiden name was Araminta W. Silver. George R. Diven was a wide-awake and successful business man.

The subject of this sketch moved with his parents in 1857 to Pendleton, Ind., where he resided until 1875. He attended the public schools of Pendleton, and was much of the time engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1875 he moved to Anderson, where he attended school for a year, then took up the study of law, which he pursued for two years in a law office and one year at the Albany Law school. He entered the practice in 1879, and has been engaged therein since, except about two years while he served as judge of the superior court of Madison county, having been appointed by the late Gov. Matthews the first judge of the superior court of Madison county upon its creation. He was nominated in 1898 by the Democracy for one of the judges of the appellate court, but was defeated with the residue of the Democratic ticket. He enjoys one of the largest law practices in his county. He has always been a Democrat.

WULBER, William C., a farmer and well-known politician of southern Indiana, is a native of Dearborn county. He was born January 6, 1847. His parents were natives of New Brockhausen, Hanover, Germany. Animated with the hope of better things in the "Land of the Free," they emigrated to America in the year 1834, settling in Dearborn county, Indiana. At that time, in strange contrast to what it is at the present, that county did not have a citizen of that nationality within its borders, and this pair of happy, hopeful, energetic emigrants became the pioneer German settlers of that county.

Mr. Wulber received his early education in the common schools of his native county. He was an apt pupil, and readily acquired a knowledge of the English alphabet, which enabled him to lead in his English studies his schoolmates of American parentage. His education was continued by attendance at the common schools in winter, except two terms, during which time he attended the German school. He afterward completed his education by attending a term in Moore's Hill college during the winter of 1865. His education was not a thorough one, viewed from the educational standpoint of today, but was a foundation for an after-acquired practical education, amply fitting him for every duty of life.

Mr. Wulber is a practical farmer, and the habits of thrift and industry which he acquired during his youthful days as a result of his parentage and circumstances during his early life, are in a large measure responsible for his material success. In his youthful days, when he was scarcely able to reach the plow handles, industrious habits became such a second nature to him that farm work was robbed of much of its drudgery and became to him more of a pleasure than hard work. These habits followed him through his work in later years, and no matter whether working on the farm or serving the people in the capacity of an officer, he was at all times guided by this same habit of thrift and industry.

He is a Democrat and a firm believer in the principles of the party as set forth in the Chicago platform of 1896. He cast his first vote in 1868, and since that time has been unswerving in his party allegiance. In the ranks of his party he is considered as a faithful and effective worker and one who accomplishes much by systematic organization of his forces. His opponents regard him as an open and manly advocate of his principles.

Mr. Wulber never sought political preferment, but he was made a candidate for township trustee of Clay township, Dearborn county, in 1884. That township was largely Republican, but the high esteem in which he was held by his opponents enabled him to overcome the majority, and he was triumphantly elected. Two years later he was reelected after a bitter political contest. In his administration of the affairs of this office, Mr. Wulber made many friends, few enemies, and made a reputation which was destined to bring to him greater political honors. In 1894 he was nominated by the Democrats of Dearborn county as their candidate for county treasurer, and the Republicans of the county were so well pleased at his selection that they nominated no one against him. Again, in 1896, he was nominated without opposition and elected in the same way. He systematized the affairs of the county treasurer's office as had never been done before, and his administration was entirely satisfactory to the citizens of the county, regardless of political affiliation.

In 1898 Mr. Wulber was the choice of the Democracy of his county for treasurer of state. His many friends were enthusiastic in their support for his nomination, and they well knew from the excellent reputation he had made in his own county that the state would gain a worthy official were he nominated and elected.

Mr. Wulber is an earnest advocate of bimetallism and believes that in the principles of the Chicago platform, not from motives of political policy, but because he believes the welfare and prosperity of the country depends upon the success and enforcement of these principles. He is a man in the prime of life, an honest, affable, courteous gentleman, a man of good habits and the strictest honor and integrity. No doubt the future has in store for him higher and more responsible political honors than those which he has been called upon to assume in the past.

GRAY, Isaac Pusey. Of all the brilliant sons that Indiana has produced, no name on the pages of her history shines with greater luster than that of Isaac P. Gray. As a citizen, he was beloved, as a statesman, admired, and at his death was mourned by the whole commonwealth. As governor of the state, Mr. Gray was always true to the best interests of the people, whom he tried faithfully to serve.

Isaac P. Gray was the son of John Gray, who was born in Chester county, Pa., and died at New Madison, Darke county, Ohio. His occupation was that of an inn-keeper and he was a Quaker, his ancestors having come over with William Penn. On his father's side, the family held several important positions in connection with the colonial government under Penn.

Mr. Gray's mother's maiden name was Hannah Worthington. She was also of Quaker descent, her ancestors likewise coming over with Penn.

Isaac P. Gray was born October 18, 1828, in Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. There were no special traits of character in his childhood days, or early youth, of any particular importance, or personal peculiarities, which would lead us to suppose that he would be the man of mark that he was in his future years.

Mr. Gray's father moved from Pennsylvania, when he was about eight years old, to Urbana, O., in 1836. Shortly afterward they moved to a place near Dayton, O., and in 1842 moved to New Madison, O. He came to Union City, Randolph county, Indiana, November 30, 1855.

Mr. Gray's first business experience was as a dry goods clerk in a store at New Madison, O. He afterward went to Portland, Jay county, Indiana, and was there a short time, returning to New Madison, where he continued as a dry goods clerk and then proprietor until his removal to Union City. In this city he started a dry goods store and grain-buying business of his own, and continued either alone or with partners until after the close of the civil war, when he sold out. With Nathan Cadwallader, he organized in 1865 at Union City the Citizens' bank. He continued the banking business only a few years, when he entered the practice of law, for which he had been preparing himself for several years.

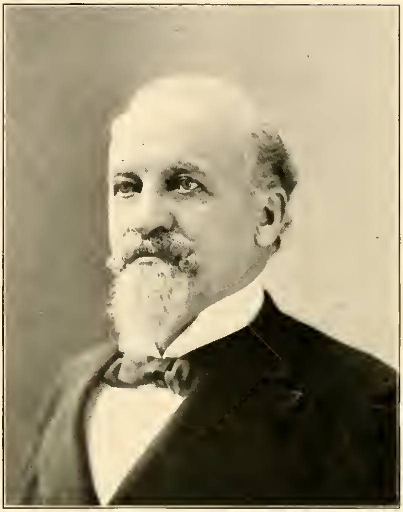
When the civil war broke out, Mr. Gray was appointed colonel of the 4th Indiana cavalry, but was compelled to retire on account of ill-health. He afterwards organized th 147th Indiana infantry and was offered the colonelship, but declined the same. He had charge of the state guard (Minute Men) during the Morgan raid.

Mr. Gray was always a Republican in politics until 1872, when he became a Liberal Republican, and after affiliated with the Democratic party. He became active in Republican politics after the close of the war. He was a candidate for nomination against George W. Julian, who was then at the zenith of his influence, and came within a few votes of defeating him. In 1868 he was nominated and elected state senator from Randolph county, serving four years, and while senator, was president *pro tem.* of the senate. It was while acting as president of the senate that he secured the ratification by the state of the fifteenth amendment. In 1870 he was appointed consul to St. Thomas by President Grant, and confirmed by the senate, but declined. In 1872 his candidacy was urged by his friends for nomination of congressman at large, but it was withdrawn by his orders. In the same year he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican national convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley, and was also a member of the national committee for the Liberal party, whose nominee was endorsed by the regular Democratic convention at Baltimore. In 1874 he was offered the nomination of attorney-general of Indiana, but declined.

In 1876 Mr. Gray was unanimously nominated by the Democratic state convention for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with James D. Williams. His majority at the ensuing election was greater than that of Gov. Williams. In 1880 he was a candidate for the nomination of governor, and upon his defeat by only four votes, he was unanimously renominated for lieutenant-governor. Upon the death of Gov. James D. Williams, he served as governor from November 22, 1880, to January 12, 1881.

Mr. Gray was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus of 1881 for United States senator to succeed Hon. Joseph E. McDonald as the Democratic nominee against Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee. His party, however, was in the minority. In 1884 he was nominated for governor against Hon. David Turpie, and the late Mahlon D. Manson, the hero of two wars. In 1877 he was the choice of the majority of the Democratic members of the legislature for United States senator, but owing to the contest over the lieutenant-governorship and for fear a Republican might succeed him in the governorship, he declined to be a candidate and directed the nomination of Hon. David Turpie. In 1888, at the St. Louis convention, his name was presented by his friends for vice-president, and by many it has been claimed that, had he been nominated, the ticket would have been successful. In 1892 he became a prominent figure in national politics. He was considered the possible Democratic candidate for the United States presidency. In 1893 he was appointed United States minister to Mexico by President Cleveland, his first diplomatic appointment.

On a visit to the states he caught cold which developed into pneumonia during his return trip. He was unconscious the morning of his arrival in the city of Mexico and died at 7 p. m. the same day, February 14th, 1895, in the American hospital. The body was removed next day to the American legation, remaining there a day and night under a military guard of honor promptly sent by the Mexican authorities. The remains of Minister Gray started north on the morning of February 16, 1895, being escorted to the depot by a full division of the Mexican army. President Diaz, members of his cabinet, the entire diplomatic corps in uniform, government and city officials and the American colony in line, and all afoot, marched to the Central railway station, fully a mile from the legation. In an interview President Diaz said that Mr. Gray was as able a minister as the northern republic had ever sent to Mexico, although the United States had sent many strong men. He ordered by wire every government building in Mexico to fly the flag at half-mast. Numerous buildings in the City of Mexico, including government buildings, American residences and business houses and the American club were draped in mourning, and all festivities were postponed. Many resolutions of condolence were adopted. The American congress passed a resolution of thanks to Mexico for the honors paid Minister Gray. At Ciudad Juarez there were demonstrations in honor of the funeral cortege as it left Mexico. It was met at Chicago by an Indiana reception committee. The remains lay in state at Indianapolis in the capitol one day and were viewed by thousands. The interment took place at Union City, Ind., February 22. All business was suspended and an immense throng attended the last sad rites. Gov. Matthews, state officials, members of the legislature, prominent public men and a host of friends from over the state went from Indianapolis on the funeral train.



ISAAC PUSEY GRAY.

Mr. Gray was a member of the Hendricks club from the date of its organization to the time of his death. He was not a member of any secret order, never having belonged to one, except the Odd Fellows for a short time, and was not a member of any church organization.

Isaac P. Gray was married September 8, 1850, to Eliza Jaqua of Yankee Town, O. Her father's name was Judson Jaqua, a native of Columbia county, New York, and her mother's name was Lucinda Braffett, a native of Bradford county, Pa., both being of New England descent. They were married on December 15, 1816, in Bradford county, Pa., and came west to Lebanon, O., where they remained about a year, when they moved to a farm near Yankee Town, about two miles south of New Madison.

There were four children, two of whom, Lyman and Warren, died young, and two are still living, Pierre Gray of Indianapolis, Ind., and Bayard Gray of Frankfort, Ind.

Mr. Gray was pre-eminently a self-made man, never having had the advantages of a college education, and only a few weeks in the public schools. His opportunities of attending any school were very limited by the pioneer conditions existing in the days of his youth, but he never lost a chance to acquire knowledge. He always made the best of everything within his reach, and was trained and educated in that broader school of human experience. In this is found a reason for his success in life, and as he grew toward manhood, his habits of industry grew in activity, developing great force of character, combined with ambition and aggressiveness. When he entered politics he became a master hand. With his keen foresight and discriminating judgment of human nature, he constantly arose in the confidence of the people and developed the greatest personal following attained by anyone in the Democratic party. By reason of the close touch in which he kept himself with the people, he ever had a strong following among the Republicans, which accounted for his greater majorities.

As to Gov. Gray's personality, it has been said: "He was engaging and pleasant. Those who met him day after day always found him ready to open a neighborly conversation. His manner was suave, gentle and encouraging. He had a pleasant recognition for every one. He had an excellent recollection of names and faces. Mr. Gray's proverbial caution prevented him from disclosing in a casual meeting any party secret or deep political policy. He was neat and unostentatious of dress. He usually wore a dark frock coat buttoned low, disclosing a low-cut vest and ample shirt front with a single diamond stud. He was a forcible speaker and especially strong in debate, being one of the most noted political canvassers Indiana ever had, and always in demand. He was rugged, physically, easily withstanding the vicissitudes of campaigning. No man ever had a more devoted following. He possessed that indefinable magnetism that attached men to him. He was fair to his enemies, true to his friends."

TEMPLER, James N., one of the best-known lawyers of northern Indiana, and a member of the Muncie (Ind.) bar, was born in Green county, near Xenia, O., February 8, 1836.

His father, George W. Templer, was a farmer and one of the leading citizens of Green county, Ohio, where he was born. He held the offices of county treasurer, county commissioner and auditor, and on account of his great ability and good judgment was often called upon to serve in the capacity of appraiser and administrator of estates. He died in June, 1886.

Mr. Templer's mother's maiden name was Hannah S. Medsker. She was born in Green county, Ohio, and is still living, although quite aged. His ancestors on his father's side were English, and on his mother side German.

Mr. Templer, like many other men who have made a success in life, received his early education in the common schools of his native county. Here was laid the foundation for his future successful career, and although the common schools at that time did not afford the advantages they do today, nevertheless, on account of his ambition and determination to succeed, he left them with a splendid educational foundation. His thirst for knowledge prompted him to enter Liber college, Liber, Ind., which was founded by Rev. Isaac N.

Taylor, father of Judge R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., with whom he was associated while attending the institution. He was a member of the first graduating class.

Mr. Templer came to Indiana in 1838, with his parents, who settled in Jay county on a farm near Portland. After leaving the common schools he taught school for several terms. After graduation at college, he began the study of law with ex-Judge Jacob M. Haynes of Portland, Ind. He was admitted to the bar after five years of study, and formed a partnership with Gen. John P. C. Shanks of Portland. He continued with him until the breaking out of the civil war, when Mr. Shanks enlisted as colonel of the 7th Indiana cavalry. Mr. Templer continued the practice and succeeded to the business of the firm.

Mr. Templer is and has been a member of the Republican party since 1861. Before that he affiliated with the Douglas wing of the Democratic party. He was prosecuting attorney of the 13th judicial circuit from 1861 to 1867, a period of three terms. The circuit was composed of Wayne, Henry, Randolph and Jay counties, and the late ex-Judge John T. Elliott was on the bench.

Mr. Templer has continued the practice of law ever since with great success. He is now senior member of the firm of Templer, Ball & Templer, one of the best-known and most successful law firms of the northern part of the state. The junior Templer member of the firm is his son. Mr. Ball is a brother of the Hon Walter L. Ball, at present state senator from Randolph and Delaware counties.

When the civil war broke out, Mr. Templer was anxious to enlist, but on account of his partner and others with whom he was connected in a business way going to the front, it was necessary for him to remain at home and attend to the business of the firm. He was instrumental in forwarding supplies to the troops, and aiding them in whatever way he could.

Mr. Templer is a member of the Masonic order, from Blue lodge to commandery; also a member of the I. O. O. F., Red Men and K. of P. orders. He is one of the leading members of these orders and takes great interest in all things pertaining to benevolent societies. His family belongs to the Christian church, and although he is not a member, he is in sympathy with all religious movements.

JAMES N. TEMPLER.

Mr. Templer was married in 1857 to Miss Ann Adair, daughter of the late John J. Adair of Portland, Ind. Three children were born to this union: One son, Edward R.; Flora, now the wife of L. D. Thomas, ex-police commissioner of Muncie, and Emma, now the wife of Thomas J. Shinger. In 1873 Mrs. Templer died, and in July, 1876, he was remarried to Mrs. Susan Kilgore, whose first husband was Hon. Alfred Kilgore, United States district attorney under Andrew Johnson's administration.

As a lawyer Mr. Templer ranks among the leading ones of the state. He enjoys good health and expects to continue in active practice many years. He has always enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice and has accumulated a fine property.

DR. JOHN LEVEN BENEPE.

BENEPE, Dr. John Leven, of Indianapolis, a well-known physician and one of the most successful in the state, was born June 15, 1865, on a farm near Bunker Hill Church, Ohio. His father, Harve L. Benepe, was a veterinary surgeon and farmer in moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Anne Bishop. His ancestors came from Basel, and his great-grandfather, on his father's side, was a surgeon in the revolutionary war, and was afterward located at New Philadelphia. He was the first of the family in America. His grandfather on his mother's side was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a farmer and a native of Virginia.

Dr. Benepe received his early education in the district and public schools and later attended the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. He graduated from this institution in March, 1884.

Dr. Benepe began the study of medicine under Dr. John D. Colt, of Litchfield, Ill., in 1882. While a student in the Northern Indiana Normal, he read medicine under Dr. W. A. Yohn, and was his assistant in the laboratory. He attended the Missouri Medical college, from which institution he graduated in 1887. While a student at this college, he was assistant at St. John's hospital, clinic for diseases of women and surgery.

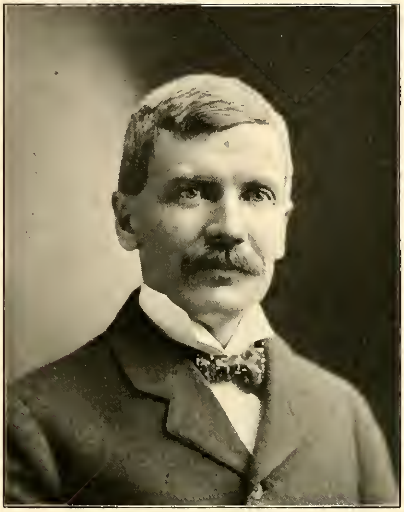
Dr. Benepe began the practice of his profession at Kingman, Kas., in May, 1887, and soon had an extensive and lucrative practice. He was elected secretary of the County Medical society, and was secretary of the county board of health. He was appointed examining surgeon for the pension and war departments in January, 1888, and a member of the state board of health in January, 1895. He resigned these two last-named appointments on removing to Indianapolis in May, 1895.

Dr. Benepe has practiced his profession in Indianapolis since 1895, and has met with success. His reputation as a physician is known throughout the state. He is one of the leading citizens of Indianapolis and belongs to many societies and orders. He is a member of the Marion County Medical society, Indiana State Medical society and of the American Medical association. He is chief surgeon of the I. D. & W. Ry. He is a member of the Marion club, the Commercial club, Deutscher Haus, 32d-degree Mason, Indiana Consistory, Keystone chapter, R. A. M., Rapier commandery, K. T., Ninnescah, No. 230, Kingman K's, No. 56, K. of P., and A. D. C. staff of Gen. Carnahan, U. R., K. of P. He is a member of Christ's church of Indianapolis.

Dr. Benepe was married to Mattie, daughter of the late Chas. T. Doxey, of Anderson, Ind.

GRAY, Pierre Soule, is the son of Isaac Pusey and Eliza (Jaqua) Gray, and was born in the village of New Madison, Darke county, Ohio, May 2, 1853. His father was one of the most distinguished politicians and statesmen Indiana has produced, becoming governor of the state and representing the United States as minister plenipotentiary at the City of Mexico. He is a lawyer by profession and has resided in Indianapolis since January 3,

1885. In giving his address he omits his middle name (Soule), giving his name simply Pierre Gray. His primary education was received in the common schools of Union City, Ind., to which place his parents moved from New Madison, O., November 30, 1855. He was, as a youth, an earnest student, and his aptitude for learning was so pronounced that after graduating from the schools of Union City, he was prepared to enter the Indiana State university at Bloomington, in which he was matriculated in October, 1870, when Dr. Nutt was president of that institution. During his college career he was elected associate editor of the Indiana *Student*, a college publication, and subsequently was elected editor-in-chief of the paper. He was a member of the Athenian Literary society of the college, also of the *Phi Gamma Delta* fraternity, and graduated July 2, 1874, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately after his graduation, October 7, 1874, Mr. Gray began the study of law, and on May 6, 1875, was admitted to the bar of Randolph county, Indiana, and on October 24, 1876, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. On August 16, 1875, he was assistant city attorney, which position he held until he became city attorney. From May 8, 1880, to May 8, 1882, he held the office of city attorney of Union City. On January 1, 1877, he became a partner in the practice of law with his father, which actively continued until his death, except while he was governor of the state. On October 30, 1880, Mr. Gray organized and became manager of the Union City Bell Telephone company. He continued in such position during the time of the several ownerships of the plant until January 25, 1885. Mr. Gray has always been a Democrat in politics and an active worker in the ranks of the party, serving on many of the important committees of his party. He was chairman of the Democratic Central committee of Randolph county, in 1884, the year in which has father was elected governor, and under his administration the county made the best showing for the Democratic party it has ever done. On February 12, 1885, Mr. Gray was appointed private secretary to Gov. Gray, his father, and held the important position till the expiration of the governor's term of office. After the expiration of his office, Mr. Gray entered again the practice of the law at Indianapolis, and now occupies a prominent position at the bar. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has served in all the chairs. He is a member of the grand lodge, and has served on its most important committees and in several of its offices. Mr. Gray is not a member of any church. He was married October 12, 1881, to Miss Kate A. McDonald, of Union City, but no children have been born to the union.



PIERRE SOULE GRAY.

DIXON, Lincoln, was born in Vernon, Jennings county, Ind., February 9, 1860. His father was Samuel M. Dixon, who, in 1858, was elected sheriff of this county and served in that capacity for the unusually long period of eight years. Mr. Dixon received

LINCOLN DIXON.

his early education at the Jennings academy, at Vernon, and, in 1876, he entered the freshman class in the state university of Indiana, at Bloomington, from which institution he was graduated in 1880. While in college, he represented the state university in the state oratorical contest, and being the successful contestant, represented the state of Indiana in the interstate contest. At the close of his college career, he went to Washington, D. C., where he held a position in the department of the interior. After a year he returned to Vernon and entered the law office of the late Hon. Jeptha D. New, as a student. After taking a course of reading as a law student, he was admitted to the bar and removed to North Vernon, where he opened a law office and engaged actively in the practice of his profession.

In 1883 Mr. Dixon was selected reading clerk of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Indiana. The following year he was nominated by the Democratic party for prosecuting attorney of the 6th judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Jennings, Scott and Ripley. So efficiently, successfully and honestly was the business of the prosecutor's office conducted under his administration that he was re-elected to the position for three additional terms, always running far ahead of the ticket. In his last contest he was elected by a majority of 651, being the only candidate who ever carried the three counties in an election, and the only person who ever held the office for four consecutive terms. The experience and knowledge gained by eight years as prosecutor in a large circuit, has given Mr. Dixon a broad knowledge of this branch of the law.

His practice in Jennings and adjoining counties is large and lucrative; his clientage is composed of the best people in his section of the state. He has been successful as a lawyer and his strict integrity has won the respect and confidence of all who have had business relations with him. Mr. Dixon has financial interests in his part of the state that tend to bring him in touch with the best business men, and his public spirit in his home city is always manifest.

As an active worker in the Democratic party and as an organizer in political contests, Mr. Dixon has achieved a prominence that extends throughout the state. In every political contest in this state, since attaining his majority, he has been an earnest worker in the Democratic ranks. He has always been a Democrat of the active, loyal, never-failing type. During several of the hardest campaigns he was chairman of the Democratic county committee, and when the late Wm. S. Holman's seat in congress was filled by special election, he was appointed acting chairman of the 4th district Democratic committee. In the short and spirited campaign that followed, there being three candidates before the people, Mr. Dixon was untiring in his efforts, and the great victory won by the Hon. F. M. Griffith was in quite a degree owing to his earnest and careful management and labor.

Mr. Dixon was re-elected chairman of the 4th district by delegate convention and now represents the district on the state committee.

Mr. Dixon was married October 16, 1884,

to Miss Kate Storey, of Vernon, the daughter of Mr. S. W. Storey. They have two children, a daughter, Claire, and a son, Donald.
G.

BRIANT, CYRUS E., a prominent manufacturer of Huntington, Ind., was born in Birmingham, Erie county, Ohio, March 2, 1829. His father, Jonathan Briant, was a master mechanic and contractor. His mother, Orilla Briant, was the mother of seven boys and three girls.

Col. C. E. Briant attended school in the log school house of the early day, and was educated by a lady teacher. The school term lasted three months in the year, and the teacher received the immense salary of $1.50 per week, and "boarded round" with the scholars. He relates that she supplied her own switches for the benefit of the pupils. He never attended college.

Col. Briant came to Indiana in 1847 and located at Fort Wayne. He assisted in building the first steam lumber mill in Fort Wayne, and gave his attention to this work for two years. He then went to New Haven, Ind., and bought the Webber saw mill, which he operated until 1862.

Col. Briant entered the service in the war of the rebellion Aug. 29, 1862, as a private in Company D, 88th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in every engagement the Fourteenth corps participated in from its organization up to the muster out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865. He was promoted from the ranks to captain of his company, and at the second organization of the regiment in October, 1863, was made its colonel. On the famous march to the sea and on to the close of the war he commanded the right wing of the brigade, 33d Ohio, 94th Ohio and 88th Indiana. They were mustered out of service June 7, 1865, and disbanded June 20th of the same year. On Oct. 10, 1882, a reunion of the regiment was held at Auburn, Ind. So pleasant a time was had that it was decided to hold a reunion of the survivors of the regiment each year on or about Oct. 8th, at such a place as may be selected by vote of the regiment. Col. Briant has always been a prominent figure in these reunions, and at the reunion held at Fort Wayne, Oct. 10, 1894, the 88th Regiment accepted the monument which was erected to the soldiers of Allen county who fell in defense of the union. His speech on this occasion was one of great merit, both on account of sentiment and delivery. Col. Briant's war record is one of specially commendable merit, and he was a brave soldier and an efficient officer.

CYRUS E. BRIANT.

Politically Col. Briant has always been a Republican. He believes the party stands for the best interests of the country, and is loyal in his support to these principles. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, Grand Army and Loyal Legion. He is liberal in his church views.

Col. Briant was married Oct. 3, 1852, to Julia Bell, second daughter of Col. Martin and Polly Bell, of Allen county, Indiana. Five children were born of this union—Wm. T. Briant, Mary O. Shearer, John M. Briant, of Huntington; Clarence D. Briant, deceased, and Nina T. Edwards, of South Whitley, Ind. The boys are engaged in business with their father at Huntington. They manufacture slack barrel staves, heading, butter tubs, stock and hard wood lumber and wagon stock of all kinds. They employ 150 men and have a good-paying business. They run the full capacity of the works continually.

Col. Briant located in Huntington, Ind., in 1870, in the woods adjoining the town of Huntington, then having a population of about 1,200. He cut away the timber from the ground which he bought and used it in building the factory twenty-nine years ago. From that time to the present Huntington has developed into a thriving city having a population of over 10,000 at the present time, and no one has been more influential in bringing this city to its present high standard than the subject of this sketch.

TAYLOR, James Henry, M. D., is justly recognized as one of the eminent physicians of Indianapolis, Ind. He is the son of James and Susan Mahala (Williamson) Taylor, and was born Nov. 15, 1852, at Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana. His father, James Taylor, a retired dry goods merchant, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, January 14, 1822, and when nine years of age, came with his parents to Indiana, who settled on a farm in Washington county. He worked on his father's farm till he became of age, and having learned the trade of a carpenter, began work as a journeyman at Salem, the county seat of Washington county. An opportunity offering to engage in the dry goods business, he accepted an offer to remove to Bryantsville in Lawrence county, Indiana, and take charge of a store. It was at Bryantsville that he met his future wife, Miss Susan M. Williamson, to whom he was married December 20, 1849. In 1851 Mr. Taylor began the dry goods business in Greencastle, Putnam county, in which he was successful, and from which he retired in 1885 with an ample competency. He continued, however, in active business pursuits and as administrator settled a number of important estates to the satisfaction of all concerned. Being public-spirited, he sought to promote the growth of Greencastle and the welfare of its citizens, and at his own expense built a street in the city, which, when completed, he presented to the authorities and it now bears the name of "Taylor avenue." As the friend of education he contributed liberally of his means to increase the efficiency of Asbury (DePauw) university, and by the purchase of scholarships helped a number of poor students to obtain a collegiate education, and had the great satisfaction of seeing three of his sons graduate from the university with honors on the same day. In religion a philanthropist, he adopted practical methods in church work, giving liberally to the cause of Sunday schools and missionary enterprises. His religious creed was summed up in the declaration of the Master, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," and in the way of landmark and lighthouse, compass and chart, the voyager who heeds the instruction will not wreck his bark amidst treacherous currents, reefs, rocks and shoals, which make it difficult for

> "Poor wanderers of a stormy day"

to reach the haven of "Eternal rest."

The mother of Dr. Taylor, Susan Mahala (Williamson) Taylor, was one of those rare and beautiful characters which heaven occasionally vouchsafes to earth, as if to give the world a glimpse of the inhabitants of the "Better Land," and which has made the word "mother" sacred in the memories of millions of men and women throughout all Christian lands. It is not mere sentiment. A mother's love, devotion and solicitude for the welfare of her children know no change, except, forsooth, that they take on a higher and holier form in proportion as the child becomes unworthy of them. John Clark Ridpath paid a lofty tribute to Mrs. Taylor as a woman who "carried out many humane and beautiful projects relating to the elevation and betterment of society"—one who "sought for opportunity both for herself and for others, and having found it, never relaxed her efforts on behalf of the suffering and poor in spirit." Her labors of love were so continuous, self-sacrificing and efficient, that in the city of Greencastle for many years, and up to the time of her death, July 2, 1894, her home, that a beautiful chapel, named in her honor, bears monumental testimony of her faith in the transforming, redeeming and sublimating power of the religion she professed and practiced. And why may not her children repeat Eliza Cook's tribute to her sainted mother:

"I sat and watched her many a day,
When her eyes grew dim and her locks turned gray;
And I almost worshiped her when she smiled,
And turned from her Bible to bless her child."

In biographical history much, not too much, perhaps, is written of fathers, and little, far too little, of mothers. N. P. Willis, one of America's most inspired poets, believed in the influence of mothers and repeatedly bore testimony to their power to hold their sons to high resolves and noble ambitions. He sang:

"My mother's voice! how often creep
Its accents on my lonely hours;
Like healing sent on wings of sleep,
Or dew to the unconscious flowers.
I can forget her melting prayer
When leaping pulses madly fly,
But in the still, unbroken air,
Her gentle tones come stealing by—
And years, and sin, and folly flee,
And leave me at my mother's knee."

In the way of ancestry Dr. Taylor's great grandfather, David Taylor, was a colonel in the American revolutionary war, and was an intimate friend of Gen. Washington. Washington Taylor, Dr. Taylor's uncle, for forty years practiced medicine in the south and was a surgeon in the confederate army during the civil war. The maiden name of his maternal grandmother was Martin. She married Tucker Woodson Williamson. She was the granddaughter of one of the Earls of Warwick, the first earl being known as the "Kingmaker," and in his day the most powerful of England's nobility. Dr. Taylor's education was obtained in private schools and under instruction at home, where private tutors were employed to supervise his studies, and in the Greencastle high school. With this equipment he was a freshman for one year, 1869-70, in the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, Ohio. Subsequently he entered DePauw university from which he graduated. He received the degree of A. B. at Asbury College of Liberal Arts at DePauw university in 1878. He was a member of the Philological Literary society and of Lambda chapter of the *Phi Gamma Delta* fraternity at DePauw, and in 1881 DePauw university conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In 1878 Dr. Taylor received the degree of M. D. from the Medical college of Indiana, from which he graduated with first honors, delivering the valedictory oration. Dr. Taylor was the founder and first president of the Sydenham society. In his boyhood Dr. Taylor was justly distinguished for those traits of character which are the foundation of honorable and useful manhood. His habits were of the most commendable character and his integrity was unblemished, besides, he was industrious, trustworthy and faithful in the discharge of any duties assigned him, and in addition was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and true to its teachings. Dr. Taylor began the study of medicine in 1874 in

JAMES HENRY TAYLOR, M. D.

the office of Drs. Ellis and Smith at Greencastle, Ind., and when attending lectures in Indianapolis had for his preceptors, Drs. Comingore and Marsee. After graduation, Dr. Taylor located in Indianapolis, where he has since practiced his profession with marked success, relying entirely upon his capabilities to win his way to the front rank of his profession, aided by the fact that he was an accomplished German scholar, and spoke the language fluently, which gave him an advantage over many physicians less favored in their linguistic attainments. As an undergraduate, Dr. Taylor was appointed prosector of anatomy in the Medical college of Indiana. In 1880 he was made assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the same college, and subsequently succeeded Dr. J. W. Marsee as demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical college of Indiana, a position which he held until 1889, when he became a member of the faculty of that institution, succeeding Dr. Charles E. Wright. Dr. Taylor is a physician and a philanthropist, in which regard he has inherited the characteristics of his parents. In addition to his large practice he is a visiting physician of the Indianapolis Orphans' Home, of St. Vincent's hospital and of the Deaconess hospital. In 1889 Dr. Taylor was elected to the chair of diseases of children and clinical medicine, in the Medical college of Indiana, and is one of the founders of the Indianapolis Summer Mission for sick children, to which he has devoted much time and service. Dr. Taylor has won merited commendation for his uniform courtesy and kindness to young physicians since his graduation. Sixteen young men and women have read medicine in his office under his instruction, and are now enjoying a lucrative practice in Indiana and other states. Dr. Taylor in politics is a Republican, and in 1884 was elected alderman from the first aldermanic district of Indianapolis. While in office as chairman of the committee on public lights, he was one of the original promoters of the measure for lighting the city with electricity, for introducing electric street cars, paving the streets with asphaltum and other improvements promotive of the public welfare. The people were anxious to retain him in the city council, where he evinced remarkable aptitude for solving public questions, but he declined, preferring to devote his time and energies to his profession.

Dr. Taylor is a busy man, but his industry and methods are such that he accomplishes a vast deal of professional and social work. He is a member of the Marion County Medical society; of the Indiana State Medical society and the American Medical association. He is the medical examiner of the Order of Knights of Honor and medical examiner in chief of the Endowment Rank of the Knights of Pythias of the World, and he is the medical examiner and examining surgeon of the Pacific Mutual of California. Dr. Taylor is also a member of the board of governors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and is a Scottish Rite 32d degree Mason, and besides is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, that being the family church.

On Sept. 13, 1880, Dr. Taylor married Lelia E. Kern, youngest daughter of David G. Kern, druggist of Indianapolis. Of this union two children have been born—Margie Ann and John Moore Taylor. In 1898 Dr. Taylor took his family to Europe for a season of travel and study. He returned in the autumn, but Mrs. Taylor, daughter and son, spent the winter and spring of 1899 for the most part in Dresden, Germany, the daughter, Margie, at the age of sixteen, having already become proficient as a musician, devoting herself to the study of music and the languages. During this time, the son, John, made rapid advancement as a student. Dr. Taylor's success in his chosen profession has been such as to give him high rank as an M. D., a rank won by merit, and is therefore secure.

BANNISTER, OSCAR B. Among the successful manufacturers of Indiana is Mr. Oscar Bruce Bannister, of Muncie, Ind., secretary and general manager of the Muncie Wheel company, manufacturers of wheels and wheel material.

Mr. Bannister was born at Franklin, Harrison county, Ohio, January 9, 1856. While he was yet a child, his parents moved to Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. His father, Thomas Bannister, was a shoemaker, and one that employed a large number of men in the manufacture of shoes, in the old way at the bench. The Bannister shoes have an enviable reputation throughout the entire section of the state. Thomas Bannister is of English descent, is 73 years old, and is still living. Mr. Bannister's mother, Lovina Lewis Bannister, is of Scotch-Irish descent, is 69 years of age, and is still living.

Mr. Bannister attended a common school at Barnesville; he never had the advantage of a college education, but is a thorough student. He has always sought, however, to know the clothes, with the privilege of attending school.

As early as twelve years of age he left home to work in a country hotel for his board and clothes, with the privilege of attending school. He remained in this place for something like three years, and while at this place was thrown in contact with a gentleman from Conneautville, Pa., to whom he employed himself as a clerk in a general store at that place. At the end of one year he returned to Barnesville, and found employment in the railroad freight house of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, with the privilege of learning telegraphy. He applied himself energetically, and at the end of six months was given a position as operator in the office of the Baltimore & Ohio company at Sandusky, O. He remained with the Baltimore company for four years, holding different positions as operator and ticket agent, and during his spare hours he employed himself in the study of stenography. He very soon became a competent reporter, and while living in Sandusky, was offered the position of stenographer by the Sandusky Wheel company, manufacturers of wheels and wheel material. He accepted this position in February, 1877. Within one year after entering the office of the Sandusky company, he was appointed secretary of the company. He held the office of secretary for four years, when he was made manager of the company, and successfully managed the affairs of the company for eight years afterwards.

OSCAR B. BANNISTER.

From Sandusky Mr. Bannister went to Jackson, Mich., to manage the plants of the American Wheel trust in Michigan. He located and operated the plant of the American Wheel company at Jackson until such time as he was satisfied that it would be better for his own interest to start an independent company, and he therefore resigned his office with the American company and organized an independent company, known as the National Wheel company of Jackson, Mich. He was appointed secretary and manager of this company, and successfully operated the company for two and one-half years. At the end of this time he sold his interests in the National company and removed to Muncie, Ind., and purchased one-third interest in the Muncie Wheel company.

The affairs of the Muncie Wheel company have been very successful under his direction, and his company is probably now the best-known manufacturer of vehicle wheels in the United States. Mr. Bannister is probably the oldest active wheel manufacturer in this country. His ability has been recognized by other manufacturers, as during two years of the time that he has been in Muncie, he has not only managed the affairs of his own company, but was elected as sales manager of the Commercial Wheel company, an organization that practically controlled the output of wheels in the United States.

October 8, 1881, Mr. Bannister was united in marriage to Miss Ella Summers Hollister. They have had three children, two daughters and one son. It has been their misfortune to lose their daughters, but their son, Harry B. Bannister, is still living.

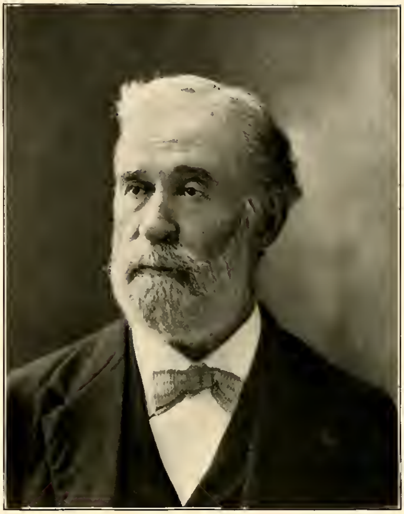
The subject of this sketch is a Presbyterian, a Republican and a Mason. He has never taken an active interest in politics.

PACKARD, Gen. Jasper, is the son of Thomas and Nancy Ann (Berry) Packard, and was born in Trumbull—afterward Mahoning—county, Ohio, February 1, 1832. His father was a farmer in moderate financial circumstances and a hard working man, who removed from Trumbull county, Ohio, to Marshall county, Indiana, in 1835. His parents were married in 1802 and had twelve children born to them. The paternal and maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were Virginians, while his grandfathers, paternal and maternal, were natives of Pennsylvania.

The first school young Packard attended was taught in a log cabin, having greased paper windows, which takes us back to pioneer days in Marshall county, Indiana. The second school young Packard attended, though built of logs, was more pretentious. The logs were hewed and the greased paper had been displaced for glass, and it is quite probable that now, when Gen. Packard is in a reminiscent mood, he compares those primitive school houses to the splendid buildings which Indiana now furnishes her youth in search of an education. The first teachers that made the primary education of young Packard memorable were women, and with chivalric recognition he couples their names with his struggles to master the rudiments of his education. They were Emma Houghton and Elizabeth Griffith. These women, true to their profession, a far more important calling than the busy world finds time to appreciate at its full value, instilled in the mind of the boy a love for learning and an ambition to excel in spelling, reading and arithmetic. The influences in such regards of the male teachers in those early schools may be properly expressed by "Nit," but the desire to advance, created by his women teachers, remained in spite of masculine inefficiency. Supplementary of his common school attainments, Mr. Packard attended Central—now Hillsdale—college, at Spring Arbor, Michigan. He then entered Oberlin college, Ohio, and subsequently matriculated in the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in the class of 1855. The financial means to pursue his college course were procured by himself by working in harvest and hay fields in the summer and teaching district schools part of each winter. After graduating Mr. Packard settled at Laporte, Ind., in 1856, where he engaged in teaching and where he became principal of the high school and superintendent of the city schools. Subsequently Mr. Packard was elected superintendent of county schools of Laporte county, and afterward was elected a justice of the peace. In the meantime Mr. Packard had studied law, and upon examination was admitted to the Laporte bar, but directly following his admission to the bar he enlisted in the Union army and never resumed the practice of his profession.

On October 23, 1861, Mr. Packard enlisted as a private in the 48th Regiment of Indiana Infantry. He recruited a company and was commissioned first lieutenant and then captain in the 48th Regiment. Afterwards Capt. Packard was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and then to the office of colonel in the 128th Regiment, and was brevetted brigadier-general. Gen. Packard was in the campaign against Corinth in 1862, and in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. He participated in the campaign against Vicksburg in 1863, and was in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill and Vicksburg, and during the same year took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga. Gen. Packard was in the Atlanta campaign in 1864 and was in the battles of Rocky Face, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta and Atlanta, and later, during the same year, in Tennessee, Gen. Packard was engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in 1865 he was in the battle of Kinston, North Carolina. After hostilities ceased Gen. Packard was in command of the western district of North Carolina till April 10, 1866, when his regiment was sent home and mustered out of the service, the last one of the Indiana regiments to leave the service. Gen. Packard was in the Union army four years, five months and seventeen days. During this period he was in fifteen pitched battles and numerous skirmishes and was twice wounded. If such a war record does not make an illustrious soldier, there is little use for the word in the lexicon of war. It is a record replete with renown from the day of enlistment to the day of honorable discharge. It is a display of patriotism worthy of the highest eulogiums, and designates Gen. Packard as a soldier whose record sheds effulgent glory upon Indiana.

Gen. Packard is a Republican in politics—for forty-four years, from 1855 to 1899. He was elected auditor of Laporte county in 1866, and was elected a member of the national house of representatives in 1868, 1870 and 1872, serving with distinction in three congresses. He held the responsible office of internal revenue agent from 1876 to 1884, and was elected to the Indiana house of representatives in 1896, indicative of the fact that his party is capable of rewarding superior abilities and meritorious services. In addition, Gen. Packard has been a speaker in every campaign since 1855, except in 1864. Gen. Packard is a member of the G. A. R., and was commander of Patton post at Laporte before removing to New Albany. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Indiana State Republican association and of the Southern Indiana Press association, and has been president of both of them. Gen. Packard is a Presbyterian in church affiliation and is an elder in the First Presbyterian church of New Albany.


GEN. JASPER PACKARD.

With superior educational attainments and great familiarty with state and national questions, it is not surprising that the journalistic field was inviting to him, since it affords special and large opportunities for the display of devotion to matters of the highest importance to the welfare of the people. It is a field in which genius and the imagination, as well as philosopsy, erudition and science may exhaust their resources. From 1874 to 1878 Gen. Packard edited and published the Laporte *Chronicle*, and from 1886 to 1888 the Laporte *Daily Public Spirit*, and from 1888 to 1899 he has edited and published the New Albany *Evening and Weekly Tribune*, and may now be regarded as one of the veteran editors of Indiana.

Gen. Packard was married October 4, 1855, to Harriet S. Tibbits, of Michigan. Of this union three children have been born—Florence Nightingale is Mrs. Dr. A. H. Cooke, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Adelaide Louella is the proprietor of the New Albany Pianoforte school, and Artemas Thomas is with Heath & Milligan, the large paint manufacturers of Chicago, Ill.

Gen. Packard was recently elected commandant of the Indiana Soldiers' home at Lafayetee, and his well-earned renown as soldier, statesman, educator, editor and man of affairs, cannot fail in giving to the institution an enviable reputation in Indiana and throughout the country.

VAN CAMP, Gilbert C., is a native of the state of Indiana, now residing in the city of Indianapolis. He is the son of Charles and Mary (Halstead) Van Camp, and was born at Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, December 28, 1817. His father was by occupation a farmer and millwright, who, emigrating from near Trenton, N. J., located in Dearborn county, Indiana, near the village of Harrison, in 1804, living in Dearborn and Franklin counties the remainder of his days, dying at Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1865. His mother was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1800, the daughter of James Halstead, and came west with her parents when she was eight years of age.

The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were from Holland—sometimes called the Netherlands—in many regards the most renowned of European states, having been at one period the greatest commercial nation of Europe, or the world, and as late as 1814 was the richest country in Europe. For industry and economy, no nation in the world has excelled the Hollanders, and the fact that the "Pilgrim Fathers" who came to America in 1620 and landed on Plymouth rock, had been shielded from British persecution by them, forever associates their name with religious liberty in America. Nor should it be overlooked that the Hollanders have been required, while carrying forward their great enterprises throughout the world, to protect their land from the beatings of ocean's billows upon their coast. It was from this heroic country that the ancestors of Gilbert C. Van Camp—originally spelled Van Campen—came to America and settled in New York and New Jersey. They were heroic men, devoted to liberty and independence, and doubted if one or either could exist while conscience in religious matters was subjected to any dictation whatever. It is not, therefore, surprising that the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was of the New Jersey branch of the Van Camp family, served as a captain in the revolutionary war, aiding Washington in accomplishing the herculean task of giving liberty and independence to the American colonies, thereby conferring upon his grandson and great grandsons the splendid title of "Sons of the Revolution."

James Halstead, his maternal grandfather, whose emigrating tour from Rochester, N. Y., to North Bend, O., reads like a story of romance, and takes us way back to a time when the Ohio river was navigated by keel-boats, flat-boats and rafts. It was upon a raft that James Halstead and his family floated down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers to North Bend, near Cincinnati, and the Indiana line, a place.renowned in history as the home of Gen. William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, the hero of Tippecanoe and subsequently president of the United States. Here Mr. Halstead purchased land, and, like thousands of other heroic pioneers, began the work of making a farm—building a home and laying the foundation of states, Christian civilization and progress; and the justly renowned Murat Halstead, journalist and writer, is of this family of Halsteads.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in private schools, taught in the vicinity of his father's farm, the public school system of Indiana not having been inaugurated. From these schools he graduated at seventeen years of age and entered a flour mill at Brookville, and in due time mastered the trade of a miller. True to his ancestry and training, he was frugal and thoughtful of the future, and after four years of work and economy, found himself possessed of sufficient means to engage in business for himself. He was a young Man of Progress, and in association with a Mr. Fudge—the firm name being Fudge & Van Camp—the business of selling tinware and stoves was commenced, the pioneer stove store of Indiana. But Mr. Van Camp utilized his time and opportunities. He was not only the manager of the business, but devoted his leisure to learning the trade of a tinner, and soon was able to manufacture the wares he offered his customers. This tinware ar business he pursued for four years and then sold his interest in it and resumed milling. Again giving up milling, he resumed the tinware and stove business, in which he continued for fifteen years, from 1853 to 1860, at Greensburg, Ind. In 1860 Mr. Van Camp removed to Indianapolis and went into the cold-storage business for preserving fruits, meats, etc., and had for his associates Calvin Fletcher and Martin Williams, the firm name being Fletcher, Williams & Van Camp. Mr. Van Camp became the manager of the business of the firm. The buildings erected by the firm to test the cold storage process were built upon scientific principles. The walls of the building were three feet in thickness, and to guard against the admission of air, were filled in with straw, lined with galvanized iron, and then, for further protection, were sheathed with sheet iron. It was found that this pioneer cold storage building erected by Fletcher, Williams & Van Camp in Indianapolis met every requirement. It solved an important problem in commercial affairs. Originally designed to preserve fruits, it was found that meats could be equally well preserved, and now the principle upon which the cold storage building of Indianapolis was built has been utilized in building ordinary refrigerators and refrigerator cars for the transportation of fresh fruits and fresh meats, and the business has expanded to immense magnitude, the credit of which is due to the Indianapolis firm of Fletcher, Williams & Van Camp. But Mr. Van Camp, not content with his cold storage achievements, conceived the idea of distributing fresh vegetables in cans throughout the United States and Europe. Having a genius for inventions, his plans at once took shape, out of which has grown the great Van Camp Packing company of Indianapolis.

GILBERT C. VAN CAMP.

This thing of preserving fresh fruits and vegetables by canning them was a superb conception. Solomon, the wise man, said there is "nothing new under the sun," and that "all is vanity." Not so. The king with all the luxuries of his table never had canned fresh fruits and vegetables, and if he had once tasted them he would have excepted them from his list of vanities and pronounced them the most substantial delicacies of his royal bill of fare.

The Van Camp Packing company is one of the great industrial and commercial institutions of Indianapolis. It was incorporated in

1882, with the subject of this sketch as president, a position which he still occupies. The beginning was of limited scope, but promising from the first. One of the long-felt wants had been discovered and the methods and appliances to meet it followed, and from this small beginning a business of immense proportions has been established. This is seen in the fact that the company last year used six million tin cans in carrying forward its immense business. It is a business that takes no notice of parallels of latitude or meridians of longitude or climate. It simply demonstrates that the civilized world may have the great luxuries of fresh fruits and vegetables every day of the round year.

Mr. Frank Van Camp, son of the president of the company, is the treasurer and general manager of the corporation, under whose masterful direction the business proceeds with smoothness and celerity, the sales being only to wholesale grocers, who distribute the product throughout the country.

On March 28, 1844, Mr. Van Camp married Mary Ann Gregg, but of the union no children were born, and after a married life of five years she died. In October, 1850, Mr. Van Camp married Hester Jane Raymond, daughter of Thomas Raymond and Amy (Fluelling) Raymond, of Franklin county, Indiana. The Raymond lineage is French, but the family which settled in Indiana emigrated from New York and located on a farm in Franklin county. Of this union nine children were born, four of whom died in infancy. Those who survive are Mary, wife of Thomas B. Jackson; Cortland; Clara, wife of John W. Bowlus; George and Frank. All of these children reside in Indianapolis near the parental residence, and are therefore able to contribute indefinitely to the happiness of their parents, and by filial devotion make their declining years serene and beautiful.

It is not an easy task to measure up such a life as that of Gilbert C. Van Camp, now an octogenarian, and in the full enjoyment of all his mental and physical faculties. The life of such a man is well calculated to inspire young men who have to rely upon themselves to make headway in the world, with assurances of success, if their ideals and ambitions are exalted. From his youth Mr. Van Camp was studious, industrious and economical. He mastered two trades. Such education as he could obtain in his youth he made the best possible use of. He thought along lines of the practical in business. Fortunate in possessing an inventive genius, he was still more fortunate in making his mental gifts contribute to his own advancement. He made a success of everything he undertook. He had prudence and sagacity, integrity and will power. He made things go, and he had the sagacity to seize upon the useful. His cold storage idea developed into national usefulness, and his idea of canning fresh vegetables and fruits, with equal force, demonstrated his constructive and executive faculties. He has not only made a competency for himself, but has bettered the condition of thousands to whom he has afforded opportunities for work and wages. He has been content with enough, and has realized that beyond that point, riches might prove a burden. This is not surprising, in connection with the fact that from his young manhood he has been a professor of the Christian religion—first a Methodist, and subsequently a Presbyterian—always, regardless of creed, a Christian. Here in Indianapolis he helped to organize the Fifth Presbyterian church, which subsequently became the People's Congregational church. He is now a member of the Second Presbyterian church, and participates in its active work, as also in promoting the organized charities of the city.

Politically Mr. Van Camp was originally a Whig—the party of Clay, and Webster and Harrison, and a host of other illustrious Americans—but since the dissolution of that party of national renown, he has been a Republican, but without ambition for political office.

He is now, in years at least, an old man, with ample leisure to survey the past and retrace the pathways of his pilgrimage. He has risen superior to sordid ambitions and his record is luminous with acts of generosity to those who needed a helping hand. In a word, like Abou Ben Adhem, he has "loved his fellow men," and has made the world brighter and better because he has shared his good fortune with others less favored in life's struggle.

VAN CAMP, Cortland, is one of the foremost of the merchants of Indianapolis, the capital city of Indiana, the growth and expansion of whose mercantile enterprises is a marvel even in these days of aggressiveness and expansion. He is the son of Gilbert C. Van Camp and Hester Jane (Raymond) Van Camp, and was born in Franklin county, Indiana, May 25th, 1852. His father, whose large mental capabilities his son, Cortland, seems to have inherited, is one of the eminent men of Indiana, a man distinguished for probity and all things of good report among men, and his influence upon his son's career must have been of the most salutary character. It was the inheritance of a "good name, rather to be chosen then great riches," an inheritance of ideals and ambitions which the son utilized and developed, and which guided and shielded him in the "slippery paths of youth," until he could stand alone in the fierce battles of life.

The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch, as the name suggests, were from Holland and the world has not furnished a more virile race of men. To say that they were explorers and colonizers would simply rank them with other nations of land grabbers. The Hollanders were more and much more than that. At home they threw around "Poor wanderers of a stormy day," the nation's protective fiat, and in Holland, when other nations with the fierceness of bigotry were inflicting penalties for religious opinions, Holland was the one country where men could serve God as their conscience dictated. The Hollanders neither hung witches, whipped Quakers, exiled Baptists, nor piled faggots around men who, true to conscience, preferred martyrdom to manacled consciences. This is somewhat ancient history, perhaps, but when circumstances require references to ancestors and to ancestral lands, Holland and Hollanders stand forth crowned and glorified by acts which liberty-loving and conscience-defending Americans admire. But this is not all. The Hollanders were the discoverers of the harbor of New York and Manhattan island, and while the Hudson rolls its tides to the sea, the achievements of the Hollanders in colonizing the country from Manhattan to Fort Orange—Albany—will never be effaced.

CORTLAND VAN CAMP.

In 1860, when the subject of this sketch was eight years of age, his father, Gilbert C. Van Camp, removed to Indianapolis, where he has since resided. Manifestly, Cortland was a precocious and a prescient youth. In his boyhood he decided upon a mercantile career, and early entered a commercial college and completed a business course of study, and at sixteen was a bookkeeper in a commission house in Indianapolis—the proprietor being Mr. G. G. Holman. Ordinarily, indeed, with rare exceptions, a youth of sixteen years has no well-defined plans of life. He is just budding into young manhood. The halcyon days of youth are not fruitful of business schemes. Not so, however, with Cortland Van Camp. His brain was busy with mercantile enterprises and when seventeen he became a partner of his father in the fruit and vegetable business—the firm being at first Van Camp & Jackson, and subsequently, G. C. Van Camp & Son.

In 1876, when twenty-four years of age, Cortland Van Camp retired from the firm, The fruit and vegetable business did not meet his views as a permanent life-work employment. He regarded it extra hazardous and wanting in the possibilities of expansion and the certainties of success. He surveyed the whole field of mercantile endeavor, and decided upon the hardware business. The fact that he had not been educated in the hardware business counted for little with Cortland Van Camp. He had a genius for business. He understood its principles universally applicable to all mercantile undertakings, the details being readily mastered. At any rate, in June, 1876, he entered the hardware business in Indianapolis, investing all his means in purchasing the business established by Anderson, Bullock & Schofield, including the good-will of the house. It was a new field, requiring new methods and a wide range of vision. The home trade was to be invigorated and new outposts of trade established, and Mr. Van Camp was equal to the emergency, and then came the consolidation with the iron house of Hanson & Burganthal. This move was in the line of expansion. Mr. Van Camp had reasoned well and chosen well. Iron is the metal of civilization and progress. The world is forever demanding more iron. Without it the wheels of progress would stand still.

In 1884 the great house of the Hanson-Van Camp company was established. In 1886 Mr. Hanson withdrew from the company, when the corporate name was changed to the Van Camp Hardware and Iron company, of which Mr. Cortland Van Camp is the president.

It will be observed that Mr. Van Camp entered the hardware business in 1876, and that in 1886—ten years later—he was at the head of a great iron establishment, the largest in Indianapolis, and one of the largest in the west, enjoying a trade of constantly increasing magnitude and an established permanence which, like Shakespeare's "tide," leads on to fortune. And here it may be remarked that Mr. Van Camp, having recently purchased Mr. Burganthal's interest in the business, who retired owing to infirm health, is now the proprietor as well as the president of the Van Camp Hardware and Iron company of Indianapolis, and continues to give his personal supervision to its operations. His business career has been of a character to attract the attention of his fellow-citizens, who, appreciating his integrity and force of character, freely bestow their merited encomiums, and included in these commendations, a prominent banker of Indianapolis is quoted as saying: "I have known Mr. Van Camp intimately throughout his business career and consider him a born merchant and financier." His is the leading hardware and iron house in the state, and there are but few larger in the west. The concern is very aggressive and is constantly extending its trade into new territory. Mr. Van Camp is the man who deserves the credit of building up the business and putting it upon its present sound financial footing. In my opinion this has required greater ability and more energy and persistence in an inland city like Indianapolis than would be needed in a city such as St. Louis or Chicago.

"Though of a very retiring disposition, Mr. Van Camp is strong and self-reliant in meeting the many problems of business life." Such tributes of confidence in a man's business affairs emphasize the aphorism that "honesty is the best policy"—that energy and will-power in alliance with integrity and deep-seated religious convictions, will enable a man to move forward amidst the battles and the storms of life and reach the coveted goal at last.

In politics Mr. Van Camp is a Republican of pronounced convictions and thoroughly conversant with the history, principles and policy of his party. In church affiliations he is a Presbyterian, and formerly a deacon in the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis; at present a member of the board of trustees. He has won the distinction of being generous in responding to the demands of the needy and in promoting the philanthropic enterprises of the church, but he shrinks from notoriety in such matters, the consciousness of having done his duty being ample compensation for his philanthropic contributions.

Mr. Van Camp, in 1876, was married to Fanny A., daughter of Samuel J. Patterson of Indianapolis. Of this union five children have been born, of which one, Fannie May, died at the age of seven. The surviving children are Raymond Patterson, Ella D., Samuel Gilbert and Cortland Malott.

When the call was made for men to enter the army to drive Spain from her West India possessions, Raymond P. Van Camp, who had been educated in the Michigan Military academy, enlisted in Battery A, 27th Indiana, and thus identified his name with a war, the far-reaching influences of which only time can reveal.

The beautiful home of Mr. Van Camp is on North Delaware street, and is one in which Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp dispense hospitalities with cultured and refined generosity. Mr. Van Camp is eminently entitled to recognition as one of the "Men of Progress" of Indiana. From the time he was sixteen years of age to the present, his career has been on lines of progress, of steady advancement to higher business planes, and though still comparatively a young man, he has reached an enviable elevation in the ranks of the business men of Indiana and of the west. He has been the architect of his own fortune and is entitled to the satisfactions which prosperity confers.

GEORGE FOULKE M'CULLOCH.

McCULLOCH, George F., the subject of this sketch, is the only son of James and Caroline J. McCulloch. He was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry, in Lancaster, O., September, 1855. In April, 1856, his parents moved to Muncie, Ind., where he has resided continuously since. His father was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and a practicing physician, having graduated in 1849 from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He was a physician of ability. He died in 1877, aged sixty-four years.

Mr. McCulloch's mother was the daughter of George D. Foulke, a practicing physician of Carlisle, Pa. She is still living in Muncie, aged seventy-three, and is active in the club, literary, charitable and church life of the city.

Politically, Mr. McCulloch is a Republican.

Mr. McCulloch was married September 11, 1883, to Cora, only daughter of Arthur F. and Samantha C. Patterson, of Muncie. A daughter six years old is the only child living.

LEHNER, Rev. Francis. No organization in the entire world is equipped with as thoroughly and highly an educated class of leaders as the Catholic church. From the earliest infancy, the principles of catholicism

REV. FRANCIS LEHNER.

are instilled into the minds of its followers, and is continued during the entire life. Not only the direct principles of the church, but also matters of education in a general way are considered. If it is the desire and will of a member of the church to become a priest, it is necessary for that person to obtain a special education in order to be fitted for the work. Priests are always men of great educational ability, especially in the branch of the languages.

Members of this organization are specially devoted to its welfare, due, perhaps, to the training received during their childhood days. Then the responsibility which rests upon a priest of the Catholic religion is something great, for the earnestness and devotion of those with whom he comes in contact depends upon his devotion, earnestness and ability in performing his duties.

No better example of faithfulness in the performance of the duties of a priest of the Catholic church can be found than that which characterizes the work of the subject of this sketch, the Rev. Francis Lehner of Terre Haute. He was born at Albany, N. Y., August 12, 1858, and attended the parochial school until 1872. He came to Terre Haute January 10, 1873. Here he attended the St. Bonaventura's lyceum, then a high school for young men attached to St. Joseph's church. He attended studies for the priesthood at the seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara, N. Y., and Trenton, N. J. He was ordained a priest June 7, 1881. He was located at Terre Haute, Ind., as assistant pastor during the years 1882 and 1883, and then as pastor at Hoboken, Trenton and Camden, N. J., within the years between 1884 and 1898. On April 22, 1898, he returned to Terre Haute, and in July, 1898, took charge of the St. Joseph's parish.

McCLURE, John Fletcher. No section of the state of Indiana has produced so many men of ability and distinction as Franklin county. Near the city of Brookville, where nature has produced a landscape not surpassed and rarely equaled, is the birthplace of many who have attained national reputation in their different vocations of life. Lawyers, physicians, educators, men of literature and literary culture, scientists, and those who have held high and honored positions in state and national politics, point with pride to this picturesque region as their birthplace and the scenes of their early childhood. For some reason, the very surroundings seem to inspire one with a desire for a higher and broader culture, and the youth, though indifferent he may be to existing conditions, is filled with an undying ambition to rise high in the scale of humanity and write his name above those which occupy the highest positions on the pages of the history of the past.

The subject of this sketch, John F. McClure, Judge of the Madison circuit court, was born at Brookville, Ind., December 24, 1852. He is of Irish extraction. His father, James McClure, is a farmer and was born April 2, 1818, in County Sligo, Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Ann McCaw.

Mr. McClure received his early education and training in the common schools, and his ambition for a broader education directed him to Asbury (now DePauw) university, where he graduated in 1879. He was possessed of that same ambition and ability which is characteristic of the citizens of Brookville and Franklin county, and during his school days from the common schools to the last year in college, he was regarded as one of the best students in his classes. After the completion of his college course, he returned to the rugged hills of his native county, and for two years read law in the office of Berry & Berry, at Brookville.

In 1881, he located at Anderson, Ind., in the practice of law, a member of the firm of Carter & McClure. In 1883-84 he was principal of the Anderson high school and in 1884-85 was engaged in the practice of law with F. P. Foster, under the firm name of Foster & McClure. Since that time he has practiced his profession alone.

Judge McClure is a Republican in politics and has held many and important political positions. He was elected mayor of the city of Anderson in 1886, and was re-elected in 1888. In 1891 he was appointed councilman to fill an unexpired term. In 1894 he was appointed city attorney for Anderson, and served in that capacity until elected circuit judge in November, 1896. In 1888 he was selected as chairman of the Republican county central committee, and served until 1892, when he was candidate for county treasurer. In 1894 he again became chairman of the county committee.

Judge McClure is a man of ability and knowledge in all matters pertaining to his profession, and these qualifications eminently fit him for the position which he now holds. As circuit judge, he is fair and impartial in all his decisions. The members of the bar regard him as a conscientious and careful judge, and very few appeals are taken from his decisions.

JOHN FLETCHER M'CLURE.

Judge McClure is a member of the K. of P. and B. P. O. Elks of Anderson. He is also a member of the Anderson Social club.

He was married in December, 1889, to Mary M. Falknor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Falknor of Anderson, Ind. They have two children living, Horace R. and Mark F. McClure. James C. is dead.

LOWRY, Robert, is one of the most eminent jurists and statesmen of Indiana. He is a native of the County Down, Ireland, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. He came to the United States when a child, and his boyhood was passed in the city of Rochester, New York.

Omitting reference to his primary education it must have been under the tutorage of competent masters, since while a youth he became the librarian of a literary institution, a position requiring more than ordinary educational equipment. Following his experience as librarian, Mr. Lowry began the study of law in Rochester, but before he had completed his legal study and before he had become of age, he migrated to Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana. He immediately found favor with the people of that city, justly famed for producing great men, either "native and to the manner born," or strangers, who once within its inspiring atmosphere conclude to remain and build their homes amidst its intellectual and captivating influences.

Young Lowry must have possessed a captivating personality. The people of Fort Wayne must have discovered in the young stranger the possession of those ideals and ambitions which in after life have made him, in the science of jurisprudence and statesmanship, one of the luminous stars in the constellation of Indiana's distinguished men. The people of Fort Wayne, soon after the arrival of young Lowry in their city, regardless of his years, elected him, through their common council, city recorder. It was the initial rung in the ladder that his good genius had selected for him to climb in after years to reach the goal of exalted ambition. The students of biographical history find ceaseless delight in tracing the pathways of self-made men from humble beginnings to eminence in any of the fields of high endeavor—of men born *minus* the fabled "silver spoon" in their mouths, or a scepter in their hands, without the adventitious aids of fortune and influential relatives or friends—men who have no "divinity" to "shape their ends" in advance of events—who have no university Alma Mater—no "nursing mother" to hold them up and guide their halting and unsteady feet in the ascending pathways to educational improvement, but who must, if they advance, hew out their own pathway to renown. There was a time when learning dwelt on high, when only the favored few could listen to Aristotle and Plato in their academies and groves. But times have changed, books have multiplied, an era of democracy has unbarred all the doors of exclusiveness, and the world beholds an Abraham Lincoln fresh from his exploits of the flatboat or rail-splitting achievements—book in hand, entering the arena where giants contend for dazzling prizes, and whether as jurisconsult, philosopher, statesman or orator, striding to the front and to the top with a fame forever brightening in the suns of passing centuries, and as enduring as time itself. In the grandeur of his character and achievements, Abraham Lincoln may be regarded as an exception, but the point is that he was a product of American democratic institutions which recognize merit wherever it is found and reward it, regardless of birth, ancestry or environment.

Judge Lowry, the subject of this sketch, is eminently a self-made man. One term as recorder of the city of Fort Wayne sufficed. He declined a re-election, because the field was too narrow for the exercise of his intellectual capacities. The legal profession fascinated him, and was all the more in consonance with his ambition, because to master its principles demanded effort, devotion, study. He believed in the old Latin proverb—*omnia vincit labor*—and was prepared to respond to its teachings. Having mastered the rudiments of law, he removed to Goshen, Elkhart county, Indiana, and began practice. He had learned that there was no royal road to eminence in the legal profession, even for the most favored, those who could exhibit their diplomas with degrees attached were required to win advanced positions with weapons forged and sharpened and burnished in the workshops of the brain, indeed, he found that in beginning the practice of law, the really serious study of the profession challenged all of his intellectual resources. Mr. Lowry was equal to the emergency, as is shown by the fact that after a practice of six years at the bar, he was deemed qualified for the bench, and there being a vacancy, he was appointed by the governor judge of the then Tenth circuit. He had strode to the front in his profession, he was recognized as a peer of the foremost at the bar—studious and tenacious, he had mastered legal problems as they were presented and was regarded the right man to don the eminent robes of a judge. This incident marked an epoch in the advancing career of Judge Lowry. It does not matter whether the dignified and responsible office of judge of a judicial circuit or district is conferred by the people by their suffrages, or by appointment by the governor of a state, in either case, the office would not be conferred in the absence of recognized abilities to administer it for the public welfare. Behind it there must be integrity, learning, a sturdy sense of justice and moral courage—that courage which dares respond to conviction though the stars fall. Judge Lowry responded to every requirement, and the Irish lad from the County Down, in his young manhood became an American judge, honored and respected by bench, bar and people, facts which embody lofty eulogiums.

Judge Lowry had identified himself with the great national Democratic party. Having retired from the bench and resumed practice at the bar, he was brought to the front as a Democratic candidate for congressional honors, in a district where the race was simply leading a forlorn hope, and such it proved to be, but it was, nevertheless, something in the nature of a victory, for Judge Lowry. He reduced the Republican majority and the campaign served to give him state renown, as one of the foremost champions of Democratic principles and policy. On the stump he displayed forensic abilities of the highest order. His addresses before the people were applauded to the echo. His arguments were invulnerable and he demonstrated that he was a master of rhetoric and held in easy command those figures of speech which embellish a theme and, lifting the orator by rapid steps into the realm of eloquence, captivate an audience, and he has become, to use a phrase, one of the "wheel horses" in the Democratic party of Indiana, a fact which was recognized when, in 1860, he was chosen president of the state Democratic convention, and one of the four delegates at large to the National Democratic convention.

The people remembering his splendid record on the bench, in 1864 nominated and elected him judge of a circuit composed of nine counties. In 1866 and again in 1868 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for a seat in congress, and although the campaigns were conducted in a way to confer additional distinction upon Judge Lowry, the Democratic banner was furled in defeat.

ROBERT LOWRY.

In 1867 Judge Lowry resumed his residence in Fort Wayne, and in 1870 was re-elected circuit judge, and in 1872 was elected a delegate at large to the Baltimore Democratic National convention. Voluntarily resigning the office of judge of the circuit, a position he had filled with eminent ability, Judge Lowry entered into a partnership with Messrs. Robertson and O'Rourk for the practice of law at Fort Wayne, the firm name being Lowry, Robertson & O'Rourk. But the people would not permit Judge Lowry to remain in private life, and the governor, having the approval of the bench and bar of Allen county, without a dissenting voice, appointed him judge of the superior court of Allen county, a position to which he was subsequently elected without opposition, and no higher testimonial of the esteem of his fellow citizens could have been awarded. It was an endorsement of high character without spot or blemish, or legal learning, of probity—that splendid equipoise of temperament and clear discernment of justice, without which the office of judge is a calamity, rather than a benediction. But there were still higher honors in store for Judge Lowry. His several campaigns for a seat in congress had demonstrated his eminent fitness for a position in the councils of the nation, and in 1882, and again in 1884, he was elected to that honorable office from the Twelfth congressional district of Indiana, in which, whether in committee or on the floor of the house, he displayed those qualities of mind which gave him commanding influence in council and debate. A Democratic partisan, watchful of the principles and policy of his party, he was something more and much more than a partisan. He was, in the best sense of the term, a statesman—broad-gauged and national. No interest of his state or of his immediate constituency was overlooked or neglected, but regarding politics as the "science of government," he grasped its significance and on all occasions gave to his utterances and endeavors a force beyond and above the hampering dictations, which retain men in old ruts and prevent them from serving their party along lines which culminate in political advancement. He gave to his opinions that judicial acumen which had won for him a large measure of renown as a judge on the bench. As chairman of important committees, involving intricate questions of law and precedent, he was superior to sophistication, technical jugglery and machination. Fair, square and above-board, he won his way to success by the force of logic, and regardless of the class of opposing forces, moved on to victory. Judge Lowry's course in congress won for him merited approval, and he retired from the arena with a reputation which not only added to his own renown, but also to the high standing of Indiana in the councils of the nation.

It is not required to investigate far or searchingly for the causes which underlie Judge Lowry's success in life. From the first he has been studious—an indefatigable worker. He delved for principles and knew them when found, and proceeded to build upon them. Endowed by nature with an ardent temperament, and having all the gifts and graces of an orator, he could not only sway the multitude by the magic of his eloquence, but make it the means of instruction to those who listened. True to his ideals, Judge Lowry has been the friend, as Lincoln would say, of the "common people," the masses rather than the classes, and while in congress he sought to promote the welfare of ex-Union soldiers whose courage saved the Union from wreck and ruin. The years that have fallen to the lot of Judge Lowry set lightly upon him. The infirmites of age have not overtaken him. In the full possession of physical and intellectual vigor he stands in the front rank of the Indiana bar, and in Fort Wayne, where he practices his profession, enjoys a lucrative law business, which extends to the counties throughout northern Indiana.

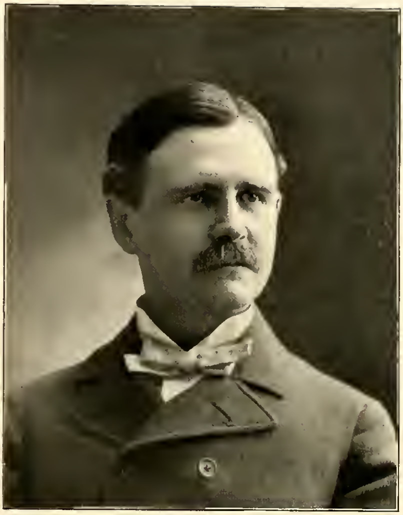
As a state, Indiana may proudly boast of her wealth of forest, field and farm, of mines and factories, etc., but, after all, her real wealth is in the intellect, the mind forces of her population, to which Judge Lowry has made splendid contributions, and is one of her Men of Progress.

BRICK, Abraham Lincoln, is the son of William W. and Elizabeth (Calvert) Brick, and was born on his father's farm in Warren township, St. Joseph county, Indiana, May 27, 1860. His father was a farmer in good circumstances who, when a young man, emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana and became one of the pioneers of St. Joseph county before the wild game had been driven away from its forests, or the plows of its early settlers had to any great extent invaded its fertile and flower-decked prairies. He had little money with which to begin the battle of life—but he had what money could not purchase, industry, courage, self-reliance and integrity, and with this equipment he won his way to competency and became one of the leading and representative men of St. Joseph county. The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch were Scotch-English and his maternal ancestors were English. His mother came to St. Joseph county with her parents, who emigrated to Indiana from Germantown, Pa., when she was a mere child, and like the heroic young man she married, became familiar with pioneer life in St. Joseph county. There are few more interesting pictures of life than a young married couple, with their wedding vows fresh upon them, working together to build a home in which to live and rear a family, but when such a home requires hewing out a farm in the primeval forest, or building it remote from the "timber" out upon the prairie, the picture takes on a coloring that makes it a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." They are homes such as Samuel Woodworth had in view when he wrote his immortal poem of "The Old Oaken Bucket:"

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew.
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it;
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well."

And the man or woman who had the good fortune to be born on a farm-home, around which the birds sang and the roses bloomed, whatever fortune may betide, and wherever they may roam, often in fancy, at least, revisits the old home.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the district schools of Warren township, in the vicinity of the place of his birth. Subsequently his father retired from the farm and settled in South Bend, where young Brick continued his studies, advancing to the high school of the city, from which he graduated with honor, being the valedictorian of his class. Supplementing this educational equipment the high school graduate entered Cornell university, after which he became a student in Yale university and finally matriculated in the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in the spring of 1883. In the meantime Mr. Brick's close application to his studies had so impaired his health that he was reqnired to seek diversion and recuperation in the west and repaired to Kansas, where, in the open air and open country, he roughed it *a la* cowboy for a while and as a "rough rider" made such proficiency as would have given him a place in the van of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who gained immortal renown at Santiago. At any rate he regained his health and returned to his college and books in splendid physical condition. Immediately after graduating from the Ann Arbor university, Mr. Brick began the practice of law at South Bend, Ind., where he has continued to the present. From the first Mr. Brick has practiced his profession alone, an exhibition of pluck and self-reliance which is an exception to the general rule, and evidently there is much to commend such a course in professional effort. It develops and calls into action individual resources and attainments. If success comes, it is not to be divided, and on the other hand if failure results, the cause is


ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRICK.

more readily found and the remedy applied, at any rate it is an exhibition of courage to enter the arena and contend for such prizes as are offered and, if won, the people, bench and bar are quick to bestow the award, "well done." When Mr. Brick had practiced his profession three years at South Bend he was nominated by the Republican party, of which he is a brilliant member, for the office of prosecuting attorney for the district composed of Laporte and St. Joseph counties. These counties were Democratic, and the Democratic ticket succeeded in both of them by majorities ranging from 1,200 to 1,500, but Mr. Brick was elected by a majority of six, a compliment to his personal popularity and to his abilities as a lawyer. Mr. Brick served as prosecuting attorney one term and then resumed his private practice at South Bend. From that time till 1898 Mr. Brick refrained from official ambitions. His law practice was steadily growing and he had taken rank in the list of the most prominent lawyers of the St. Joseph bar. But the Republican convention of 1898 nominated him for congress. He made a brilliant campaign, which so satisfied and captivated the people that they elected him by a majority of 2,500. Mr. Brick has always been a Republican, and his fealty to the party, its principles and policy has made him one of its most valued members in northern Indiana. In 1896 he was elected delegate from the thirteenth congressional district of Indiana, to the St. Louis convention, which nominated President McKinley, and in 1892 he served on the Republican state central committee. In the practice of his profession some important cases have fallen to his lot, notably, that of the famous Reynold's will case, involving over a million and a quarter ($1,250,000). Mr. Brick was one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, and in association with Mr. Addison Harris succeeded in breaking the will, securing for their clients from $700,000 to $1,000,000. Mr. Brick was also one of the attorneys in the case involving the hydraulic interests of South Bend and of importance to the city, which continued in court for four years before it was settled. While Mr. Brick has meritoriously earned the reputation of being a successful criminal lawyer, having tried a large number of such cases with uniform success, winning every case, yet that is only an incidental success, his principal practice being on the civil side of the law.

Mr. Brick in social and fraternal matters is a member of the Indiana club, the Commercial Athletic club, the Order of Free Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Episcopal church. On November 11, 1884, Mr. Brick was married to Anna Meyer, a daughter of Godfrey Meyer, a prominent German citizen of St. Joseph county, who emigrated to the United States from Bavaria, Germany. Of this union one child has been born, Estelle, now nine years of age. Mr. Brick is still a young man who has made his mark as a lawyer and a politician, and whether he chooses for subsequent effort, one or the other, the indications point to the achievement of eminence. He enters upon his congressional duties at a time when great questions are up for debate, and those who know Mr. Brick most intimately predict for him a congressional career which will give him large reputation as a legislator and add to the renown of Indiana.

BREEN, WILLIAM P. It has been said of law: "Her voice is the harmony of the worlds. All things in heaven and on earth do her homage. The greatest is not exempt from her power. The least have her protecting care." Some of the greatest of the world's thinkers, who have devoted their lives to the service of the law, after years of dealing with its intricacies and mysteries, have continued to find new surprises. In its character and in its extent it is labyrinthian. As in the Mammoth Cave, the explorer is frequently startled, it may be at first bewildered, by the strangeness of some new formations and new conditions; yet, guided by the torch of reason, experienced in his methods of progress by the precedents over which he has traveled, he finds the obscure places lighted up, his path illumined and what before was Cimmerian darkness becomes a scene of transcendant beauty, its grottos studded with gems of purest ray serene. In all created forms, in all creative movements, in nature, in art, in mechanics, in government, in legislation, in organization, in administration, everywhere is seen the potent, though frequently silent, operation of law. A good example of one who has been a zealous and devoted student of the law, learned in its various branches and correspondingly successful in its practice, is William P. Breen of Fort Wayne, Ind., senior member of the firm of Breen & Morris. He has turned aside every opportunity, however alluring, to engage in other work which would draw his attention from the practice of the law. Like many others among the most successful and eloquent practitioners in America, Mr. Breen is of Irish blood, his parents having been natives of Ireland, the native heath of the most captivating eloquence, especially eloquence at the bar. William P. Breen was born February 13, 1859, in Terre Haute, Ind. His father was James Breen who was born in Ballybrasal, near New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1828. James Breen emigrated to New Brunswick in 1848, where he taught school for several years and then removed to Evansville, Ind., where he remained several years as a bookkeeper. He then removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where he entered the employ of McGregor & Co., wholesale grocers and distillers, as their bookkeeper, a position which he retained until June, 1863, when he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., to engage in the grocery business, at which he continued until his death, July 26, 1883. He was twice elected to the city council in Fort Wayne and was a member of the board of water works trustees at the time of his death.

WILLIAM P. BREEN.

The maiden name of the mother of William P. Breen was Margaret Dunne. She was born in 1818 in Timahoe, Queen's county, Ireland. Immigrating to this country in 1848 she took up her residence with her brother, William Dunne, in Terre Haute, Ind., where on February 14, 1858, she married James Breen, accompanying him to Fort Wayne in 1863, where she died on May 8, 1888.

William P. Breen attended the school of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, attached to the cathedral in Fort Wayne, Ind., until 1871. In September, 1871, he matriculated at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, where he finished the classical course and was graduated in June, 1877, receiving the Quan medal awarded to the most proficient student of the senior class. During the years 1874 and 1875 he remained at home to recruit health for a return to the university.

In September, 1877, Mr. Breen began the study of law in the office of Coombs, Morris & Bell, the then most prominent law firm of northern Indiana, at which he continued until his admission to the bar in May, 1879. In September, 1879, he formed a partnership with Judge Warren H. Withers. The firm of Withers & Breen continued in business until the death of Judge Withers in November, 1882. Then practicing the profession alone until May 23, 1893, he became associated in partnership with John Morris, Jr., son of Hon. John Morris, the oldest and by many considered the best lawyer of northern Indiana. Since 1893, Breen & Morris have been following the law business as a firm and at present occupy the entire second floor of the new Hamilton National bank building, at the northwest corner of Calhoun and Main streets, Fort Wayne.

Mr. Breen participated in the first oral argument before the supreme court of Indiana held in the present capitol building. He was also the first lawyer to sign the roll for admission to the bar of the supreme court of Indiana after the law was passed providing for examination as a prerequisite to admission to the bar of the supreme court of Indiana. In July, 1898, he was elected a member of the executive committee of the State Bar association of Indiana. In August, 1898, at Saratoga, New York, he was elected the member for Indiana of the general council of the American Bar association.

May 27, 1884, at Fort Wayne, Mr. Breen was united in marriage to Miss Idelia Phillips, daughter of Bernard and Caroline Phillips of Fort Wayne.

In religion the subject of this sketch is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Breen has never held any office save that of election commissioner, an unstipendary place.

At the bar he is quite a favorite, both among his fellow lawyers of Fort Wayne and of surrounding towns and with the people generally. Possessed of an exhaustive knowledge of the law, in its principles and the methods of practice he has a natural and convincing eloquence and a tactful way of putting things together that is effective before court or jury. The firm of Breen & Morris enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

McCARTHY, Bartholomew, is the son of Patrick and Mary McCarthy, and was born at Mansfield, O., August 26, 1855. His parents are natives of County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1849, and to Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1855, where his parents still reside, his father being hale and hearty, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and his mother at seventy-three. The education of the subject of this sketch, primary and academic, was obtained at the St. Augustine parochial school at Fort Wayne, which was completed at the age of sixteen. His father being by occupation a locomotive engineer, young McCarthy decided upon railroading as a life occupation, and entered a railroad machine shop for the purpose of learning the trade of a railroad machinist, having in view promotion when his apprenticeship expired and he had mastered the mysteries of the trade and was equipped for the duties and responsibilities of a master mechanic. He faithfully adhered to his purpose, and step by step learned his trade and was entitled to coveted promotion, which being refused, that others, whose merits were not superior but who had friends at court, might be advanced, young McCarthy, stung by this exhibition of Nepotic favoritism, at once and forever laid aside his cherished railroading ambition—an exhibition of independence and self-reliance in the highest degree commendable. Mr. McCarthy has always been a Democrat, not only by inheritance, but by conviction and study as well, working zealously in the ranks of the party for its success, and in 1885, when Col. C. A. Zollinger received the appointment of pension agent, Mr. McCarthy came with him to Indianapolis as one of his deputies and remained until Mr. Ensley was appointed to succeed Col. Zollinger, when he resigned, prefering retirement to holding a position by virtue of any probable or possible retention under civil service regulations. In February, 1890, Mr. McCarthy accepted the position of cashier of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* company, under the presidency of Hon. S. E. Morss, and in March, 1892, was elected secretary and treasurer of the company, a responsible position, which he now holds. During the four years Mr. Morss was consul-general at Paris the entire responsibility of conducting the *Sentinel* devolved upon Mr. McCarthy, and he was equal to the emergency. The task of publishing a great seven-day newspaper may not be regarded as herculean, but to maintain its prestige and keep in the run of the week-day and Sunday press in these exacting times requires business tact and resourceful financiering which business men appreciate and applaud. Mr. McCarthy is a business man in the best sense of the term. His fidelity to his trust knows no variableness. Others may come and others may go—it may storm or it may shine—the mercury may be eighteen degrees below zero, or ninety-five in the shade—it does not matter, those having business with the secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* company, will find Mr. Bartholomew McCarthy at his post ready to respond. It is not required to say that men of the type of Mr. McCarthy are scarce, but it may be said that when found, they are factors in business progress and stability, whose value it is difficult to over-estimate. Mr. McCarthy in religion is a Catholic, trained in the creed of the ancient church, and having been educated in its schools, where the supreme purpose is to keep head and heart in alliance, it is not surprising that his allegiance is as vital as his profession. Fraternally, Mr. McCarthy is a member of the Young Men's Institute (Y. M. I.), a church organization; of the Cleveland club and of the Elks. Genial and companionable and perhaps more than average in facial attraction, as his picture herewith bears evidence, it is a matter of surprise to those who know him best that charming domesticity, in a vine-clad and rose-embowered cottage, has escaped his attention, but those who seek for causes for such seeming indifference to domestic happiness incline to the opinion that sometime in the past the winged boy with bow and arrow has sped his shafts to the mark, leaving only a delicious reminiscence, which Tom Moore sings in his Love's Young Dream:

"Oh! that hallow'd form is ne'er forgot,
Which first love traced;
Still it lingering haunts the greenest spot
On memory's waste."

But this volume is dedicated to Men of Progress, and, though delay is dangerous, Mr. McCarthy may continue to dream on as the years go by and dally with the hallucination—there is time enough yet.

BARTHOLOMEW M'CARTHY.

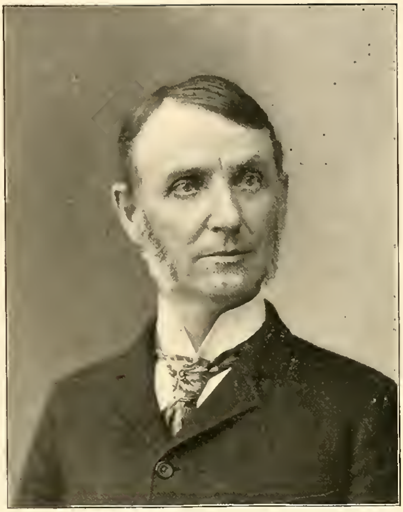
MORSS, Samuel E., editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and president of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* company, was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., December 15, 1852. His father, Samuel S. Morss, was one of the early settlers of Fort Wayne, to which city he came in the early thirties, when it was a struggling French settlement in the wilderness. Mr. Morss resided in Fort Wayne until his death, in 1862, and was always prominently identified with the business interests of the community and its public affairs. He served in various positions of trust, among them those of auditor and sheriff of Allen county and mayor of Fort Wayne. He was a native of Bath, Maine, from which town he went with his parents when a child to western New York, whence in early youth he came to Indiana. The Morss's are of English origin, the founders of the family in the United States, two brothers, having emigrated from England about the

SAMUEL E. MORSS.

middle of the seventeenth century and established themselves in Massachusetts. The branch of the family from which Samuel S. Morss descended was subsequently transplanted to the region which was afterward organized into the state of Maine. The mother of Mr. Morss, a native of Le Roy, New York, came west with relatives when a young girl, tarrying for a time in Cincinnati and Dayton. About 1835 she came to Fort Wayne and was one of the two pioneer school teachers in that town, the other having been Miss Mann, afterward wife of Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur. Mrs. Morss is still living, a hearty and vigorous woman of eighty-four.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education, graduating from the high school in Fort Wayne in 1871, and entering almost immediately upon newspaper life, as reporter and man-of-all-work on the *Gazette* of Fort Wayne. He served that paper in various capacities until 1874, when he became city editor of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, which position he occupied for six months, returning to the *Gazette* as editor in the fall of the same year. In the spring of 1875 he assumed editorial control of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, then owned by the late William Fleming, subsequently treasurer of state. In April, 1879, Mr. Morss, in association with William R. Nelson, purchased the *Sentinel* of Mr. Fleming. They conducted that paper until August, 1880, when they sold it to Mr. E. A. K. Hackett, the present proprietor. In September, 1880, Messrs. Nelson and Morss founded the Kansas City *Star*, of which Mr. Morss was the editor and Mr. Nelson the publisher, until the latter part of 1882, when Mr. Morss' health having failed him, he sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Nelson and went to Europe, where he traveled for several months. Returning to this country in the summer of 1883 he connected himself with the Chicago *Times*, with which paper he was engaged as editorial writer and Washington correspondent until December, 1887. On February 1, 1888, he organized a company to purchase the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of which paper he became the editor. From time to time he purchased the other interests in the company and has been for several years practically the sole owner of the paper. In 1892 Mr. Morss was one of the delegates at large from Indiana to the Democratic National convention at Chicago, and was chairman of the Indiana delegation. In April, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States consul-general to Paris, in which capacity he served four years. He returned to the United States in the fall of 1897 and resumed his active labors on the *Sentinel*. Mr. Morss was married in Fort Wayne, June 23, 1875, to Carrie Godfroy, a descendant of one of the original French settlers of Detroit. One child, a daughter, has blessed this union.

BELL, ROBERT CLARK, is a practicing lawyer at the Fort Wayne (Ind.) bar, where he has practiced his profession since 1871, and where he has achieved eminence. Taking into consideration the whole field of jurisprudence, few men are better equipped by learning and experience to master the principles of law and apply them to the rights of property, the rights of person, and the rights of conscience, all of which are guaranteed by constitution and statutes. Mr. Bell fully comprehends the two great fundamental facts in the political institutions of the United States, which are the sovereignty of the people and the equality of conditions. They are organic principles, and clearly within the province of students of law to expound for the protection of the people and the promotion of the welfare of the state. In the general practice of his profession, Mr. Bell has not overlooked these pre-requisites to eminence as a jurist. The remote ancestors of Mr. Bell were Scotch-Irish, and the country has reasons for knowing that since colonial times, in every department of endeavor, in peace and in war, the Scotch-Irish blood has won deserved encomiums. But the more immediate ancestors of Mr. Bell, his grandparents on both sides, were Virginians, for which apologies are not required. Mr. Bell is an Indianian, though his parents were Kentucky born, and was born in Clarksville, Decatur county, Indiana, July 13, 1844. His preparatory education was obtained in the common schools, from which, in due time he graduated to enter the University of Michigan, from which he graduated to enter the profession of law, the practice of which he began in 1867, when he was twenty-three years of age. Mr. Bell, while devoted to his profession, is a student of literature and is familiar with the best authors in the English language on both sides of the Atlantic. He has a choice library, and is never more entertaining than when quoting from some favorite masters of prose or poetry. Besides, he is a connoisseur in art, and his home is adorned with paintings, some of which are of great value and challenge the admiration of those who are permitted to view them. Mr. Bell began the practice of law at Muncie, Ind., in 1867, as the partner of Hon. Alfred Kilgore, who was at the time United States district attorney for Indiana. Mr. Bell became his assistant, and during the early years of his practice became familiar with federal jurisprudence. Since Mr. Bell has been a resident of Fort Wayne, he has been meritoriously conspicuous as a leader in the Democratic party, the party to which he has given his best thought on political subjects, and has twice been honored with an election to the state senate, where he was recognized as a leader, serving as a member and as the chairman of the judiciary committee. He is a forceful speaker, resourceful in facts, convincing in argument, and happy in illustration, and commands attention from courts, juries and popular assemblies. Since Mr. Bell opened his law office at Fort Wayne, he has had a number of partnerships with the most eminent lawyers of the Fort Wayne bar, and is at present of the firm of Bell & Doughman, which enjoys a large and lucrative practice, not only at Fort Wayne, but throughout northern Indiana. Mr. Bell is pre-eminently Democratic in principles, policy and associations. Like Jefferson and Lincoln and Bryan, he has faith in the "common people," in manhood suffrage, and believes that the future of the republic depends upon a policy



ROBERT CLARK BELL.

which keeps forever in view the welfare of the masses.

PAULUS, HENRY J., judge of the Grant circuit court, was born November 16, 1857, in Jackson township, Miami county, Indiana. His father's ancestors came from Virginia, and were of German descent. His father, Wm. Paulus, an attorney, was born in Preble county, O., in 1833. He was raised in Montgomery county until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to Wabash county, Indiana. He lived in this county one year, then removed to Miami county, where the subject of this sketch was born. During his early life he was a school teacher, and Judge Paulus attended the schools taught by his father, and to the attention and interest shown him at school and home in his early training he owes much of his success in life.

His mother, Ellen Paulus, whose maiden name was Crewiston, is of German descent. His father's family numbers nine children, of whom Judge Paulus is next to the oldest.

Judge Paulus received his early education in the common schools of his native county. He attended the high school at Converse, Ind., but never attended college. His early inclination in educational matters was toward the law, and he began the study quite young. Later, he read law with T. E. Ballard of Crawfordsville, Ind., who is the author of several Indiana law books.

After reading law with Mr. Ballard, Judge Paulus returned home in 1879, and for five years engaged in the profession of teaching, at the same time pursuing his legal studies. He closed his career as a teacher in the Converse (Ind.) schools, and came to Marion in the spring of 1884. He served as deputy prosecuting attorney for Grant county for a term of four years, from October, 1884, to October, 1888. At the expiration of the term, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with the Hon. Hiram Brownlee, now judge of the superior court of Grant county. This partnership was continued until 1896, and following its dissolution, Judge Paulus practiced his profession alone until the superior court was established in 1897, when he formed a partnership with O. L. Cline. This partnership continued until he went upon the bench as circuit judge of Grant county.

From 1890 to 1898, Judge Paulus was city attorney of Marion, Ind., resigning the position on the last named date. In February, 1898, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for circuit judge of Grant county, and was elected in November of the same year. He qualified for the office on the 16th of November, that being his forty-first birthday.

Politically, Judge Paulus is a Republican, and is one of the most effective workers in his party. He has served in the capacity of chairman and secretary of the county organization, and has done stumping for the party. He is a member of the K. of P., I. O. O. F. and Elk lodges, and takes great interest in the work. He belongs to no church organization, but holds to the Universalist faith. His family is identified with the Christian church of Marion, Ind.

Judge Paulus was married May 4, 1884, to Louie Fagan, at Muir, Ind. Two children were born to this union—Georgia, now thirteen, and Clarence, eight years of age.

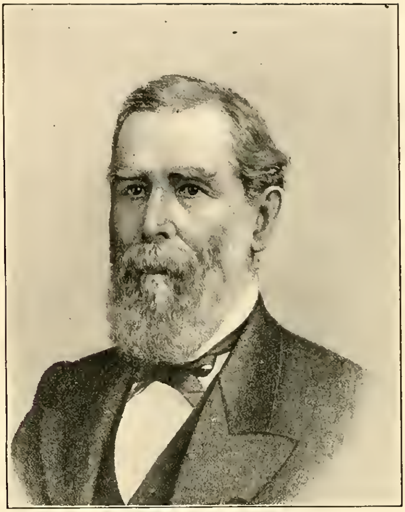
As a lawyer, Judge Paulus ranks among the foremost of the state, and for the past ten years he has had an extensive practice in Grant and adjoining counties. His specialty is that of corporation and criminal law. His extensive and thorough knowledge of the legal profession makes him well qualified for the position which he now holds, and his rulings are always in strict accordance with right and justice.

GARVIN, THOMAS EDGAR, is one of Indiana's most distinguished and eminent citizens. He is a native of Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Providence Garvin, and he was born in the town of Gettysburg, Pa., September 15, 1825. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish blood, than which American civilization and progress boasts of none more life-giving and virile. Its characteristics are a blending of tenacity and enthusiasm, essential elements of success and advancement. The early educational advantages of young Garvin must have been better than average. At the age of fourteen he was prepared to enter Mount St. Mary's college, at Emmettsburg, Md., from which he graduated in 1844, when nineteen. Such a record is indicative, not only of aptitude, but industry in mastering the knotty problems of a college curriculum. Immediately following his graduation, young Garvin started westward and located at Evansville, Ind., in 1844, when nineteen years of age. He chose the profession of law in which to achieve fortune and fame, and began its study in the office of Conrad Baker, subsequently governor of Indiana, a jurist of great ability and learning. But in those days, under the old regime, young men who decided to enter the learned profession of law were required to know something about the principles of law before they could obtain a license and secure admission to the bar. In those ancient days, before Indiana's present constitution was ordained, the old lawyers stood guard at the door of their profession. A young man might have a good moral character, and the learning of all the schools, and boast of polished and captivating address, wealth and influential friends. These things did not count. Law, like philosophy, when Aristotle and Plato taught, dwelt on high—only those who had mastered its principles and maxims were permitted to worship at its shrines, or lay their offerings upon its altars. As a consequence, young Garvin had to equip himself by legal studies before he could be admitted to the charmed circle of the bar. Without the required funds to pay expenses, pending admission to the bar, Mr. Garvin bridged the chasm by teaching in the common schools of Evansville. Fortunately, his collegiate education qualified him for the duties of an educator. Nor this alone, his subsequent life has demonstrated that had he chosen the profession of an educator, instead of that of lawyer, he would have achieved renown. But, unfortunately, however much we may boast of our schools and our colleges, it is nevertheless true, that while in the ranks of the professional educators, there are men of the very highest qualifications the county can produce or rewards command, only now and then is one of their number selected to give luster to public life or to serve their country in stations of either honor or emolument. It has been written that "the great heart of the universal world ever beats to these two master passions—the law of honor and the law of gain." As a result, the school teacher, however splendidly equipped for his occupation, sees only before him a toilsome road, and he abandons it as soon as possible to secure a position in which the law of gain and the law of honor can be realized. He is not to be censured. Mr. Garvin taught school to help his admission to the bar, an instance of practical wisdom which accomplished its purpose. The goal was reached, and in response to the ordeal of examination, the doors of the temple were unbarred and unlocked, swung wide open for the admission of Thomas E. Garvin, and in 1846 he entered the arena where great lawyers contend for honor and gain, and by steady steps advanced to the first rank at the Evansville bar and the bar of the state. Having secured his license and the right to be heard in the courts, he at once entered into a partnership with Gov. Conrad Baker, which continued mutually satisfactory for fourteen years, during which time clients multiplied, and the firm of Baker & Garvin enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and since that time there has been no abatement in his professional advancement. Like many other great lawyers who choose special departments of practice, Mr. Garvin is now justly distinguished as a real estate lawyer, giving special attention to titles, and his opinions in such important matters usually pass unchallenged, because of the thoroughness of his investigations. Mr. Garvin is a Democrat of the old school, and in 1862 represented Vanderburg county in the general assembly of the state, and the session of that year is memorable for having elected Thomas A. Hendricks to the United States senate, who championed the contention that secession being unconstitutional, the states in rebellion were never out of the Union, a view entertained by President Lincoln, and which, had he lived, the vexations—to use no harsher term—of "reconstruction would have been avoided." Mr. Garvin, the oldest lawyer in continuous practice at the Evansville bar, is also a man of affairs outside of the profession of law. A resident of Evansville for fifty-five years, he has been an eye-witness of its growth from embryonic conditions to a city of nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants, the second city in the state, and a center of wealth, commerce and industry, and in all of this wonderful advancement Mr. Garvin has been a recognized factor of commanding force. As a man of liberal education, honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of LL. D., he has a high appreciation of the value of libraries, and as one of the original board of trustees of the Willard library, has continuously sought to broaden its benefits to the community. Appreciation of the assistance derived from banks in building up commerce, trade and industries, Mr. Garvin was one of the charter stockholders of the First National bank of Evansville, and for many years has been one of its directors—in a word, he has been a promoter of every enterprise designed to enhance the progress of Indiana's southern metropolis. From his college days, Mr. Garvin has been a student of literature and science, with special fondness for natural history in its broadest sense, and it is doubtful il there is a more inviting field of investigation for a man of learning and leisure. In a word, Mr. Garvin, in law, literature, science, philosophy and history, is encyclopedic, and, being endowed with a tenacious memory, he is a forceful writer and public speaker, and when in the mood, a most charming and instructive conversationalist. On November 11, 1849, Mr. Garvin was married to Miss Cornelia Morris, at Pen Yan, N. Y. His wife is a descendant of the Morristown (N. J.) family of that name, and adorns her home with a refinement of culture conducive to elegant domesticity. Mr. Garvin is justly distinguished for his dignity and suavity. He is a man of opinions and conventions, which on all proper occasions he has the courage to announce and defend, but is as celebrated for his modesty as he is for his large mental endowments. He is now several years past the allotted period of life, and in full possession of all his intellectual faculties, surrounded by hosts of friends, whose high regard approximates veneration, in a beautiful home where he dispenses hospitalities with a liberal hand. Thomas E. Garvin may contemplate his unsullied record with satisfaction, and the future with serene composure.

SEXTON, Leonidas, an able and prominent lawyer of Rushville, formerly lieutenant-governor of Indiana, and member of congress, was born at Rushville, Ind., May 19, 1827, and died at Parsons, Kas., July 4, 1880. He was a son of Horatio G. and Hanna Pugh Sexton. His father was a leading physician and one of the wealthiest men of Rush county, a prominent Mason and one of the founders of the Rush Medical association, and was at one time president of the State Medical association. Horatio Sexton had come west from his native town, Wilbraham, Mass., (in which place he was born January 21, 1796), and had engaged in school teaching, at the same time studying medicine under the preceptorship of an eminent physician of Harrison, O. Locating at Springboro, O., about 1820, he practiced medicine and married a Quaker girl of Welsh descent, Hannah Pugh. They removed to Rushville, Ind., in 1822. Of the twelve children of that union three survive. His first wife died and Dr. Sexton was married a second time, his second wife being Lucretia Cramer, who, with her only son, Cramer Sexton, is now living at Murphysboro, Tenn. Dr. Sexton was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church and was a prominent Mason.

Leonidas Sexton was born at Rushville, Ind., May 19, 1827. He passed from the common schools to the Latin school taught by Rev. D. M. Stewart, at Rushville, and entered Hanover college in the fall of 1843. He afterwards attended Miami university at Oxford, O., and Jefferson college in Pennsylvania, graduating from the last named institution in June, 1847, and having been the prize essayist of the literary society of the same in the year of his graduation. Returning home, he began the study of law in the office of Judge A. W. Hubbard in the latter part of 1827. In 1848 he attended lectures at the law school at Cincinnati, O. Soon after his graduation he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Hubbard. He continued to practice law up to the time of his death.

Mr. Sexton was married to Lydia A. Warner of Hatfield, Mass., September 1, 1851. Three daughters were born to them, two of whom survive: Mrs. Z. E. Mauzy of Rushville, Ind., and Mrs. S. W. McMahan of Indianapolis. The first Mrs. Sexton died in the autumn of 1856. November 2, 1858, Mr. Sexton was again married to Anna Hurt, who was born near Paducah, Ky., October 9, 1836. They had four children—two daughters and two sons, the only survivor of whom is Gates Sexton, who is a practicing lawyer at Rushville, and was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1892-3.



LEONIDAS SEXTON.

Leonidas Sexton served as a member of the Indiana legislature in 1856. In 1872 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket, Thomas A. Hendricks, who headed the Democratic state ticket, being elected governor at the same time. He was elected a member of congress in the year 1876, and had the honor of being the only native born representative in congress that Rush county ever produced. He was a Knight Templar in the Masonic order and at one time was grand master of Indiana.

Mr. Sexton had the sincere esteem of the people of Rush county and the high respect of the people of his congressional district, and of the state. He was never one who was

> "With smooth dissimulation skilled to grace
> A devil's purpose with an angel's face,"

but was a straightforward, fair man.

MILLIKAN, John R., was a pioneer in the county of Henry, Indiana, coming to the state in 1835 from Jefferson county, Tennessee, where he was born April 27, 1814. Mr. Millikan was pre-eminently a man of progress in the best sense of that term, and his record from youth to old age is the only warrant required for placing his picture and biographical sketch in a volume dedicated to the Men of Progress of Indiana.

There is a song beginning, "Kind words never die," which has been on the lips of multiplied thousands of youth who have attended

Sunday schools and is not forgotten in maturer years. The song which may be regarded as specially adapted to juveniles does, nevertheless, embody the profoundest philosophy of human life. Kind words never die. They go circling on forever. Nor does a good man ever die. The Bible bears testimony that a good man though dead "yet speaketh," and that the works of good men when they die "do follow them"—that is, speak for them and keep their names forever green in the memories of those who were brought within the charmed circle of their influence.

In writing of the Men of Progress of Indiana the task has a large element of satisfaction when the subject is a man of the type of John R. Millikan—self-educated and self-reliant. Born to toil and to hew out their own pathway to wealth and eminence, always pursuing the right, integrity being their shibboleth and every ideal embodying noble aspirations, they have been the avant-couriers of progress, Christian civilization and of all things of good report among men.

The subject of this sketch came to Indiana when he was twenty-one years of age. He had neither wealth nor influential friends and, to add to his embarrassments, was without education. From youth to young manhood he had been mindful of every filial duty, and had wrought to promote the welfare of his parents. Such a beginning is worthy of the highest encomiums and is an earnest of success in the world's broad field of battle. At twenty-one young Millikan's fortune consisted of a horse and ten dollars in cash, and with this equipment of treasure he bravely faced what pessimists call a "cruel world" in which all things are "ordered for the worst." Husbanding his limited resources, young Millikan worked his way from his Tennessee home to the primitive forests of Henry county, Indiana. He grasped the situation at once. His mission was labor, and work was scarce. He did not repine at surroundings. He had brawn and brains in happy alliance. He chopped cordwood at "three bits" a cord, thought of better days to come, took care of his earnings and watched and waited for opportunities. Appreciating the value of education he was tireless in making amends for the lack of advantage in his youth and mastered the whole curriculum of the common schools, and such was his phenomenal progress that he soon became a teacher. This achievement not only contributed to his financial resources, but created a thirst for knowledge, which was gratified as opportunities came within his reach—not one being permitted to pass unimproved, developing along lines of practical knowledge until he was recognized by his fellow-citizens as the peer of the foremost citizens of his county.

There is in the history of what is termed the "self-made man," that is to say, the man starting in life unaided by fortune, a thousand and one things potent in their influence, of which the world is not permitted to know. Manifestly, when Mr. Millikan was chopping cordwood at thirty-seven and a half cents a cord he had aspirations and aims in life, which were to him vague in outline and scarcely more than musings, and yet, there were, evidently, sharply defined, conceptions of the value of integrity which were to guide his life and shape his destiny. Integrity with all its family of synonims, rectitude, uprightness, probity, virtue, goodness and moral soundness, was, as Tennyson says, "the one clear harp of divers tones"—stepping stones to higher things, the guiding star of his life, always kept in view in storm and shine—the compass and the chart by which he steered his bark. As prosperity came, as come it must to a well-ordered life, Mr. Millikan did not forget the old Tennessee home, nor the dear ones there, but brought his father to Indiana and aided him in securing a farm on a more hospitable soil than the hills of Tennessee afforded—a practical demonstration that the Sinai command to remember father and mother held its rightful place in his convictions of duty—that head and heart and hand were in alliance in meeting every obligation incident to prosperity. Steadily as the years came and passed, Mr. Millikan advanced, not only in the accumulation of property, but in the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He added to his holdings of lands until his title deeds included nine hundred acres of the most productive lands in Henry county, in the accumulation of which a stainless record was maintained. At the age of twenty-four, May 5, 1838, Mr. Millikan was happily married to Miss Martha Koons, and began the work of home-building—a new departure in the life of Mr. Millikan which, while imposing additional tasks and responsibilities, served to arouse every latent energy and intensify noble ambitions.

Mrs. Millikan, who is now a widow, was a loving and devoted wife and a helpmeet to her husband in the accumulation of his fortune. She beautified her home with every virtue that adorns and sanctifies womanhood, she was the embodiment of industry and thrift, and when children came to bless the home and had to be clothed, with her own hands on the home loom she wove the cloth for their garments, and this labor of love was continued for many years. She was a devoted member of the Christian church, and in all things lived the religion she professed. She taught her children by precept and example the beauty and value of religious lives, which they have not forgotten. In addition to this, she was largely instrumental in leading her husband into the Christian church, which he joined at the age of forty, and became one of its most exemplary and influential members in carrying forward its benevolent and evangelizing enterprises. In this home, surrounded by such moral safeguards, the children became industrious and frugal, and in after life exhibited those traits of character which had made their parents loved and respected. The daughters married well, and the sons, prudent and industrious, have not only evinced large capabilities in securing a competency, but have prudently added to their patrimony, and have now, in a large measure, the esteem which made their father's closing years a ceaseless comfort and benediction.

JOHN R. MILLIKAN.

To build a home, however humble and unadorned, is a nobler work than to build a pyramid or a palace, means more and exerts a more potent influence in advancing civilization. But for such homes John Howard Payne would have never sung—

> "An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
> Oh! give me my lowly thatched cottage again."

And of all the homes that beautify our free and happy land, none possess so many attractions as the farmer's home, or remain fragrant so long in the memories of children born and reared at the old homestead, where they listened to the songs of the birds—the lark, the thrush and the whip-poor-will—to the merry music of the brooks and a thousand other voices of Nature—never heard in cites amidst the din of traffic. Mrs. Hemans sang—

> "The cottage homes of England,
> By thousands on her plains,
> They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks
> And round the hamlet fanes.
> Through glowing orchards forth they peep,
> Each from its nook of leaves,
> And fearless then the lowly sleep,
> As the birds beneath their eaves."

Mr. Millikan began early in building homes in which seven children, five sons and two daughters, were reared, all of whom are living excepting one son, James Wesley, who, in the ardor of his patriotism, when his country called for men, gave his young life to save the Union—and now, the old Millikan homestead, in possession of one of the family, is the Mecca to which surviving children love to resort and refresh their memories of childhood at its sacred shrines—and wherever they are, sing with Samuel Woodworth—

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection recalls them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew."

As the years went by Mr. Millikan, in addition to farming and stock-raising, was engaged for a time in pork-packing, and was an active man of affairs. Being a man distinguished for quick comprehension of justice between man and man, he was selected by his neighbors for the office of justice of the peace, a position which he held for eight years, giving great satisfaction, evincing a judicial mind and a purpose to administer the laws in a way that promotes the public welfare—and earned the plaudit of an upright judge.

Growing steadily in the confidence of the people of his district, he was twice elected to represent them in the general assembly of the state, where he at once took rank as a member whose opinions were entitled to a large measure of respect. His great success as a farmer and close observation of the needs of the rural districts, secured for him the chairmanship of the committee on roads—a position which enabled him to promote the welfare of farmers, and hence the property of the state, by inaugurating a system of gravel and macadamized roads, the importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. Good roads distinctively mark the progress of civilization. Legislation which multiplies such thoroughfares is statesmanship of a high order—and the measure which Mr. Millikan succeeded in placing upon the statute books of Indiana in the interest of good roads stands monumental of his comprehension of one of the supreme needs of a state. Mr. Millikan's legislative duties in two regular and one called session of the legislature were performed in a way which demonstrated firmness of principle and courage of conviction, and he retired from the arena of legislation with the esteem of his associates and the increased confidence of his constituents. Mr. Millikan was an ardent friend of education and of free schools, another tribute to his prescient vision of the needs of the people and the glory of the commonwealth. He knew from experience the value of rudimental learning, and put forth his best efforts to place within the reach of others better educational conditions then fell to his lot when a youth.

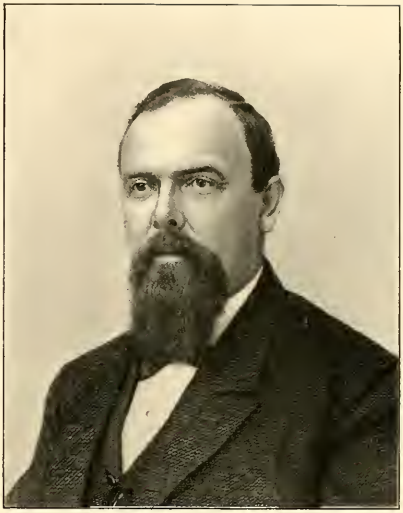
In 1873, when near sixty years of age, Mr. Millikan, with others, organized the Citizens' State bank, at New Castle, Henry county, and was chosen as its president, a position which he retained continuously for twenty-two years, and to the date of his death, September 12, 1895, when he was eighty-one years of age. The directors of the bank, in a series of resolutions, commemorative of the president of the institution, among other things, said:

"That in his long career of nearly sixty years spent in this county as mechanic, farmer, business man and banker, legislator, public-spirited citizen, husband, father, neighbor, friend and Christian gentleman, he has ever been actuated by noble impulses, and has maintained the strictest integrity of purpose and character. Able, honest, industrious and sincere, his life has been successful, and has earned for him, and he has received, the respect and love of the entire community. His career is worthy the emulation of old and young. He has walked in Virtue's path and his sun has set in peace."

In 1881 Mr. Millikan wisely distributed his land among his children, and took up his residence in New Castle, where he grew old gracefully and in a beautiful old age awaited the inevitable summons. He had lived a long and a useful life—always an optimist, life had its sunny side, which was for him a source of ceaseless satisfaction—and when the supreme moment came for loosing the silver cord and only his ear could hear the dip of the golden oars, he was ready for earthly farewells and welcomes to a better land.

> "So fades a summer cloud away;
>   So sinks the gale when the storm is o'er;
> So gently shuts the eye of day—
>   So dies the wave upon the shore."

MORTON, Oliver Perry, one of the most distinguished native sons of Indiana, was the son of William T. Morton and Sarah Morton (*nee* Miller), and was born at Sailisbury, Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His ancestors came over in the ship Lion with Roger Williams, and first settled in Rhode Island, going thence to New York and afterwards to New Jersey. Oliver's mother died while he was in his infancy, and he was reared in southern Ohio by his grandparents. At fourteen years of age, Oliver was sent to the Wayne County seminary, where he was noted for his sturdy demeanor and persistent application to his studies. After attending the seminary one year, he was obliged to leave it and learn a trade, which was that of a hatter, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He was a studious youth, and ambitious of securing a collegiate education, and for that purpose entered Miami university, where he remained until 1845, but did not graduate; and the same year began the study of law at Centerville, Ind., in the office of Hon. John S. Newman. A short time subsequent to beginning his law studies he married Miss Lucinda Burbank, which was in all regards a fortunate union, his wife entering actively into the plans of her young and ambitious husband. In 1847, Mr. Morton was admitted to the bar, and though he came in contact with bright and successful practitioners, his success from the first was scarcely less than phenomenal. At the bar, at this early date, Mr. Morton exhibited those qualities of mind which in after life, and in a broader arena, secured for him eminence as a statesman. Others might have been more learned, while he was the more logical and judicial. At the age of twenty-nine he became the judge of the circuit court of his district, a position in which he secured enviable distinction as a learned and upright judge. But neither bench nor bar met the requirements of his aspirations. He loved the battle and the storm, and the political arena suited his ambition. Mr. Morton's political career began when the outlook boded evil to the country. Questions were up for debate which made patriots tremble—and from 1856, when the Republican party of Indiana made him their candidate for governor, down to the day of his death, which occurred August 6, 1877, he was constantly before the American people, shaping and controlling events and expounding great questions of statesmanship. But Mr. Morton's fame rests chiefly upon his administrations as governor of Indiana during the war of the rebellion, which commenced in 1860 and continued through five years, having been elected for a second term as governor, in 1864, and continuing in the office until 1866, when he was elected a United States senator. During the rebellion he received the title of the "Great


OLIVER PERRY MORTON.

War Governor." Indiana was eminently fortunate in having, during that period of gloom and glory, such a man as Morton at the helm, and, in a special sense, the soldiers of Indiana had, and still have, reason for venerating the name of Gov. Morton. He was as devoted to their welfare as if they had been his children. During all that period of peril and slaughter, victory and defeat, no Indiana regiment escaped the governor's solicitude or got beyond such aid as the state could bestow, in camp, hospital, or on the march. He was proud of Indiana, and her patriotism challenged the admiration of the nation. As a United States senator, Gov. Morton took high rank, and became the leader of his party in that august body. In the great debates in that body, when intellectual giants contended for fame, Gov. Morton was without a peer; and but for physical infirmities he would have been president of the United States. And these infirmities, which consisted in the paralysis of his lower limbs, while his mental faculties remained unimpaired and apparently more brilliant than ever, presented him before the people as capable of rising superior to physical infirmities and heroically maintaining his place in the front rank of the great men of the nation. But the great obligations that conditions imposed upon him, and the herculean tasks he had performed, were too exacting even for his once splendid constitution. Gov. Morton fought the battles of life with a heroism which friend and foe alike admired. He awaited the inevitable summons with becoming composure, and, having received the farewells of those who loved him, he simply said, "I am dying; I am worn out," and passed away peacefully.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, the son of John Scott Harrison and Elizabeth Harrison (*nee* Irwin), was born at North Bend, O., August 20, 1833. His father was by occupation a farmer, but took an active interest in politics, and was twice elected a member of congress. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were among the most distinguished people of Virginia. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the house of Burgess of Virginia in 1764, and in 1774 was a member of the continental congress, and was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, a fact which forever makes his name illustrious in American history. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was General William Henry Harrison, whose public career was of such exalted character as to secure for him the highest honors a grateful people could confer. He was born February 9, 1773, and became the ninth president of the United States. As a general he was eminently successful. He was the first territorial governor of Indiana, a United States senator, a minister to the republic of Colombia, and, lastly, president—dying in office April 4, 1841.

During his boyhood days, Benjamin lived on the farm with his father, and his primary education was obtained in a plain log school house in the neighborhood, but, subsequently, he entered Farmers' college, and finished his education at the Miami university at Oxford, O., from which he graduated in 1852. After graduating, he began the study of law, and, having mastered it sufficiently to enter upon its practice, he was married to Miss Scott, moved to Indianapolis in 1854, opened a law office, and has made Indianapolis his home since that time. While in college, he joined the Presbyterian church, in which he became an elder and a teacher of a Bible class. On August 7, 1862, Gov. Morton of Indiana commissioned Mr. Harrison colonel of the 70th regiment of Indiana volunteers, and he served in the union army until June 8, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C. As a soldier and officer he won distinction in the army. He was in the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864, as also that of Gilgal church, Kennesaw and Peach Tree creek, and was commissioned brevet brigadier-general March 22, 1865, for gallantry at the battle of Peach Tree creek. Gen. Harrison, from the date of the organization of the party, has been a Republican, and took an active part in tne campaigns of 1856 and 1858, and in 1860 was elected reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, and was re-elected to the same office in 1864, which was the only political office he ever held until he was elected as United States senator in 1881, an exalted position which he adorned by his learning and large capabilities. As a lawyer Gen. Harrison early took a place in the front rank of the Indiana bar. In the preparation of a case for trial, in mastering and marshaling the facts, in the preliminary statement of a case to the jury, in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, in the discussion of questions of the relevancy and competency of evidence, in the final argument to the jury, in the preparation of charges for the jury, in oral and written arguments in the appellate courts, Gen. Harrison has had no superior in the western bar. He comprehends the philosophy of law in its widest range, and has earned the title of jurisconsult. He is eminently distinguished for habits of method, thoroughness, exactness and decision. In analysis and synthesis he is equally masterful. His mind is eminently logical, superior to all the arts of sophistication and the duplicities of mackiavelism, he seizes upon central and pivotal facts, masses his mind forces and achieves victories in the face of formidable opposition. It was such facts that were potent in the Republican convention in 1888, which nominated him for president of the United States. It is quite probable that the great renown of his great-grandfather, who signed the declaration of independence, and that of his grandfather, who, in 1840, was elected president of the United States, aided somewhat in his nomination and election as president. Be this as it may, Gen. Harrison possessed in a large degree those qualities of mind which qualified him for the exalted station, of which his administration bears eloquent testimony. That he organized a cabinet of eminent men, goes without the saying, but that Gen. Harrison was president and controlled the vast machinery of the government is nowhere disputed. His views and policy prevailed in all important matters, and he was equal to every emergency. It was said of his administration, by Chauncey M. Depew, at Minneapolis in 1892, that "Not since the time of Thomas Jefferson has any administration been called upon to face and solve so many or such difficult problems as those which have been exigent in our conditions. No administration since the organization of the government has ever met difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people." The second nomination of Gen. Harrison for president met with defeat, but no president ever retired more gracefully from office, or with more philosophical composure. In so far as fame might be considered, his cup was full. One term as president is enough to satisfy the most aspiring ambition. Gen. Harrison had won a place in the constellation of presidents, and was satisfied. He returned to private life and again entered upon the practice of his profession and resumed his place

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

in Indianapolis as a private citizen. Comparatively a young man, he decided with eminent propriety to be an active participant in affairs, rather than an indolent spectator of the grand procession of progress. He was not required to wait for clients. They came in groups with tempting fees, not because he was an ex-president, which has little weight with an average court or jury, but rather because Gen. Harrison was known to be one of the foremost lawyers in the republic. John Quincy Adams was not troubled with false pride of ancestry or station, and after being president, served as a member of congress, and died in office; and Gen. Harrison, with an ancestry equally illustrious, and like Adams, having been president, set the democratic example of being useful in his day and generation without reference to the great honors that had fallen to his lot. While president of the United States, Gen. Harrison's wife died, after a painful illness of many weeks. In this bereavement and great sorrow, Gen. Harrison had the sympathy of the entire nation. The wife of his young manhood and maturer years, who had walked by his side along all the ascending and treacherous pathways of fame, left him to pursue the remainder of the journey alone. Not so. Fate otherwise decided, and Gen. Harrison again married and another wife came to bless, beautify and cheer his home. And at this writing, Gen. Harrison is in Paris, engaged in settling the boundary question between Venezuela and Great Britain, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, two years of age. Having been president of the United States, the people, without regard to party or sect, take a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of Gen. Harrison and his family and devoutly wish them happiness, prosperity and long life.

RILEY, James Whitcomb. "Indiana," says the inhabitant of some other state, "Oh, yes! that's James Whitcomb Riley's state!" And so it is Mr. Riley's state, for who so well as he has taken the humble folk that dwell within Indiana's borders, their simple joys and their heartaches, the music of their streams and the singing of their birds in forests of beech and sycamore, and so woven them into the magic woof of his heart rhymes, that the whole world knows them and laughs when the Hoosier folk frolic, and wipe away a tear when their hearts break? Many a would-be poet has gone mooning around among the stars and sought to penetrate the eternal spheres for rhymes that should outlive ages, and groping and stretching, found them not; but Riley, he of divine-touched genius, has walked quietly among little children, among the homely tillers of soil and hewers of forests, has stopped to hear the bluebird twitter, has even taken a kindly interest in the family cat and "the little old wobbley calf." With this unpretentious store, which even includes the "Ole Swimmin' Hole" and the old woodhouse and work bench and tools, Riley, the alchemist, turned out songs so golden that every heart, big and little, warms under their glow and responds to their pathos, wit, and loving tenderness. A story of two little colored boys comes to mind. One called the second all the names his wicked little tongue could utter, and then awaited the result of his avalanche of scorn. The second boy drew himself up with dignity and said:

"All dem tings you say I is, you is dem."

And so all the beautiful things Mr. Riley has said about others, "he is dem," for he is the friend of the old and young, big and little, cultured and ignorant. His manner is as simple as that of a little child even while the whole world rings with his genius, and his best friends know that he is painfully embarrassed by any reference to his works. His humor is ever ready and his sentences live in one's memory. In a desultory chat recently, the thought was advanced that it always gave one a feeling of wonder to know that one's brain was his stock in trade, that he could put a commercial value in his own thought.

"Yes," said Mr. Riley in his quiet way, with a twinkle in his eye, "it seems queer to a fellow to think his Klondike is under his hat."

William Dean Howells is one of the big literary lights who gladly pays Mr. Riley this just tribute:

"Without the poetry of James Whitcomb Riley our literature would be so much poorer that it seems idle to state the fact. He has more perfectly mastered his instrument than any writer of dialect verse since Lowell, and I do not know why one should not place him with Lowell as equally master in that kind."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said:

"James Whitcomb Riley is nothing short of a born poet and veritable genius. I think he is a later Hosea Bigelow, quite as original as the latter and more versatile in certain respects. I own a great deal of enthusiasm for this later product of Indiana soil, this delineator of lowly humanity who sings with so much fervor, pathos, humor and grace."

Other and more numerous critics liken him to Bobby Burns, the "sweet singer of Scotland," but why should he be likened to anybody? He is himself, why not give his great originality full credit and say Indiana has produced a genius strictly her own, stamped with his own stamp and guiltless of borrowing or imitating any other poet? Let him be judged by his genuineness and his fidelity to nature.

For the stickler for facts, be it stated that Greenfield, Ind., a modest little town hugging close by the sides of the famous old National road, was the birthplace of Mr. Riley, and though probably more type has been set in his honor than in honor of any other Indianian, this little humorous biography by one of his first literary patrons and best friends seems so in keeping with Mr. Riley's delightful natural humor that it is reproduced:

"The unhappy subject of this sketch was born so long ago that he persists in never referring to the date. Citizens of his native town of Greenfield, Ind., while warmly welcoming his advent, were no less demonstrative a few years since to 'speed the parting guest.' It seems in fact that as they came to know him better, the more resigned they were to give him up. He was ill-starred from the cradle, it appears. One day, while a toddler, he climbed unseen to an open window where some potted flowers were ranged, and while leaning from his high chair far out to catch some dainty gilded butterfly, perchance he lost his footing, and with a piercing shriek fell headlong to the graveled walk below, and when an instant later the affrighted parents picked him up he was—he was a poet.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

"The father of young Riley was a lawyer of long practice, who used in moments of deep thought to regard this boy as the worst case he ever had. This may be the reason he insisted, in time, on the boy reading law, which the boy really tried to do, but finding that political economy and Blackstone didn't rhyme, he slid out of the office one hot, sultry afternoon, and ran away with a patent medicine and concert wagon, from the tail end of which he was found by some relatives of his in the next town violently abusing a bass drum. This was a proud moment for the boy, nor did his peculiar presence of mind entirely desert him till all the country fairs were over for the season. Then, afar off, among strangers, in a strange state, he thought it would be fine to make a flying visit home. But he couldn't fly. Fortunately, in former years, he had purloined some knowledge of a trade. He could paint a sign, or a house, or a tin roof, if someone else would furnish the paint—and one of Riley's hand-painted fences was a rapture to the most exacting eye. Yet through all his stress and trial, he preserved a simple, joyous nature, together with an ever-widening love of men and things in general. He made friends and money, too—enough at last to gratify the highest ambition of his life—to own an overcoat with fur around the tail of it. He groped his way back home and worked for nothing on a little country paper that did not long survive the blow. Again excusing himself, he took his sappy paragraphs and poetry to another paper and another town, and did better. Then he had a literary experience which broke his heart. So the true poet was born."

All this, of course, is kindly humor, and Greenfield recently turned out en masse to hear from the lips of one of its barefoot boys some of his choicest verses. His apparance in the little town was an ovation all the sweeter because those who honored him were his old teachers, friends and neighbors, and every word of his poetry breathes his love for home and home folks. He gave them "The Old Band," "Old Aunt Mary's," "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," "Good-By, Jim," "Thoughts fer a Discouraged Farmer," "Didn't We, Charlie?" and "Curvature of the Spine," and we all read how they listened and cheered, and our own eyes grew misty as we heard of the honors paid him.

It seems impossible to select any special one of his poems to comment on. So many different people like so many different poems. Old men away from the city's bustle chuckle and smile over "The Liz-town Humorist," "Knee Deep in June," "Thoughts fer a Discouraged Farmer," "When the Frost is on the Punkin," and blink hard when they read, "Good-By, Jim," and "Jonesey," and "Like Mother Ust to Make." Old ladies feel a kindred longing for "Griggsby's Station," "Last New Year a Year Ago," "Whur Mother Is." Lovers revel in "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," "Her Beautiful Eyes," "Leonainie," and his tender love verses. But the children—he is essentially the best champion the children have ever had, and how they love and enjoy his verses! To be sure, his children are the quaint little folks that ran wild in orchards, fished in pleasant streams, and gathered in the tired dusk around kitchen fires, a different set from the conventional children of the city, but a merry, natural little band, and it will always be a mystery how any great big man could get so close to the child-heart and put himself in such perfect sympathy with it. Perhaps his own verse on "The Child Heart" shows best how well he knows it:

"The child-heart is so small a thing—
So mild, so timorously shy and small—
When grown-up hearts throb, it goes scampering
Behind the wall, nor dares peer out at all!
It is the veriest mouse
That hides in any house—
So wild a thing is any child-heart!
Child-heart—mild heart—
Ho my little wild heart—
Come up here to me out o' the dark
Or let me come to you!"

MILLIKAN, **Frank M.**, a citizen of Indianapolis, was born December 2, 1851, on his father's farm in Liberty township, Henry county, Indiana, near Newcastle. He is the sixth child of John R. and Martha Millikan (*nee* Koons), the former of Scotch, the latter of German descent. Mr. Millikan is fortunate in his ancestry, no race combination possessing in greater degree those elements of brain and brawn which exert a healthy and ennobling influence in solving the problems of life, and in elevating the standard of citizenship.

Hon. John R. Millikan, his father, came to Indiana from Eastern Tennessee in 1835, and proved, in every respect, to be a valuable addition to the population of his adopted county and state. His wife is not less worthy of mention; as wife and mother she encouraged him in his aspirations and endeavors to achieve fortune and distinction. In the training of her children she made home influences such as impressed upon them those lessons in virtue which are so valuable in more mature life.

The parents, though beginning life in humble circumstances and with limited education, were possessed of those worthy ambitions which commanded the respect and loyal friendship of all influential citizens. Mr. Millikan, the father, was a successful farmer, mechanic and business man. He was a warm personal friend of Gov. Morton and a loyal supporter of the war measures during the rebellion, and was twice elected to the state legislature from his county and district. At the organization of the Citizens' State bank of Newcastle, Ind., in 1873, he was elected its president, and held the office until his death, September 12, 1895. By his industry, frugality and fair dealing he left his family and his companion of almost sixty years, comfortably situated in homes near one another.

Frank M. received his early education in the common schools of Henry county and the academies of Newcastle and Spiceland. These institutions were semi-collegiate and had their societies, of which he was a member. His aptitude for acquiring an education attracted the attention of his teachers, and at the early age of seventeen years he was elected to the position of teacher, over one of his then preceptors in the Newcastle academy. He engaged in teaching for several terms, meanwhile working on his father's farm and attending the academies to secure a more thorough education.

While the academy rated lower than the college, young Millikan's business education made up for every deficiency, besides he had acquired a knowledge of human nature which has contributed greatly to his success in life—something that is not found in university curriculums, and for which no amount of Greek or Latin is a substitute. To read men and fathom their motives is to a certain extent intuitive, but experience adds largely to such acquirements, and in business it is a qualification in the highest degree valuable, preventing serious mistakes and often solving most complex problems in human affairs. Mr. Millikan's early ambition was to become a lawyer. He contemplated attending a law school for that purpose, but his business qualifications attracted the attention of Hon. Thomas S. Lines, ex-representative and treasurer-elect of Henry county, and he became his deputy treasurer, serving in that capacity also under William S. Bedford and Thomas I. Houren, succeeding treasurers, in which position he became well known as prompt in business and courteous in demeanor, qualities of head and heart which the people appreciated, an evidence of which was manifested by the Republicans of Henry county, who nominated him for county treasurer April 1, 1878, by a large plurality over his competitors, when but twenty-six years of age—at that time the youngest person ever nominated to an office in Henry county—to which office he was afterwards elected.

FRANK M. MILLIKAN.

Mr. Millikan has always been a staunch Republican. He has worked with unfaltering zeal for the welfare of his party, and his abilities have been appreciated. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Republican state executive committee, serving in that capacity, and as secretary of the State Republican committee, until January, 1898. He was its secretary from July, 1889, to January, 1894, of that period, and was chairman of the executive committee in the great camaign of 1896. He was closely identified with both nominations of President Harrison in the campaigns of 1888 and 1892, and likewise with the nomination and election of William McKinley as president in 1896. In the Republican state convention of 1896 Mr. Millikan was elected delegate-at-large from Indiana to the St. Louis convention by a large representative vote, receiving the full delegate vote of twenty-eight counties and one-half or more of the delegate vote of twenty-five other counties, an evidence of popularity and confidence of which he might feel justly proud; but Mr. Millikan having chosen business pursuits for his life work, has not sought, by election or appointment, preferment in political office.

In December, 1893, he accepted the responsible position of special loan agent for Indiana of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, of Milwaukee, Wis., which position he still occupies, lending from a half million to a million or more dollars annually for said company, whose business has prospered in his field until the aggregate of its loans in the state has quadrupled. Such facts bear eloquent testimony of Mr. Millikan's business qualifications and his fealty to the great institution which he represents.

Mr. Millikan is a man whose superb physique would attract attention anywhere, and bespeaks robust health, incalculable endurance and application to business, and these are characteristic attributes of him. He is a member of the Columbia club of Indianapolis. In social life he responds to all its amenities in a way that makes his beautiful home on North Delaware street, Indianapolis, the center of elegant refinements.

On September 16, 1874, Mr. Millikan was married to Miss Emma F. Boyd, daughter of William L. Boyd, of Henry county. One son, Harry Boyd Millikan, blessed this union, who, as a member of the Twenty-seventh battery, Indiana volunteers—old Battery A, of Indianapolis—under Capt. Curtis, served his country creditably in the war with Spain, and had a taste of soldier life in Porto Rico. Mrs. Millikan, the mother of Harry, died August 22, 1888. On February 25, 1897, Mr. Millikan married Elma Elliott Barbour, daughter of Evans Elliott, deceased, who was a Mexican soldier, and who died a merchant, resident at Shelbyville, Ind.

Honorable and upright in all his dealings, blessed with a competency, Mr. Millikan's career has been bright in business as well as in a political way, and socially he and his family stand deservedly high, having many friends throughout the state and country. He has proven himself a worthy and influential citizen in all respects, and being yet comparatively a young man, has before him a future in which still further to emulate those attributes of character which make one esteemed and honored by one's neighbors and fellow-citizens.

MEGREW, Col. J. P., is the commandant of the Indiana State Soldiers' home at Lafayette, Ind., an office of honor and responsibility. He is the son of Archibald and Hester (Pifer) Megrew, and was born in Richland (now Ashland) county, Ohio, July 28, 1838.

His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch and German ancestry. His father was born in 1809 and died in 1894, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a minister in fair financial circumstances, who became one of the early settlers of Iowa in 1851, where he engaged in farming and the real estate business. He was the father of four sons and four daughters, and his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1849.

The education of John P. was obtained in the common schools of Iowa, from which he graduated in 1854, when sixteen years of age, to begin the battles of life. In 1857, when nineteen years of age, he came to Indianapolis and secured employment with the firm of Hunt & Anderson, proprietors of the Capital mills, at common labor, and buying grain on the street. Subsequently, he took a position in the grocery house of Drum & Avery, located at 24 West Washington street. In the meantime, John P. had become a member of the national guard and was one of the escort of Abraham Lincoln when he passed through Indianapolis en route to Washington, D. C., to assume the great office of president of the United States. At this time the war of the rebellion broke out, and whatever were the business plans of J. P. Megrew, they were interrupted. His country's call for volunteers found him ready to respond, and he enlisted at Indianapolis for three months' service as a private in the Montgomery guards, Co. I, 11th Indiana volunteer infantry, Crawfordsville, J. C. Elston commanding. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted at Cumberland, Md., being one of two men in Co. I to re-enlist, and was mustered into the service for three years, as first sergeant at Camp Robinson, Indianapolis, August 31, 1861. On December 6, 1861, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Co. B, and commanded the company in the battles at Fort Donaldson and Shiloh. He received special mention for meritorious service in the battle of Fort Donaldson and was appointed adjutant April 30, 1862, and was promoted to the office of captain November 30, 1862, and served in that grade to the close of the war, or date of muster-out, July 25, 1865.

COL. J. P. MEGREW.

Capt. Megrew was every inch a patriotic soldier. His heart and soul were in the service. His fealty to duty knew no variableness or shadow of change. In all of his long service he never missed a battle in which his regiment was engaged, and but one movement of his regiment during the entire war, and he participated in such noted battles as Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Champion hill, Mississippi, Black River bridge, Port Gibson, Miss., Winchester, Cedar Creek and Fisher's hill, Virginia, besides numerous skirmishes and light engagements.

After the close of the Shenandoah valley campaign, Capt. Megrew's regiment was assigned to the defense of Baltimore, Md., when he became provost marshal, under Col. Woolley, in second separate brigade, 8th A. C., in command of Gen. W. W. Morris, having charge of all federal, confederate and state prisoners in the department—notable among these being Capt. Moody of Vicksburg and five others who were captured with Jefferson Davis. During his service, Capt. Megrew served in the departments of Tennessee, Mississippi, the gulf and Shenandoah, and in the 8th, 13th, and 19th army corps.

At the close of the war, Capt. Megrew married and settled in the state of Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1880, at which date he removed to Iowa and engaged in the grocery business. In 1883 he removed to the territory of Dakota, settling on government land, and engaged in improving a homestead and securing a "timber claim."

In 1889, Capt. Megrew was appointed clerk of the 2d judicial circuit, Miner county, Dak. In 1892, Capt. Megrew was elected commissioner of the state soldiers' home of Dakota, and served as such up to 1895, and on October 4, 1895, was elected by the board of trustees as commandant of the Indiana state soldiers' home at Lafayette, and is still in command of the institution.

Capt. Megrew is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion, Indiana commandery. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the Columbia club, Indianapolis, and of the Lafayette club, Lafayette.

Capt. Megrew was married in 1865 to Josephine B. Haverhill, and four children were born to the union. Of these, two died in infancy. Of the remaining two, the eldest, Harry Scott, born at Newark, Ill., in 1870, died in 1884, and George Willis Megrew, the youngest, and only child living, was born in Livingston county, Illinois, August 27, 1875, and is now twenty-four years of age. He was for two years a student at Purdue university, where he studied civil engineering. He enlisted in the 2d United States volunteer engineer corps, landed in Havana November 25, 1898, and is doing duty under the command of Gen. Greene. His mother died in Omaha January 22, 1895. Capt. Megrew remarried in 1896, taking for his second wife Mrs. Etta Walker, widow of Maj. Jesse Walker, of Evansville, Ind.

Col. J. P. Megrew, as the record shows, was a brave, patriotic and efficient soldier during the entire war of the rebellion. He was always where duty called, and performed all of his soldierly duties in a way to win approval and promotion. He belongs to that great army known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," whose services cannot be estimated and whose fadeless fame will brighten as the years and the centuries go by. Such a record makes Col. Megrew one of Indiana's progressive men and entitles him to a place in any volume which records the deeds of Indiana's men of eminence.

INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

In a publication bearing the title of "Men of Progress," if the volume contains biographical sketches of distinguished men of a particular state, the inquiry relating to what extent these men of progress have conferred honor and renown upon their state becomes eminently pertinent and interesting. In pursuing such an inquiry in the present case, Indiana is not required to make apologies for the achievements of her sons.

The space allowed for this writing does not admit of any extended survey of the field in which Indianians have wrought for the glory of their state. That they have had high ideals and noble ambitions is written upon every page of Indiana's history, from the day of her dawn to her present full orbed moon. Milton wrote—

> "Peace hath her victories
> No less renowned than war,"

and the victories peace has achieved in the onward march of civilization in Indiana from the day the pioneers hewed out their farms in the midst of primeval forests and built their cabins and established their homes, and laid deep and strong foundations of free government, are grander themes than inspired the pen of Homer. Sir William Jones inquired, "What constitutes a state?" and he answered—

> "Not starr'd and spangled courts,
> When low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride,
> No! Men, high minded men"—

And Indiana has had her full quota of high-minded men.

There is a pessimistic crew who have ears, but do not hear—who have eyes, but do not see—who are forever croaking that things are ordered for the worst, and have been so ordered from the beginning. They survey Indiana and behold her ten thousand schoolhouses dotting hill and place. They see her five hundred thousand children and youth forever rushing to these fountains of knowledge, but the enrapturing pictures of progress do not silence their repinings. They see a grand army of teachers—twenty thousand strong, with a skill superior to that of a Phidias or a Lysippus in shaping the most exquisite forms in marble—training the youth of Indiana and fitting them for positions of honor and usefulness, but they still grumble. They see ten thousand church spires pointing heavenward—forever sending forth invitations to "Worship God in the beauty of holiness," but they are wedded to their false theories and continue to croak.

It is widely held that the real wealth of a state consists chiefly in the knowledge possessed by its sons. The idea is susceptible of indefinite elaborations. It matters little that the climate is salubrious, the soil fertile, and mountains filled with gems and precious metals, if ignorance sighs, the gifts of nature are valueless, but, touched by the genius of intelligence, the deserts bloom, the waste places are made glad, and the mountains pour their treasures into the lap of the state. The school, the pulpit and the stage, the library, the lecture and the press, in holy alliance, lift a state to the highest altitude of renown. They are the victories of peace—the harbingers of a time when the nations shall learn war no more, when battle flags shall be furled and the bugle shall no more call to arms. But, Rome was not built in a day, and a thousand years are as a day with the Great Disposer of Events. In the meantime civilization must proceed. What is civilization—more properly Christian civilization? Space forbids a dissertation upon the subject, and yet, Indiana has her land-marks and monuments erected by her men of progress which bear irrefutable testimony that the civilization of Indiana merits the highest encomiums.

In speaking of Indiana, we refer to her people in the aggregate. Men constitute the state. If we impersonate Indiana, she stands a colossal figure in the sisterhood of states. In finding a standard by which to measure her Christian civilization, we find her benevolence—a Christian trait of such surpassing excellence as to defy all the wealth of hyperbole—as effulgent as the blazing belts of Jupiter and Saturn. Indiana has a large family of unfortunates. She has also great resources, great pockets and a great heart. She has her insane, her blind, her deaf and dumb, her feeble-minded, her indigent soldiers, soldiers' widows and soldiers' orphans—costing annually a round million of dollars. If this is not the Ultima Thule of Christian civilization, it would be interesting to know what further limit there is for the exhibition of benevolence. There is an aphorism which says "in peace prepare for war"—a maxim which nations heed and obey. Indiana is not a nation. She cannot declare war, nor conclude peace, and yet, when war's alarms have sung along her borders, or over her hills and planes, and through her forests, she has been prepared for the emergency. Her civilization has taught patriotism, love of country and free institutions. Her schools and her colleges and her home have asked, "Who are they, who shall stand perpetually as priests at the altar of freedom and feed its sacred fires, and pledge their lives in its defense?" and the answer, quick as a flash from a storm cloud, has been, "The Sons of Indiana." Unused to arms, without military training, when the Union was in peril and the government called for soldiers, more than three hundred thousand of the sons of Indiana responded to the call. From school and farm, and shop and home, they came in an ever-increasing host. Why talk of Marathon, or the battlefields of Cyrus, or Cæsar, or Bonaparte, or Wellington? The battlefields where the Indiana soldiers of the Union fought to preserve and perpetuate the nation one and indivisible—one constitution, one flag and one destiny—are the most renowned the world has ever known, and they fought for the most dazzling price—the continental army under Washington alone excepted—that soldiers ever contended for. They did not all return to Indiana. Thousands of them fell on a hundred battlefields, nor were the remains of all of them deposited in cemeteries provided by a grateful nation with headstones to mark their final resting places—the bivouac of the dead. But Indiana has not forgotten them, nor those of them who returned from fields of carnage. Of this, the Soldiers' Monument at Indianapolis bears ceaseless testimony, a silent orator, and yet more eloquent than Demosthenes in the days of his greatest renown. Shakespeare said, "There are sermons in stones," and in every stone in Indiana's Soldiers' Monument, from base to apex, those who love and honor Indiana's veterans may read eulogies such as the imagination of the world's greatest poets and orators could never rival, and they are to speak on when a hundred centuries are gone.

But this is not all—nor, perhaps, the crowning glory of Indiana's solicitude for the veterans who served in the Union army, and by their valor saved the Union. Of the thousands of veterans who returned from the war alive, there were a large number, who, notwithstanding the liberality of the general government in bestowing pensions, were practically homeless. Their campaigns—march, bivouac and battle, had undermined their constitutions. As the years went by their infirmities increased, until their indigency appealed to their fellow-veterans, and to all the people for succor. As early as 1880 it was seen that something must be done for the relief of destitute soldiers, and the subject of a soldiers' home was brought forward, and for fifteen years, up to 1895, it was kept to the front; and in that year the legislature passed a bill creating the State Soldiers' home at Lafayette, Ind., and appropriated the sum of $75,000 for buildings, etc.

The location of the home is one of the most beautiful and romantic spots to be found in the state, an elevation, on the banks of the far-famed Wabash, about three miles from the city of Lafayette, and near the historic Tippecanoe battle ground. The donated lands on which the home is located constitute a tract of 242 acres, having a front on the Wabash of 2,000 feet. Under the direction of landscape artists the natural beauties of the location have been embellished, and the Soldiers' home annually takes on new attractions.

The state buildings are modern in architectural design and convenience; besides, thirty-two counties have built cottages for soldiers, and thus the location has become a little city of homes in which every want and comfort of the soldiers and their wives who accompany them are anticipated and provided for.

On October 31, 1898, the membership of the home numbered 517—veterans, 326; widows of veterans, 52; wives present with their husbands, 133; deserted wives, 6. These members of the home are in charge of Col. J. P. Megrew, who is the commander of the home, and under his masterful executive ability the institution has won state and national renown. In this beautiful retreat, the infirm, battle-scarred veterans find repose. It is a snug harbor, safe from the storms that rage beyond its confines. It is monumental of Indiana's debt of gratitude to her veteran soldiers, never to be cancelled while rivers flow to the sea.

To see this home and to witness the contentment of its 517 inmates is to catch new inspirations of devotion to patriotic heroism, and the soldier who carried a gun expands until he becomes as colossal as the cause for which he fought—Old Glory—

> "Flag of the free hearts, hope and home,
> By angel hands to valor given"—

takes on new luster and its constellation of stars flame with increased splendors.

This home, by the Wabash, to hundreds of Indiana's veterans will be their final home on earth. Here their sun will set to rise again where battle flags never wave and battle drums never beat, and as the days go by and the final goal comes into view, the veterans, the heroes of a hundred battles, reviewing their soldier struggles and sacrifices, may sing—

> "Old Glory waves triumphant from the Golden Gate to Maine—
> Hurrah, boys, hurrah, for Old Glory!
> From blooming groves of orange, to waving fields of grain—
> Hurrah, boys, hurrah, for Old Glory!
>
> Old Glory forever, war clouds have passed away,
> Old Glory shields the Blue and the Gray—
> And marching on together they own its rightful sway,
> Old Glory, Old Glory forever."

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